

STANDARD
COTTON MILL
PRACTICE
AND
EQUIPMENT

1921

THE YEAR BOOK OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS

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CHANGE OF TITLE

Beginning with the 1922 edition, the Year Book of the Association will carry the title "Cotton Manufacturers Manual." The name is to be changed on account of the broadened scope of the publication. The Year Book now includes a large volume of statistics concerning commercial phases of the cotton industry, and it has been deemed best to change the title so that it will conform to the contents.

RUFUS R. WILSON,
*Secretary, National Association of
Cotton Manufacturers*



LOCATION OF COTTON MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES

DOTS SHOW LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENTS. BLACK SQUARES
 SHOW CENTERS OR DISTRICTS WHERE MORE THAN TEN
 ESTABLISHMENTS ARE LOCATED

STANDARD COTTON MILL PRACTICE

AND

EQUIPMENT

WITH CLASSIFIED BUYER'S INDEX

Compiled and Edited by

ALSTON HILL GARSIDE

Statistician of

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers



1921

YEAR BOOK OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS

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ALSTON HILL GARSIDE,

Editor of Year Book

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

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THE TRADE IN RAW COTTON IN 1920

By ARTHUR RICHMOND MARSH

Editor of the Economic World

Were it possible for cotton merchants to look back upon their experiences during the year 1920 quite dispassionately and disinterestedly, it is safe to say that they would find them dramatic to an extent scarcely paralleled in all commercial history. In particular, the contrast presented by the conditions existing in the cotton trade in the early part of the year, as against those with which merchants had to contend as the year drew towards its close, is one of the most violent of which we have any record.

In the eyes of the outside observer, of course, the essential feature of this contrast consists of the tremendous change in the general price level for raw cotton of American and other growths which occurred between the Spring and the Fall of the year,—a price change the like of which can be found in connection with cotton only during and after the period of acute cotton famine produced by the American Civil War, and of a kind which had always been assumed by the present generation of cotton merchants to be entirely beyond the bounds of possibility under latter-day conditions of world-wide production and distribution of cotton.

From the point of view of those actually engaged in the cotton business, however, the decline of nearly 70 per cent. in the general price of the commodity which came about from July to December, 1920, though naturally it gave rise to some problems of a more or less difficult character, was much less a cause of anxiety and loss than were the quite unprecedented alterations of the relative values of the various qualities and grades of cotton which occurred simultaneously with the general downward movement of the price.

Value of "Hedging" Demonstrated

As a matter of fact, owing to the practically universal use by the cotton trade of the highly developed system of insurance against losses from general price changes by means of "hedging" contracts for future delivery on the great cotton exchanges, the past year's decline in the cotton markets, extraordinarily extensive though it was, would in itself have created only temporary and relatively unimportant difficulties for the majority of prudent merchants. In this respect, indeed, the cotton trade proper had a very great advantage, as compared on the

one hand with the producers of cotton whose loss through the fall of the price was for the most part complete and unmitigated, and on the other hand with the dealers in the long list of commodities for which no futures or "hedge" markets have been developed.

But as regards abnormal changes in the relative market values of the different qualities and grades of cotton, those engaged in the distribution of this commodity are still quite without the protection of price insurance afforded by any form of "hedging"; and in this particular the readjustment which took place in the latter part of 1920 was even more sweeping and of a character to produce even greater losses for merchants than was that of the general price. Accordingly, though public attention has been almost exclusively directed to the enormous decline in the price of cotton as commonly quoted in the markets, and though this decline has seemed the phenomenon of primary consequence to the cotton producers on the one side and perhaps to the ultimate consumers of cotton on the other, within the cotton trade itself the chief concern since the beginning of the débâcle has been with the irresistible changes for the worse of the relative market values of qualities and grades of cotton which were abnormally in demand when the year 1920 began and abnormally out of demand when the year ended.

Causes of Abnormalities early in 1920

It is difficult to give an adequate conspectus of the conditions existing in the domestic and foreign markets for cotton in the first months of 1920; the forces and influences operating to produce extreme abnormalities of one and another kind were so numerous and so various in nature as to render it well-nigh impossible to include them all. The first matter to engage our attention, naturally, is that of the general price level, whether for American cotton or for cotton of other growths. It is a well-remembered fact that even before the end of 1919 the price of "bread and butter" Middling Upland American cotton had risen in the markets of the United States far above any price known since the period of the Civil War; while in Liverpool and upon the Continent of Europe the highest prices even of the Civil War period had been exceeded—though here some allowance must be made for the depreciation of the European currencies.

The immediate causes of this great advance in the market value of the common run of American cotton had been reasonably apparent. First and foremost among them was an even more rapid rise in the prices of staple cotton goods both in the United States and abroad. In this country the cotton goods markets throughout most of 1919 and well on into 1920 were affected to an exceptional degree by the remark-

able monetary and bank credit expansion, accompanied by multifarious speculation, by which the period will be remembered in the country's economic history. In Great Britain the tremendous rise in the price of silver, and of the exchanges upon the silver-using countries of the Far East and elsewhere, automatically produced a corresponding enhancement of the prices of cotton yarns and cloths, and widened the margin of profit of cotton spinners and manufacturers in the most astonishing fashion, enabling them to pay with indifference almost any price for their raw material.

On the Continent of Europe the progressive depreciation of the currencies of the different countries—a depreciation immediately reflected in rapid increases of prices for all products—appeared for the time being to give manufacturers and merchants incessantly enlarged profits upon their turnover and lured them into increasing the scale of their ventures for the purpose of reaping the benefit of these profits to the utmost. Finally, in far-away Japan, the spirit of speculation, kindled by the events of the war period, was raised to the highest pitch by the seemingly inexhaustible purchasing power of the populations of China, India, and other Asiatic countries which resulted from the extraordinary prices obtained by these countries for the stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials accumulated during the later years of the war and precipitately bought by Europe and America as soon as there was ocean tonnage to move them.

Short Crop in 1919 Caused Apprehension

These influences alone, effective in the world's markets for cotton goods, were sufficient to bring about steadily advancing markets for raw cotton so long as their intensity remained undiminished. Their potency was much increased, however, by the conditions of cotton production in 1919 in all the cotton-growing countries, but especially in the United States. While the 1919 cotton crop was relatively small in both Egypt and India, the season was singularly unpropitious in the United States in respect both of the quantity and of the quality of the crops. Here a most unsatisfactory growing season followed by incessant and destructive rains through the Fall months produced general apprehension among spinners lest the supply of so-called "spinnable" American cotton should prove totally inadequate for the pressing demand from all over the world.

As a result, eagerness to fill the year's requirements of their mills before it should be too late led spinners everywhere to make commitments for American cotton for immediate and future delivery upon a scale the like of which the cotton trade had never before known in its

entire history. This insatiable demand, by its very magnitude, could have no other effect than to force the price of "spinnable" American cotton higher and higher through the last months of 1919 and the early months of 1920.

But even this is not the whole story of the cotton situation at the beginning of the past year. Reference has been made above to remarkable abnormalities that came to pass during the period of excitedly rising prices for cotton, in respect of the relative market values of the different grades and qualities of cotton—abnormalities which were to prove in the long run far more a source of trouble and loss to the cotton trade proper than even the most violent changes in the general price level for cotton. This trouble and loss, in fact, extended beyond the class of cotton merchants, reaching the manufacturers and even indirectly the distributors of cotton goods. For when the period of general price readjustment was entered upon, some of the greatest difficulties and the most painful shrinkages of value for the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade had their origin in what may be called the price excesses that had come about in connection with certain of the grades and qualities of raw cotton. ☺

Extraordinarily Wide "Differences" Developed

In the parlance of the cotton trade, these abnormalities, these price excesses, took the form of unprecedented exaggerations of the "basis" for the different grades and qualities of cotton—the "basis" being the relative market value or price for each particular grade or quality in comparison either with the price of the agreed-upon "basis grade" of Middling Upland (in the case of American cotton) or in comparison with the going price of contracts for future delivery in the great cotton exchanges. In the last resort these relativities of value, or "differences," rest in part upon the differing economic worth of the several grades of cotton in the process of manufacture and in part upon the developed demand and supply situation in respect of the various qualities of cotton and of the goods produced from them.

In the ordinary conduct of the cotton business, however, both merchants and manufacturers have until within the past two or three years been accustomed to apply in their transactions "basis" valuations for the various grades and qualities of the raw material which were almost conventional in character, since they reflected a long tradition of market experience and were generally accepted as corresponding with sufficient accuracy to the intrinsic economic worths of the cottons themselves. Thus, in the markets for American cotton the grades of Upland cotton above and below Middling had their appro-

priate "basis" valuations, ruling year after year within comparatively narrow limits, in the form of so many market points "on" or "off" the going price of Middling or "on" or "off" the going price of contracts for future delivery upon the American or European cotton exchanges. Similarly, the various lengths of "staple," or fibre, in excess of the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to one-inch "staple" which is characteristic of Upland cotton of American growth, were appraised upon an ascending scale of market points "on" the going price of Middling Upland.

And everybody concerned with the merchandising and manufacture of cotton was entirely familiar with these "differences" and was accustomed to rely upon their substantial uniformity and permanence in making commitments in cotton, whether for the present or for the more or less distant future. In the same manner, the relativities of value of cottons of growths other than American—Egyptian, East Indian, Brazilian, Peruvian, etc.—were matters of common and traditional knowledge in the world's cotton trade, and were currently employed in the multitudinous dealings in these cottons.

In the later months of 1919 and the earlier months of 1920, however, powerful commercial and industrial forces came into play which profoundly disturbed and distorted these relativities of value as the trade had long known and observed them. In the markets for American cotton an unprecedented pressure of demand for the higher grades of cotton, at the expense of the lower, began to manifest itself. Spinners and manufacturers the world over appeared suddenly to desire only the grades of Middling and above, regardless both of the absolute and of the relative price of these grades, and irrespective of their economic or manufacturing worth in comparison with the grades below Middling. The latter, in fact, became almost totally neglected and a positive drug in the markets. Various explanations were given of this novel phenomenon—one being that such high prices were being obtained in the world's markets for yarns and cloths that it was inexpedient to employ in manufacture any but the superior grades of cotton, and another that mill-workers everywhere, elated with high wages and eager to make maximum earnings, objected to the slower and more tedious processes required in the spinning and weaving of cotton of the lower grades.

Shortage of High Grades in 1919 Crop

Whether these explanations are adequate or not, the fact is certain that in the last half of 1919 the clamor for the better grades of American cotton was universal, with the inevitable consequence that the "basis" for these grades began to rise by leaps and bounds. To make the matter worse from the standpoint of the cotton trade, moreover, the

weather over practically the entire Cotton Belt in the United States was excessively bad throughout the fall of 1919, the picking of the season's crop was delayed by incessant heavy rains, and when at length the cotton had been picked its average grade was found to have been lowered to a quite unparalleled extent. The effect of the conjunction of a tremendous demand for the higher grades regardless of price and of a crop containing an abnormally large proportion of low grade cotton and an abnormally small proportion of high grade cotton can easily be imagined. The "basis," or relative price, of the higher grades increased beyond all economic reason, while that for the lower grades decreased with equal rapidity.

In the mean time, these same influences and still others of a commercial and industrial nature were even more powerfully affecting the relative and the absolute values of all cottons, of whatever growth, possessing extra "staple," or length of "fibre." Without attempting to discuss in detail the other influences referred to, one in particular may be mentioned as having produced perhaps more violent effects than any other cause in enhancing the market price of all cottons of the very long staple type. This influence was the tremendous expansion of the automobile tire industry in the United States—an expansion now known to have been far beyond even the extremest needs of the automobile industry proper, at least for a long period to come, yet none the less productive of numerous commercial abnormalities while it was in progress.

As a cotton fabric forms the basis of the automobile tire, and as until recently it has been generally believed that this fabric, in order to be durable, must be manufactured only from cotton of the maximum length of fibre and tensile strength, the sudden vast increase in the production of tires in this country (as well as some increase in other countries) resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand for the long staple cottons of American and Egyptian growth, diverted great quantities of these cottons from other branches of the textile industry which depended upon them, set up an intense competition for them all over the world, and drove the price of them upward with fairly dizzying rapidity. How vertiginous this rise was is illustrated by the fact that in the early months of 1920 cottons suitable for automobile tire fabrics, which in the pre-war years had had a market value of from 350 to 500 American market points (or 150 to 250 Liverpool market points) "on" the going price of future contracts upon the cotton exchanges, were selling at from 7,000 to 8,000 American points (or 3,500 to 4,000 Liverpool points) "on" the price of such contracts—and the contract price itself had advanced some 200 per cent.

Dangerous Position of the Trade

The situation as regards the extreme abnormalities of relative value for the better grades and qualities and the longer staples of cotton, which has just been described as having come about in the latter part of 1919 and the earlier months of 1920, proved later in 1920 to be of an importance that can scarcely be exaggerated as a source of distress and loss for the world's cotton trade—and, for that matter, for the cotton industry as well. When the Spring and Summer of 1920 arrived, the stocks of cotton in the hands of the merchants and manufacturers of all countries consisted predominantly of these excessively valued cottons, the purchase of which had made necessary an unprecedented use of capital or bank credit, and the carrying of which through the stages of distribution and manufacture involved so over-extended a loan position on the part of the trade and industry as a whole that the hazards of price changes were enhanced to an unheard of extent.

To make the position more dangerous, the usual method of "hedging" against fluctuations of price by means of future contracts on the great cotton exchanges had lost the greater part of its efficacy, since these contracts afforded virtually no protection against losses due to the shrinkage of the grossly exaggerated relative values of the cottons in question. It should be added, too, that the risks which the cotton trade and industry were compelled to carry were not confined to those implied by the stocks of actual cotton, in whosoever hands these might be, but were vastly enlarged by the extensive forward commitments for similarly valued cottons, reaching many months ahead, which had of necessity been entered into in the normal course of business.

Looked at in retrospect, the above-described position of the cotton trade and industry in the early part of 1920 is clearly enough seen to have depended for its secure maintenance upon the undisturbed and uninterrupted operation of a wide range of economic factors, many of which were quite beyond the control of those concerned with cotton and the products of cotton. First of all, of course, it was necessary that there should be no intermission of the intense demand for cotton goods of every kind in all the important manufacturing and consuming countries, no pause in the distribution of cotton goods at the excessively high price level that had been reached by the beginning of 1920, no interruption or restriction of the vast bank credits required by the sum total of transactions at such a price level,—in short, no financial, industrial, or commercial hitch anywhere in connection with the cotton trade and industry themselves.

But all this was conditioned upon the persistence of economic influences of a still wider scope. Such an influence was the exceedingly high price to which silver had risen and the effect thereof upon the Far Eastern exchanges and consequently upon the purchasing power of the great consuming countries of the Far East and to some extent of South America. Another similar influence was the unprecedented expansion of bank and other credits in all parts of the globe, due in some countries, like the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, to the progressive exhaustion of the ultimate credit resources of the banks by the operations of manufacturers and merchants; in others, like those of Continental Europe, to excessive issues of depreciated currency—but everywhere resulting in a steady enhancement of commodity prices, wages of labor and the like, and giving the impression of widespread prosperity and unheard-of consuming and buying ability on the part of the mass of the population.

The First Note of Warning

The first note of warning with respect to an impending interruption of the operation of these powerful expansionary influences was sounded in the United States towards the end of 1919, when the Federal Reserve Board became apprehensive at the rapid approach of the loans of the banks to the limit of safety as established by the Federal Reserve Act and intimated the desirability of a prompt reduction of such loans as were of a primarily speculative character, especially those made in furtherance of Stock Exchange commitments. As a result of this warning, a preliminary liquidation promptly set in upon the American securities markets and prices there fell rapidly. At first, however, industry and commerce were so little affected by these events that all and more than all the bank credit released by the contraction of the securities loans was immediately absorbed by the demands of trade; commodity prices, wages, etc., rose more rapidly than before, and the expansion of industry and trade was intensified rather than checked. And if this was the case in the United States, where a clear warning had been given, it was still more the case in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, where the belief in a long period of industrial and commercial activity and prosperity was well-nigh universal—this belief resting upon the conviction that the wastes of the war must be made good before any slowing down of production could occur.

It was not, in fact, until March and April, 1920, that British and European confidence received the least shock. This came from a sudden break in the price of silver, accompanied by a corresponding decline in the exchanges upon the silver—using countries of the Far

East. Even this occurrence, however, was not very seriously regarded at the outset, as its causes were obscure and it was believed to be only temporary in character. The intermission of new Far Eastern buying of British and European goods which it produced was the less felt because the volume of commitments for goods already made at excessively high prices for Far Eastern account was enormous, and these commitments extended many months into the future. Seemingly, there was not the least suspicion that the validity of these very commitments was ultimately to be endangered by the course of the silver market and of the Far Eastern exchanges, and that staggering losses were soon to be experienced by the merchants and manufacturers having them upon their books.

The Crisis in Japan

Following close upon the abrupt decline of the price of silver and of the Far Eastern exchanges, however, came a much more significant indication of approaching disturbance of a far-reaching kind in the world's economic affairs. Towards the end of April, reports from Japan began to disclose the existence of a destructive commercial and financial crisis in that country. The extent of the trouble was not at first appreciated in the Occidental countries, but its repercussions were speedily felt. One of its earliest effects was a collapse in the world's markets for raw silk, speedily followed by a similar terrific decline in the markets for silk fabrics of every description. Here was the first open and visible breach in the general structure of super-inflated commodity prices the world over, and the psychological influence of the crash in numerous directions, but particularly in the textile trade and industry as a whole, can scarcely be exaggerated.

Something of doubt was cast upon all textile values, and this doubt was shared by a great variety of persons—by textile manufacturers and merchants, by ultimate consumers of textiles and, in some respects worst of all, by bankers financing the manufacture and distribution of all manner of textile products. The argument was only too obvious that if silk and its products could suddenly decline 50 or 60 per cent. in value, there was nothing to prevent the same thing from happening with wool and its products or with cotton and cotton goods.

For reasons somewhat difficult to explain, the immediate shock to confidence from the panic in Japan was severer in the United States than in Europe, and its general economic consequences were more quickly perceptible. Within less than a month after the news of it reached this country, American distributors of goods for ultimate consumption, and especially of textiles and the like, became painfully

aware of a severe curtailment of buying on the part of the consuming public—of the initiation of what came to be known as the “buyers’ strike.” Not only merchants but also bankers soon began to feel something of alarm at the accumulation of unsold goods and at the coincident piling up of unliquidated bank loans. Desperate measures were speedily resorted to for the purpose of bringing the public back into the market; and during May and June announcements of “reduced price” sales on the part of department stores and other retail distributors were the order of the day in all the cities of the United States.

The effects of these announcements, however, were very far from being what had been hoped for and expected. The response of the consuming public to them was on the whole extremely disappointing; instead of increasing the offtake of goods, they seemed to intensify the feeling that prices were too high and that the strictest economy was in order. As stocks of goods still accumulated and as bankers became even more pressing in their requests for a liquidation of loans, apprehension with regard to the future spread rapidly among all classes of distributors, and they sought relief in whatever direction they thought they might be able to find it.

Widespread Cancellation of Contracts

In particular, they were dismayed at the possibilities of loss involved in the very large quantities of goods for which they had contracted at very high prices for delivery months ahead, and great numbers of them wildly sought to escape from this loss by the outright cancellation of such contracts. Retailers endeavored to use this expedient with wholesalers, and wholesalers in their turn resorted to it with manufacturers. And of all the American industries producing for ultimate consumption, the textile industry, including its various subsidiary industries, appeared to suffer first and most severely. By the early summer of 1920 the silk industry in the United States was almost in a state of suspended animation; by midsummer the woolen industry was in a barely better plight; and by the early fall the cotton industry found itself in almost the same situation.

The first impression produced in Great Britain and most European countries by this course of events in the United States was one of profound astonishment. At the outset British and European comment upon the reports of what was happening in this country was largely to the effect that we were suffering from an attack of economic hysteria. The conviction long remained general on the other side of the Atlantic that the war had left as a heritage a universal shortage of goods and that the making up of this shortage would occupy productive industry

for a good many years to come. There were, to be sure, serious difficulties of international credit and the like to contend with, but these difficulties should not prove insuperable, especially for a country become so rich and strong as the United States had become by reason of the war. The industrial countries of Europe, however, could not long resist the influence of the economic disturbance in the United States, any more than the United States had been able to remain unaffected by the panic in Japan; indeed, they were far less able to do so because the financial and industrial situation in which they had been left by the war was immeasurably less strong than that of the United States.

Hence, before the past Autumn was far advanced, all the British and European industries producing for ultimate consumption were showing unmistakable signs of distress; the prices of their products were beginning to decline, they were getting scarcely any new business, they were being forced to curtail their operations, and, what was more disturbing still, they were finding that a large part of the forward sales of goods upon which they had been counting were unsubstantial and a source of heavy loss instead of a handsome profit. This was particularly the case with the textile industry, and above all the cotton industry, which found itself precipitated from the heights of the most extravagant prosperity it had ever known to the depths of an equally unprecedented depression and distress.

Cotton Price Sustained by Crop Conditions

Returning now to the vicissitudes of the cotton trade proper during the past year, it may be said that the full magnitude of the trials and losses that were to befall it was obscured until well on into the Summer by the fact that up to that period the promise of the season's American crop was exceedingly poor. The planting season had been extraordinarily late and unpropitious, the start of the crop was extremely unsatisfactory, the early summer was excessively wet over a large part of the Cotton Belt, and the first official estimates of the expectancy of yield were so low as to make a positive crop disaster seem not improbable. The prospect was, in fact, for the sixth short American cotton crop in succession—and this much the shortest of the series. The effect of this outlook, of course, was to sustain the price of cotton in the face of the unfavorable conditions that were developing in the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade.

In fact, the highest prices attained in the markets of the United States by cotton of American growth throughout the entire period of the war and post-war inflation were touched as late as July 23, 1920,

when "basis Middling" contracts in the New York Cotton Exchange sold at $43\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. (It should be said, perhaps, that the highest prices commanded by American cotton in Great Britain were reached in February and March.) Moreover, the expected scarcity of the supply had prevented up to that time any important change for the worse in the excessive relative values of the better grades and qualities and of the longer staples of cotton, of which mention has been made above.

In early August, however, the entire picture began to change rapidly and fundamentally. An unexpected improvement in the weather and growing conditions occurred over the greater part of the Cotton Belt, the expectancy of yield of the crop suddenly began to increase, and it soon became apparent that the season's supply of American cotton would be abundantly adequate to meet the steadily diminishing prospective demands of the world's cotton industry. Naturally, this complete alteration of the outlook at once rendered effective all the depressing influences of every kind with which the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade in the United States and elsewhere were obliged to contend. And thus was initiated the remarkable decline in the price of cotton which continued virtually without interruption to the very end of 1920,—a decline which at its maximum has amounted to more than 70 per cent. of the value of the commodity when at its highest barely six months ago.

Great Collapse in Premiums for Better Qualities

Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that this great decline was simply that which occurred in what may be called the general or absolute price level of bread-and-butter cotton of American growth, as this level is indicated by the quotations for "basis Middling" contracts on the great cotton exchanges or by the quotations for Middling Upland cotton in the leading spot markets. What was infinitely more serious from the standpoint of the cotton trade was the even greater proportional decline in the market values of the superior grades and staples of cotton, whose market valuations in comparison with "basis Middling" contracts or with Middling Upland cotton "on the spot" had risen to heights never before known in the entire history of cotton. It has been from the collapse of these excessive valuations that the most painful losses have resulted both for the cotton trade proper and for manufacturers everywhere who had bought or contracted for supplies of the cottons in question.

Thus, while the total decline in the price of "basis Middling" contracts on the American exchanges and of Middling Upland cotton in the

American spot markets has been not far from 30 cents per pound, or \$150 per bale, some of the longer-stapled cottons of the higher grades have fallen 60 cents, 80 cents, and even \$1 per pound, equivalent to \$300, \$400, and \$500 per bale. And against these losses merchants and manufacturers have had virtually no "hedge" or at any rate only so much of a "hedge" as was afforded by the "basis Middling" contracts on the exchanges. It is scarcely to be wondered at that so extraordinary a loss in market value, within so brief a space of time, of a raw material of such universal use and necessity as cotton, has appeared to great numbers of persons in the cotton trade and industry almost unbelievable, even after the event. These persons are completely bewildered as to the causes, as well as totally incredulous as to the permanence, of the enormous decline.

The immediate causes, however, are not particularly difficult to make out, though it may be admitted that there is a certain obscurity as regards the coming to pass of such a conjuncture of the world's economic conditions and circumstances as to bring these causes into operation. Briefly summarized, the causes of the great decline in the price of cotton have been, on the one hand, a sudden curtailment upon an unprecedented scale of the world's offtake of cotton goods of all kinds and hence of the consumption of raw cotton by the mills in all countries; and, on the other hand, an intense pressure upon banking and credit resources everywhere, which has rendered extremely difficult the carrying forward of the superabundant supply of cotton to the time when the demands of consumption should reassert themselves.

Consumption of Cotton Cut in Half

It is probably not far from correct to say that the rate of consumption of cotton by the mills throughout the world in the last months of 1920 has not been more than 60 per cent. of what it was in the cotton year 1919-20 and not much more than 50 per cent. of what it was in cotton year 1913-14. So extreme a reduction of consumption, of course, has resulted in a rapid accumulation in first and second hands of stocks of the raw material, and this at a time when the banks and bankers of all countries were exceedingly averse to any enlargement of their credit commitments.

As to the permanence of the price level for cotton obtaining at the end of 1920, it would obviously be hazardous to express an opinion unless for a comparatively long period in the future. The present facts undeniably are the still superabundant supply of cotton, the still greatly reduced consumption in all countries, and the still severely congested

condition of the world's financial affairs—all powerful factors making against an early and considerable enhancement of the market value of cotton. Yet, on the other hand, it seems decidedly improbable from the standpoint of economic science that the average price of this indispensable raw material over a period of, say, five years from 1921 onward will prove to be as low as, or lower than, the average price it commanded for the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war. Beyond this very general estimate of the probabilities of the movement of the price of cotton in the nearer future it is perhaps as yet hardly safe to go.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION

Statistics of the world's cotton production are only rough estimates at the best, for the following reasons:—

(a) Accurate information is not available as to the production of China, Russia, and a number of other cotton-producing countries. Estimates of the Chinese crop vary by two or three million bales, ranging from four to six million in normal years. It is believed that the Russian crop has declined since the revolution from one and one-quarter million to less than half a million bales, but there are no data to be had on which to base reliable estimates.

(b) The cotton is packed in different parts of the world in bales which vary greatly in weight, the range being all the way from about 225 to about 750 pounds. In some cases there is a great variation in the bale weights within a single country. Under these conditions it is impossible to ascertain the world's cotton production in bales of one uniform size.

(c) In some countries, notably China and India, a great volume of cotton is spun and woven in the homes of the people. As this cotton never reaches the large manufacturing centres or cotton markets, it cannot be counted. Such cotton is estimated to amount to four or five million bales per year in the aggregate.

(d) The production of linters presents another complication. Some authorities include linters, others do not. The production of linters in the United States has ranged in recent years from about 600,000 bales to over 1,300,000.

Statistics of the world's cotton crops may refer to the actual growth in a given year (including or excluding linters, and including or excluding cotton used in home manufacture in India and China) or to what is known as the "commercial crop," *i.e.*, cotton which is marketed in the year referred to. The "commercial crop" of cotton in any year may vary considerably from the actual growth in that year, according

to whether part of the cotton produced was held back from the markets of the world, or the world drew upon the reserves accumulated in previous years.

The following table gives the estimates of the world's cotton production as compiled by four leading authorities. It should be noted that these estimates are compiled on different bases as follows:—

The estimates of the United States Bureau of the Census are in bales of 500 pounds net. They include merely cotton produced for factory consumption. Through 1908 these estimates include linters. Beginning with 1909 they are exclusive of linters.

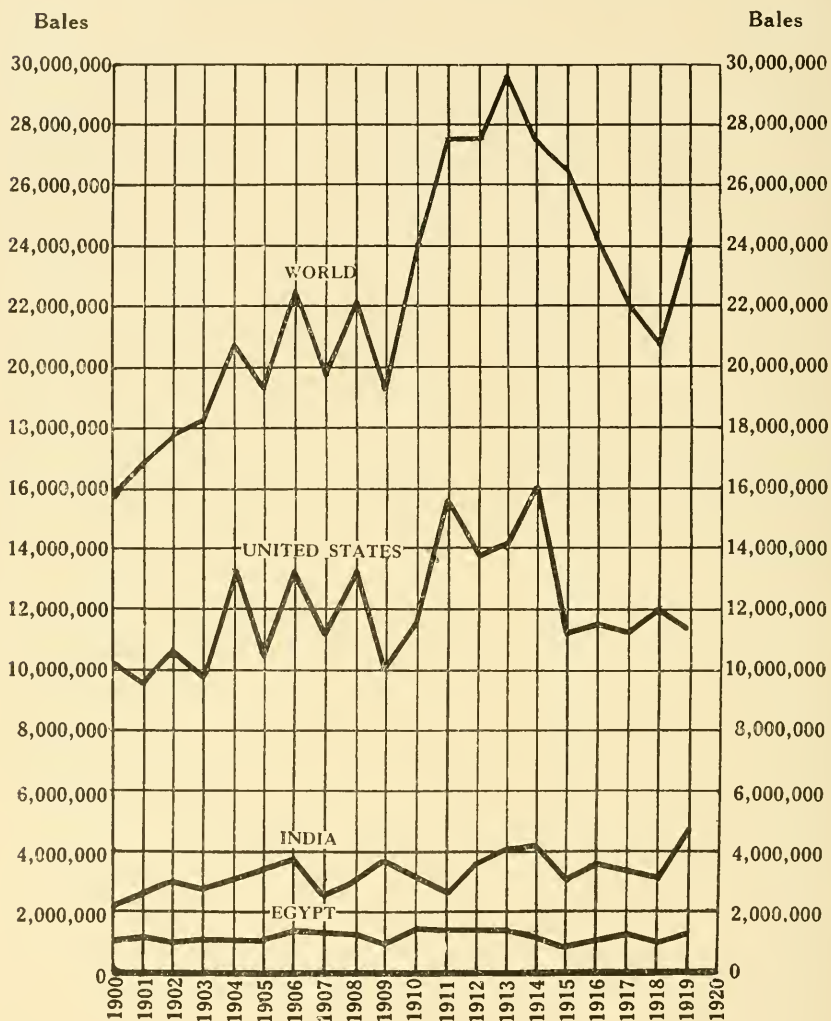
The estimates from Shepperson's "Cotton Facts" are in bales of 500 pounds gross. They include cotton entering into both home and factory manufacture. They include linters.

The estimates from Comtelburo's Annual Cotton Hand Book are in running bales, and include cotton entering into both home and factory manufacture. They include linters.

The estimates of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle are in bales of 500 pounds net. These estimates refer to commercial crops, *i.e.*, the cotton marketed during each season as distinguished from the actual growth. They include linters.

	U. S. Bureau of Census, Bales of 500 lbs. Net	Shepperson's Cotton Facts, Bales of 500 lbs. Gross	Comtelburo's Annual Cotton Handbook, Running Bales	Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Bales of 500 lbs. Net
1900	—	—	15,513,000	13,632,454
1901	—	—	16,739,000	14,413,949
1902	—	—	17,913,000	14,726,687
1903	—	—	18,152,000	14,159,341
1904	18,803,000	—	20,633,000	17,944,056
1905	15,747,000	—	19,457,000	15,651,533
1906	19,942,000	—	22,473,000	18,614,166
1907	16,512,000	—	19,851,000	15,475,642
1908	19,608,000	—	22,391,000	17,985,920
1909	16,241,000	19,623,000	19,409,000	15,246,528
1910	18,027,000	22,802,200	24,027,000	16,862,737
1911	21,269,000	24,738,700	27,560,000	20,529,915
1912	20,976,000	24,053,000	27,506,000	19,197,979
1913	21,618,000	25,035,600	29,808,000	20,914,660
1914	23,768,000	27,091,000	27,643,000	19,578,954
1915	17,649,000	20,823,000	26,758,000	17,371,166
1916	18,092,000	21,514,000	24,247,000	18,023,337
1917	17,343,000	20,880,000	22,164,000	16,785,660
1918	17,940,000	21,082,000	20,905,000	16,861,959
1919	19,260,000	19,842,000	24,237,000	17,964,453

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN THE WORLD



The above chart is based on the statistics on the next page. It shows the production of cotton in the United States, India, and Egypt in equivalent 500-pound bales and the total estimated production of the world in running bales. Statistics for the United States, India, and Egypt were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. The estimates for the world are from Comtelburo Ltd.'s Annual Cotton Handbook.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN THE WORLD

(Statistics for the United States, India, and Egypt were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. The totals for the World are from Comtelburo Ltd.'s Annual Cotton Handbook)

Year	United States (In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Exclusive of Linters)	India (In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales)	Egypt (In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales)	World (In Running Bales, Including Linters)
1900	10,123,027	2,162,918	1,077,000	15,313,000
1901	9,509,745	2,648,586	1,262,000	16,739,000
1902	10,630,945	3,000,439	1,157,000	17,913,000
1903	9,851,129	2,863,714	1,289,000	18,152,000
1904	13,438,012	3,060,800	1,251,000	20,633,000
1905	10,575,017	3,389,600	1,181,000	19,457,000
1906	13,273,809	3,926,400	1,377,000	22,473,000
1907	11,107,179	2,497,600	1,433,000	19,851,000
1908	13,241,799	2,952,800	1,337,000	22,391,000
1909	10,004,949	3,774,400	1,000,000	19,409,000
1910	11,608,616	3,082,400	1,506,000	24,027,000
1911	15,692,701	2,630,400	1,463,000	27,560,000
1912	13,703,421	3,688,000	1,492,000	27,506,000
1913	14,156,486	4,052,000	1,522,000	29,808,000
1914	16,134,930	4,167,200	1,286,000	27,643,000
1915	11,191,820	2,990,400	952,000	26,758,000
1916	11,449,930	3,601,600	1,012,000	24,247,000
1917	11,302,375	3,200,000	1,249,000	22,164,000
1918	12,040,532	3,182,400	955,000	20,905,000
1919	11,420,763	4,676,000	1,139,000	24,237,000

WORLD PRODUCTION OF LONG STAPLE COTTONS 1910 TO 1920

In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

	American Extra Staple Uplands, 1 1/8" and Over	Egyptians	Sea Islands	American Egyptians	Others	Total
1910	No Statistics Available	1,506,000	71,080	-	No Statistics Available	No Statistics Available
1911		1,463,000	95,380	-		
1912		1,492,000	56,360	375		
1913		1,522,000	59,680	2,135		
1914		1,286,000	64,580	6,187		
1915	832,000	952,000	71,180	1,095	143,725	2,000,000
1916	1,009,000	1,012,000	93,000	3,331	132,669	2,250,000
1917	1,354,000	1,249,000	71,980	15,966	159,954	2,850,000
1918	1,359,000	955,000	40,900	40,343	104,757	2,500,000
1919	967,000	1,139,000	5,020	42,374	96,606	2,250,000
1920	1,200,000	1,237,000	1,380	91,965	119,655	2,650,000

NOTE.—1920 Statistics are preliminary estimates.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL COTTON

Bales of 500 Pounds Net

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

YEAR	United States ¹	India ²	Russia	Egypt	China ³	Brazil	Mexico	Peru	All Other Countries	Total
1910	11,104,000	2,722,000	981,000	1,506,000	775,000	280,000	147,000	95,000	417,000	18,027,000
1911	15,013,000	2,270,000	939,000	1,463,000	625,000	275,000	130,000	100,000	454,000	21,269,000
1912	13,113,000	3,328,000	917,000	1,492,000	1,074,000	315,000	140,000	110,000	487,000	20,976,000
1913	13,545,000	3,692,000	1,030,000	1,522,000	620,000	420,000	150,000	110,000	520,000	21,618,000
1914	15,438,000	3,807,000	1,247,000	1,286,000	759,000	440,000	125,000	103,000	572,000	23,768,000
1915	10,709,000	2,630,000	1,465,000	952,000	845,000	250,000	125,000	93,000	580,000	17,649,000
1916	10,956,000	3,242,000	1,065,000	1,012,000	810,000	309,000	140,000	108,000	459,000	18,092,000
1917	10,811,000	2,840,000	578,000	1,249,000	830,000	400,000	125,000	110,000	400,000	17,343,000
1918	11,520,000	2,822,000	550,000	955,000	900,000	524,000	130,000	114,000	425,000	17,940,000
1919	10,924,000	4,316,000	420,000	1,139,000	1,100,000	556,000	200,000	165,000	460,000	19,260,000

¹ Figures for United States do not include linters.² Figures for India do not include cotton used in home manufacture.³ Figures for China consist of cotton exported and consumed in spinning mills.

REVIEW OF LAST TEN AMERICAN COTTON CROPS**1911 to 1920**

1911. The very satisfactory prices paid for cotton during the few years prior to 1911 tended to increase the acreage in that year, a total of 36,681,000 acres being under cultivation at the end of June. Weather conditions were generally favorable throughout the belt and throughout the season. There was ample moisture early in the Spring, but April and May were exceedingly dry months, especially in the eastern states, and this interfered somewhat with getting stands. Later, during the growing season, drought was experienced, particularly in Texas and Oklahoma, but it was relieved before much damage was done. The weather was generally fair during the Fall, with killing frosts not coming until late, extending from October 23rd to November 3rd. The boll weevil was held in check in 1911, as a result of droughts in 1909 and 1910 and a killing frost at the end of the season in 1910. These climatic conditions in the two previous seasons greatly reduced the number of weevils. However, the pest spread into new territory. The acreage harvested was 36,045,000. The average yield per acre was unusually high, being 207.7 pounds. The crop was of bumper proportions, aggregating 15,553,073 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 556,276 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 16,109,349 bales. This was by far the largest crop produced up to 1911.

1912. Unusually wet weather in Arkansas and the states east of the Mississippi River during the Spring of 1912 made it impossible for growers to prepare the soil properly. Planting was delayed, and the growth of plants was retarded, with the result that the stand was uneven and was two to three weeks late. Floods caused a material reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton along the Mississippi River and also retarded planting in that section. Weather conditions in Texas, however, were favorable during the planting season. The area under cultivation at the end of June was estimated at 34,766,000 acres, a decrease of 1,915,000 acres from that of the previous year. Later in the season, the weather was generally favorable in both the eastern and western sections of the belt, but the injurious effects of the wet Spring in the sections referred to above could not be entirely overcome. Harvesting conditions were excellent, with killing frost late, about November 5th. The crop of 1912 was seriously affected

by insect pests. Weather conditions favored the spread of the boll weevil into new territory, and in some sections the crop suffered from cotton caterpillars, grass worms, and other pests to a greater extent than in former years. The acreage harvested was 34,283,000. The average yield per acre was above the average of the previous decade, being 190.9 pounds. The crop was more than two million bales less than that of 1911, but was still very large, aggregating 13,488,539 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 602,324 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 14,090,863 bales. The very high price of the crop led to quick picking and ginning, while the movement to the cotton centres and for export was extraordinarily rapid.

1913. The acreage in 1913 was the largest ever planted up to that year, the area under cultivation at the end of June aggregating 37,458,000 acres, compared with 34,766,000 acres in 1912. The crop as a whole got a late start and in the Atlantic coast states much replanting was necessary, probably about 25 per cent. of the total. During May and June, favorable weather conditions prevailed in all sections, offsetting to a degree the lateness of the crop and permitting the very late replanted cotton to get a good start. Favorable conditions continued, for the most part, in the Atlantic states and the greater portion of the middle Gulf states, enabling the plants in those sections to mature and fruit, and converting the early discouraging prospects into an excellent harvest. On the other hand, what promised to be a large yield in the area west of the Mississippi was reduced by prolonged drought and excessive heat to a poor yield. A frost about October 21 and another more extensive one a week later killed the plants through a large section of the belt. The weather was generally favorable during the harvesting season except in a few localities, particularly in eastern Texas and Louisiana, where excessive rains somewhat retarded picking and wrought much damage. Insect pests did less damage in 1913 than in 1912, though certain sections suffered more severely than ever before and the weevil spread into new territory. The acreage harvested was 37,089,000. The average yield per acre was less than the average of the previous decade, being 182 pounds. The crop was very large, aggregating 13,982,811 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 631,153 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 14,613,963 bales.

1914. The acreage planted in 1914 was again very large. The area under cultivation at the end of June was estimated at 37,406,000 acres, this being only 52,000 acres less than that in 1913. Conditions were to some extent unfavorable to the preparation of the soil and the

planting of the crop in about two-thirds of the belt. From the beginning of the year to the end of the planting season, the eastern states, particularly Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, were abnormally dry, and the western states, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, abnormally wet. Some relief from the extremes of weather conditions began to be felt early in June, when refreshing showers fell in the dry districts and the excessive rains in the west ceased. In a few weeks it began to be feared that parts of Texas and Oklahoma would be damaged as much by drought as had been threatened by too much precipitation. But this danger passed. The situation in the east gradually developed from very poor to very bright prospects, so far as yield was concerned. At no time did the rainfall in the eastern states amount to normal, but the showers were so timely in recurrence and so well distributed that the promise of a poor yield was converted into a very gratifying outturn. Climatic conditions in the Fall were upon the whole favorable. No killing frost occurred until late in October. The crop was, in general, less seriously affected by insect pests than for some years previous. The extremely early frosts of 1913 killed the boll weevil in a district averaging about 20 miles in width around the outside of the entire infested area. However, conditions during the season favored the spread of the pest and some new territory was infested. The acreage harvested in 1914 was 36,832,000. The average yield per acre was the largest in many years, being 209.2 pounds. The crop was of record-breaking proportions, aggregating 15,905,840 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 832,401 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 16,738,241 bales.

1915. The area planted in 1915 was smaller than in any year previous back to 1907. At the end of June only 32,107,000 acres were under cultivation, compared with 37,406,000 in 1914. The decrease was due to the demoralized state of the cotton market following the outbreak of the European war. During the Spring, the rainfall was excessive in a large part of the belt, including the Atlantic and central Gulf states and Oklahoma. Later, however, conditions became much more favorable in all of the cotton-growing states, except for droughty conditions in parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, and low temperatures in some states, particularly northern Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, which checked the development of the plant. Tropical storms occurred in August. Although these were not very destructive in themselves, they resulted in spreading the boll weevil over a large area of previously uninfested country which suffered severely from the pest late in the season. The Fall weather was

favorable, killing frosts not coming until late, about the middle of November. The acreage harvested was 31,412,000 acres. The average yield per acre was far below that of the year previous, being only 170.3 pounds against 209.2 pounds in 1914. The crop was only about two-thirds as large as that in 1914, aggregating 11,068,173 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 944,640 bales, making the total crop, including linters, 12,012,813 bales.

1916. The area planted in 1916 and under cultivation at the end of June totalled 36,052,000 acres. In most sections of the belt, preparation of the ground and planting were delayed on account of rain and low temperatures, and the crop as a whole was abnormally late throughout the growing season. However, the general condition of the crop was promising as late as July 1. In July, a destructive storm swept over the central and eastern states and was followed by a period of much rain, which caused shedding and deterioration and greatly favored the activities of the boll weevil. While some sections were receiving too much rain, Oklahoma and parts of Texas were suffering from drought. According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the crop as a whole degenerated from 81.1 per cent. of normal on June 25th to 56.3 per cent. on September 25th. However, in practically the entire cotton belt, the weather was ideal for picking until the end of the year. The first killing frost, in the second week in October, did but little real damage and served mostly in hastening the opening of mature bolls. The boll weevil damaged the crop considerably, and infested an unusually large area of new territory. The acreage harvested was estimated at 34,985,000. The average yield per acre was unusually low, being only 156.6 pounds. The crop was the second short one in succession, aggregating only 11,363,915 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The crop of linters was the greatest on record, amounting to 1,300,163 bales. This made a total crop, including linters, of 12,664,078 bales.

1917. The acreage planted in 1917 was less than in 1916, but still was much larger than the low point reached in 1915. The area under cultivation at the end of June was estimated at 34,925,000 acres. Weather conditions during the Spring were unfavorable. Heavy rain and cool weather in the eastern part of the belt and dry weather in the west hindered preparation of the soil and other farming operations. Cool weather early in May in all portions of the belt resulted in slow growth and poor germination and necessitated considerable replanting. Cool weather through large portions of the belt, deficient moisture in

many western localities, and too much rain in the Carolinas were retarding factors early in the summer. Later in the summer, conditions were fairly favorable in the eastern part of the belt, but drought in Texas caused much deterioration of the crop in that state. During September the weather was rather unfavorable, but October weather was generally favorable. Killing frosts came early, from October 9th to 13th, doing considerable damage to unopened bolls in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee, where the crop was two weeks or more late. The crop was not seriously injured by cotton pests. Owing to the extremely cold weather in the Spring and the general lateness of the planting season, the boll weevil was set back considerably. The trade, however, was alarmed by the discovery of the pink bollworm in Texas, and vigorous repressive methods were immediately undertaken. The acreage harvested was 33,841,000. The average yield per acre was very low, being only 159.7 pounds. The crop was the third short one in succession, aggregating only 11,248,242 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 1,096,422 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 12,344,664 bales.

1918. The acreage planted in 1918 was of almost record size, 37,207,000 acres being under cultivation at the end of June. Weather conditions during the Spring varied greatly. At first they were fairly favorable, but later excessive rains and low temperatures interfered with planting, germination, and growth. In the late Spring and early Summer, beneficial showers and warm temperatures produced a rapid advance of the crop, with the result that at the end of June the outlook was very promising. Beginning with July, a severe drought, accompanied by high temperatures, resulted in pronounced deterioration of the crop in the western part of the belt. In the eastern section, fairly satisfactory weather prevailed during much of the season, and consequently the crop continued in a much better condition in the east than in the west. In September, rainfall was only light to moderate, and it was generally too cool for satisfactory development of a top crop. However, during October, high temperatures, ample rainfall, and absence of frost damage stimulated further growth, with the result that over large sections the top crop came out better than expected. Continuing favorable weather during November brought much late cotton to maturity. The boll weevil did comparatively little damage during 1918. The great drought prevented the normal abundance of this pest, and 46,000 square miles previously infested were cleared of the pest. The acreage harvested was 36,008,000. The average yield per acre was lower than in any previous year back to 1909, being only 155.9 pounds. The crop was the fourth short one in succession,

aggregating only 11,906,480 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 910,236 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 12,816,716 bales.

1919. The acreage planted in 1919 was about the average for the few years immediately preceding, the area under cultivation at the end of June being 35,133,000 acres. Weather conditions during the Spring were decidedly unfavorable. Frequent rains in March delayed preparation of the soil and planting, cool weather in April retarded germination and growth, frost late in April damaged the plant in the Carolinas, while frequent rains and persistently cool weather during May continued to affect the cotton adversely in most sections of the belt. The eastern section suffered the least, and there the condition of the crop at the end of May was fairly good, but in most of the western portions of the belt the crop was in very poor condition. Similar conditions continued through June, more particularly in the western and southern portions of the belt. In July the weather was more favorable in the west, the rainfall being much less than earlier in the season, but in the east there was too much rain, resulting in rank growth of stalk. Weather conditions caused much damage by insect pests. During August the weather was fairly favorable in most sections and the crop made moderate progress, but at the end of the month the situation was unsatisfactory over large sections of the belt. There was a great variety of weather in different sections during September, resulting in good progress in some states and deterioration elsewhere. October was decidedly unfavorable, persistent rains resulting in bolls decaying, seed sprouting, and discoloration of open cotton. The rains continued well into November. Extensive killing frost occurred in the Gulf states about the middle of November. Boll weevil injury during 1919 was decidedly variable in its intensity, but in the country as a whole was comparatively light. The acreage harvested was 33,566,000. The average yield per acre was low, being only 161.5 pounds. The crop was the fifth short one in succession, totalling only 11,325,532 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 595,093 bales, making the total crop, including linters, 11,920,625 bales.

1920. The acreage devoted to cotton in 1920 was at first reported by the Department of Agriculture to be 35,504,000 acres, but the estimate was later increased to 36,383,000 acres. The planting season was very late and unpropitious, due to low temperatures and heavy rains, and the crop got a poor start. During May, torrential downpours produced flood conditions in the states bordering the Mississippi. The heavy precipitation resulted in slow germination of the young plants and caused grass and weeds to spring up so quickly that the farmers.

handicapped by the shortage of labor, were unable to cope with them, and much replanting was necessary. The very unsatisfactory situation was reflected in the report issued by the Department of Agriculture as of May 25th, in which the condition percentage was given as 62.4, compared with a ten-year average of 78.7. The prospect was for another short crop, the sixth in succession. During July, however, the weather conditions changed completely. Higher temperatures and plenty of sunshine resulted in the most remarkable recovery of the crop ever recorded. The forecasts issued by the Department of Agriculture were increased from 11,450,000 equivalent-500-pound bales as of June 25th, to 12,519,000 as of July 25th, and 12,783,000 as of August 25th. During the latter part of August and the early part of September, heavy rains again caused damage, and estimates of the crop were reduced somewhat. There were many reports that the plants were failing to take on fruit, and that the boll weevil was unusually active. During the latter part of September, and through the harvesting season of October and November, however, weather conditions were generally very favorable to the maturity of the crop, and to planting and ginning. The result was that much cotton was added at the very end of the season. The December estimate was 12,987,000, and the final ginning report showed an actual crop of 13,365,754 equivalent-500-pound bales. The crop in running bales was 13,197,775. This was the largest crop since that of 1914.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES

Running Bales, Counting Round as Half Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

STATE	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Alabama	1,695,284	1,328,297	1,483,669	1,731,751	1,025,818	552,679	520,906	780,265	716,655	670,721
Arizona	*	*	*	*	*	*	21,140	54,215	58,472	104,853
Arkansas	908,014	770,037	1,038,293	999,237	780,583	1,102,671	933,587	957,118	867,177	1,177,935
California	9,817	7,934	22,411	48,374	28,586	43,664	58,974	71,479	59,082	77,443
Florida	94,471	58,833	66,700	90,648	55,354	50,979	48,178	34,951	17,317	10,194
Georgia	2,704,295	1,812,778	2,346,237	2,723,004	1,937,730	1,852,104	1,885,954	2,117,860	1,678,758	1,446,577
Louisiana	380,826	374,793	436,805	452,261	336,813	441,121	629,719	582,698	303,035	388,025
Mississippi	1,169,066	1,004,376	1,251,841	1,217,883	925,509	800,190	886,269	1,193,122	950,997	897,733
Missouri	91,110	53,538	63,761	78,409	46,644	60,466	58,937	59,797	62,667	74,332
North Carolina	1,126,276	906,351	837,995	970,479	737,354	603,672	650,656	910,338	857,253	936,382
Oklahoma	1,016,338	1,005,109	842,499	1,232,638	622,176	813,419	935,342	585,149	1,002,178	1,287,689
South Carolina	1,692,146	1,224,245	1,418,704	1,506,195	1,174,213	970,702	1,207,135	1,581,726	1,462,277	1,639,470
Tennessee	439,027	267,439	366,786	372,008	296,222	378,064	238,806	317,962	301,408	313,747
Texas	4,107,152	4,645,392	3,773,024	4,390,200	3,068,852	3,562,789	3,041,726	2,610,337	2,960,335	4,130,197
Virginia	31,099	25,499	24,569	25,277	16,357	27,975	20,155	25,235	23,076	20,844
All other states	6,843	3,101	31,868	13,326	6,962	13,420	5,658	6,228	4,935	12,073
Total	15,550,373	13,488,539	13,982,811	15,905,840	11,068,173	11,363,915	11,248,242	11,906,480	11,325,532	13,197,775

* Included in all other states.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

GROWTH YEAR	COTTON EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS		LINTERS		COTTON INCLUDING LINTERS	
	Running Bales Counting Round as Half Bales	Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Gross Weight	Running Bales	Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Gross Weight	Running Bales Counting Round as Half Bales	Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Gross Weight
1900 .	10,102,102	10,123,027	143,500	143,500	10,245,602	10,266,527
1901 .	9,582,520	9,509,745	166,026	166,026	9,748,546	9,675,771
1902 .	10,588,250	10,630,945	196,223	196,223	10,784,473	10,827,168
1903 .	9,819,969	9,851,129	195,752	194,486	10,015,721	10,045,615
1904 .	13,451,337	13,438,012	245,973	241,942	13,697,310	13,679,954
1905 .	10,495,105	10,575,017	230,497	229,539	10,725,602	10,804,556
1906 .	12,983,201	13,273,809	322,064	321,689	13,305,265	13,595,498
1907 .	11,057,822	11,107,179	268,060	268,282	11,325,882	11,375,461
1908 .	13,086,005	13,241,799	346,126	345,597	13,432,131	13,587,306
1909 .	10,072,731	10,004,949	313,478	310,433	10,386,209	10,315,382
1910 .	11,568,334	11,608,616	397,628	397,072	11,965,962	12,005,688
1911 .	15,553,073	15,692,701	556,276	557,575	16,109,349	16,250,276
1912 .	13,488,539	13,703,421	602,324	609,594	14,090,863	14,313,015
1913 .	13,982,811	14,156,486	631,153	638,881	14,613,964	14,795,367
1914 .	15,905,840	16,134,930	832,401	856,900	16,738,241	16,991,830
1915 .	11,068,173	11,191,820	944,640	931,141	12,012,813	12,122,961
1916 .	11,363,915	11,449,930	1,300,163	1,330,714	12,664,078	12,780,644
1917 .	11,248,242	11,302,375	1,096,422	1,125,719	12,344,664	12,428,094
1918 .	11,906,480	12,040,532	910,236	929,516	12,816,716	12,970,048
1919 .	11,325,532	11,420,763	595,093	607,969	11,920,625	12,028,732
1920 .	13,197,775	13,365,754	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY SHOWING COMMERCIAL CROPS OF AMERICAN COTTON

In Running Bales, including Linters

(Compiled by New Orleans Cotton Exchange)

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Port receipts	6,406,129	6,735,898	7,299,667
Overland to mills	1,669,057	1,528,262	1,674,828
Southern consumption	4,393,743	3,533,777	3,691,005
	12,378,929	11,797,937	12,665,500
Less taken by Southern mills from ports	471,950	158,284	222,320
Total crops	11,906,973	11,639,653	12,443,180

COMMERCIAL CROPS OF COTTON OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR YEARS ENDING JULY 31ST

(Compiled by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange)

States	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Alabama	1,255,000	659,000	521,000	756,000	891,000
Arkansas	847,000	1,228,000	1,004,000	914,000	899,000
Florida	60,000	60,000	50,000	34,000	20,000
Georgia	2,320,000	2,164,000	1,980,000	2,029,000	2,037,000
Louisiana	403,000	406,000	665,000	541,000	329,000
Oklahoma	806,000	905,000	1,016,000	590,000	825,000
Mississippi	1,100,000	924,000	979,000	1,154,000	1,046,000
North Carolina, etc.* .	893,000	827,000	717,000	908,000	1,006,000
South Carolina	1,370,000	1,127,000	1,295,000	1,491,000	1,743,000
Tennessee, etc.** . . .	510,000	610,000	460,000	543,000	550,000
Texas	3,374,000	3,941,000	3,220,000	2,680,000	3,097,000
Total Crop	12,938,000	12,941,000	11,907,000	11,640,000	12,443,000

* Including Virginia and Kentucky. ** Including Missouri, California, etc.

PRODUCTION OF SEA ISLAND COTTON

Running Bales

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Florida	Georgia	South Carolina	Total	Average Gross Weight of Bale (Pounds)
1910	29,417	47,935	13,016	90,368	393.3
1911	41,270	72,904	5,119	119,293	399.7
1912	22,334	43,736	7,707	73,777	381.9
1913	25,587	43,305	8,671	77,563	384.7
1914	33,662	42,395	5,597	81,654	395.5
1915	28,094	57,572	6,178	91,844	387.5
1916	36,092	77,981	3,486	117,559	395.6
1917	37,327	47,979	7,313	92,619	388.6
1918	20,571	21,279	10,358	52,208	391.7
1919	2,787	684	3,445	6,916	362.1
1920	—	—	—	1,725	—

PRODUCTION OF EXTRA STAPLE COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES

It is impossible to compile statistics as to extra staple cotton production which would be accepted without question by all sections of the trade, due principally to the fact that there is a large quantity of cotton produced which some cotton experts would call $1\frac{1}{8}$ " and therefore extra staple, while others would call it only $1\frac{1}{8}$ " and therefore short staple. Estimates of the extra staple crop, exclusive of Sea Islands and American-Egyptians, range all the way from 600,000 to 1,300,000 bales, in normal years. The estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture for the four years from 1916 to 1919 inclusive are given below. It is evident from the large totals that these estimates are based on a relatively low standard of staple classification. It should be noted that these statistics are exclusive of Sea Island and American-Egyptian cotton.

STATES	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ TO 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH INCLUSIVE			
	1916	1917	1918	1919
Arkansas	178,000	209,000	201,000	136,000
California	13,000	13,000	9,000	10,000
Louisiana	27,000	23,000	22,000	7,000
Mississippi	284,000	404,000	470,000	207,000
Oklahoma	90,000	155,000	55,000	75,000
South Carolina	73,000	106,000	122,000	92,000
Texas	186,000	222,000	189,000	181,000
All other States *	95,000	81,000	114,000	56,000
Total	946,000	1,213,000	1,182,000	854,000
STATES	OVER 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH			
	1916	1917	1918	1919
Arkansas	15,000	25,000	26,000	30,000
Louisiana	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Mississippi	24,000	45,000	66,000	42,000
Oklahoma	—	8,000	6,000	2,000
South Carolina	11,000	36,000	41,000	24,000
Texas	—	15,000	5,000	6,000
All other States †	8,000	9,000	31,000	8,000
Total	62,000	141,000	177,000	113,000

* Includes Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

† Includes California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

ACREAGE AND CROPS OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN COTTON

Crops in 500-Pound Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Acreage Planted	Crop
1912	520	375
1913	3,500	2,135
1914	12,000	6,187
1915	2,330	1,095
1916	5,477	3,331
1917	33,000	15,966
1918	80,000	40,343
1919	90,000	42,374
1920	256,000	91,965

NOTE.—1920 Statistics of acreage are preliminary estimate.

COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES AND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON

Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included.

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

COTTON GINNED TO	YEAR OF GROWTH									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
September 1	771,297	730,884	799,009	480,317	463,883	850,668	614,787	1,038,078	142,625	367,241
September 25	3,679,594	3,007,271	3,246,655	3,393,732	2,903,829	4,081,989	2,511,658	3,779,611	1,835,214	2,243,030
October 18	7,758,621	6,874,206	6,973,518	7,619,747	5,708,730	7,393,183	5,573,066	6,811,351	4,929,104	5,712,057
November 1	9,979,905	8,869,222	8,830,396	9,826,912	7,378,886	8,623,893	7,185,178	7,777,159	6,305,954	7,471,352
November 14	11,313,236	10,299,646	10,444,529	11,668,240	8,771,275	9,615,003	8,571,115	8,706,420	7,604,320	8,920,776
December 1	12,816,807	11,854,541	12,088,412	13,073,386	9,793,612	10,352,031	9,713,529	9,571,414	8,844,368	10,144,921
December 13	13,779,727	12,439,036	12,927,428	13,972,229	10,306,309	10,838,799	10,131,594	10,281,139	9,396,646	10,878,265
January 1	14,317,002	12,907,405	13,347,721	14,443,146	10,636,778	11,039,491	10,434,852	10,773,863	10,008,920	11,559,230
January 16	14,515,799	13,088,030	13,582,036	14,915,850	10,751,990	11,137,712	10,579,733	11,048,652	10,307,120	12,016,465
Total Ginnings	15,553,973	13,488,539	13,982,811	15,905,840	11,068,173	11,363,915	11,248,242	11,906,480	11,325,532	13,197,775

PER CENT. OF TOTAL COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

PER CENT. GINNED TO	YEAR OF GROWTH									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
September 1	3.1	5.0	5.4	5.7	3.0	4.2	7.5	5.5	8.7	1.3
September 25	20.0	23.6	22.3	23.2	21.3	26.2	35.9	22.3	31.7	16.2
October 18	46.9	49.9	51.0	49.9	47.9	51.6	64.3	49.6	57.2	43.5
November 1	63.5	64.1	65.8	63.2	61.8	66.7	75.9	63.9	65.3	55.7
November 14	75.9	72.7	76.4	74.7	73.4	79.2	84.6	76.2	73.1	67.1
December 1	87.7	82.4	87.9	86.5	82.2	87.7	91.1	86.4	80.4	78.1
December 13	92.5	88.5	92.2	92.5	87.8	93.1	95.4	90.1	86.3	83.0
January 1	95.8	92.1	95.7	95.5	90.8	96.1	97.1	92.8	90.5	88.4
January 16	97.3	93.3	97.0	97.1	93.8	97.1	98.0	94.0	92.8	91.0

AVERAGE GRADES OF RECENT COTTON CROPS

Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, computes the average grades of recent American cotton crops to have been as follows:—

- 1914-15, Middling.
- 1915-16, Middling to Strict Middling.
- 1916-17, Middling to Strict Middling.
- 1917-18, Middling.
- 1918-19, Barely Middling.
- 1919-20, Strict Low Middling.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF COTTON SEED PRODUCED, QUANTITY OF COTTON SEED CRUSHED, AND QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CRUDE PRODUCTS OBTAINED

Statistics of the quantity of seed produced relate to the growth year. Those of the quantity crushed and of the quantities and values of products obtained relate to the year beginning August 1st.

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	Cotton Seed Produced (Tons)	Cotton Seed Crushed (Tons)	Total Value Products	Quantity of Oil (Gallons)	Value of Oil	Quantity of Cake & Meal (Tons)	Value of Cake & Meal	Quantity of Hulls (Tons)	Value of Hulls	Quantity of Linters (500-pound Bales)	Value of Linters
1910 .	5,175,000	4,106,000	\$142,710,000	167,970,000	\$80,430,000	1,792,000	\$44,660,000	1,375,000	\$11,370,000	379,376	\$6,250,000
1911 .	6,997,000	4,921,973	131,340,000	201,650,000	66,580,000	2,151,000	49,720,000	1,642,000	9,890,000	533,999	5,150,000
1912 .	6,104,000	4,579,508	132,230,000	185,750,000	69,100,000	1,999,000	45,970,000	1,540,000	9,710,000	583,091	7,450,000
1913 .	6,305,000	4,847,628	159,670,000	193,330,000	81,020,000	2,220,000	59,810,000	1,400,000	11,210,000	660,087	7,630,000
1914 .	7,186,000	5,779,665	152,880,000	229,200,000	80,540,000	2,648,000	57,740,000	1,677,000	8,450,000	829,274	6,150,000
1915 .	4,992,000	4,202,313	180,260,000	167,110,000	87,940,000	1,923,000	53,860,000	1,220,000	12,340,000	889,577	26,120,000
1916 .	5,113,000	4,479,176	287,192,000	187,688,000	153,419,000	2,225,000	74,586,000	969,000	13,994,000	1,273,345	45,193,000
1917 .	5,040,000	4,251,680	360,736,000	174,996,000	217,902,000	2,068,000	97,352,000	996,000	18,878,000	1,080,802	26,604,000
1918 .	5,360,000	4,478,508	383,580,000	176,711,000	227,316,000	2,170,000	116,119,000	1,137,000	17,917,000	889,500	22,228,000
1919 .	5,074,000	4,012,704	352,138,000	161,529,000	209,668,000	1,817,000	119,039,000	1,143,000	11,095,000	584,146	12,336,000

ACTIVE AND IDLE GINNERIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES GINNED PER ACTIVE ESTABLISHMENT

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Growth Year	Total Ginneries	Active Ginneries	Idle Ginneries	Bales Ginned Per Establishment
1910	29,380	26,234	3,146	443
1911	29,225	26,349	2,876	592
1912	28,358	25,279	3,079	535
1913	27,649	24,749	2,900	567
1914	27,339	24,547	2,792	648
1915	26,721	23,162	3,559	478
1916	25,999	21,624	4,375	526
1917	24,272	20,351	3,921	553
1918	23,439	19,259	4,180	618
1919	22,418	18,815	3,603	602
1920	—	18,426	—	—

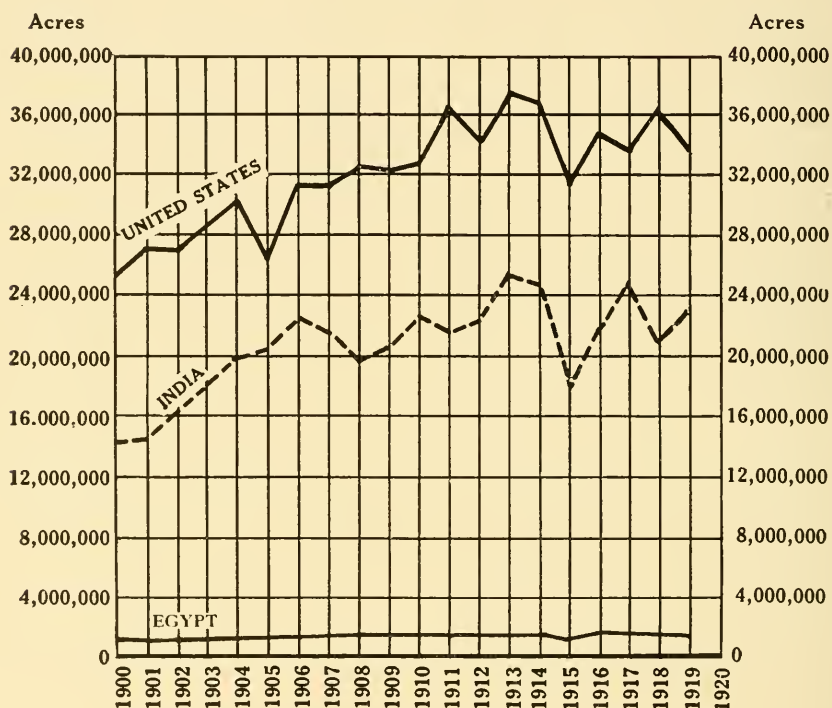
ESTIMATED VALUES OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED PRODUCED AND OF COTTON EXPORTED

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Growth Year	Value of Cotton Produced	Value of Cotton Seed Produced	Total Value of Cotton Crop	Value of Cotton Exported*
1909	\$688,350,000	\$123,740,000	\$812,090,000	\$450,447,243
1910	820,320,000	142,860,000	963,180,000	585,318,869
1911	749,890,000	119,800,000	869,690,000	565,849,271
1912	786,800,000	117,330,000	904,130,000	547,357,195
1913	885,350,000	141,350,000	1,026,700,000	610,475,301
1914	591,130,000	128,950,000	720,080,000	376,217,972
1915	627,940,000	167,900,000	795,840,000	374,186,247
1916	994,060,000	259,070,000	1,253,130,000	543,100,542
1917	1,532,690,000	333,550,000	1,866,240,000	665,024,655
1918	1,737,710,000	349,490,000	2,087,200,000	873,579,669
1919	2,030,960,000	340,470,000	2,371,430,000	1,381,707,502

* Export data relate to years ending June 30th, during which crops referred to were marketed.

COTTON ACREAGE OF EGYPT, INDIA, AND THE UNITED STATES



The above chart is based on the statistics on the next page. It shows the number of acres devoted to cotton in Egypt, India, and the United States, as compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census.

COTTON ACREAGE OF EGYPT, INDIA, AND THE UNITED STATES

(From statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Egypt	India	United States
1900	1,277,000	14,231,150	25,758,139
1901	1,297,000	14,506,295	27,220,414
1902	1,324,000	16,581,046	27,114,103
1903	1,383,000	18,025,000	28,016,893
1904	1,491,000	19,918,000	30,953,739
1905	1,626,000	20,401,000	26,117,153
1906	1,564,000	22,488,000	31,374,000
1907	1,664,000	21,630,000	31,311,000
1908	1,703,000	19,999,000	32,444,000
1909	1,619,000	20,545,000	32,044,000
1910	1,664,000	22,596,000	32,403,000
1911	1,776,000	21,615,000	36,045,000
1912	1,787,000	22,028,000	34,283,000
1913	1,789,000	25,020,000	37,089,000
1914	1,822,000	24,595,000	36,832,000
1915	1,231,000	17,746,000	31,412,000
1916	1,718,000	21,745,000	34,985,000
1917	1,741,000	25,188,000	33,841,000
1918	1,413,000	21,038,000	36,008,000
1919	1,633,000	23,063,000	33,566,000

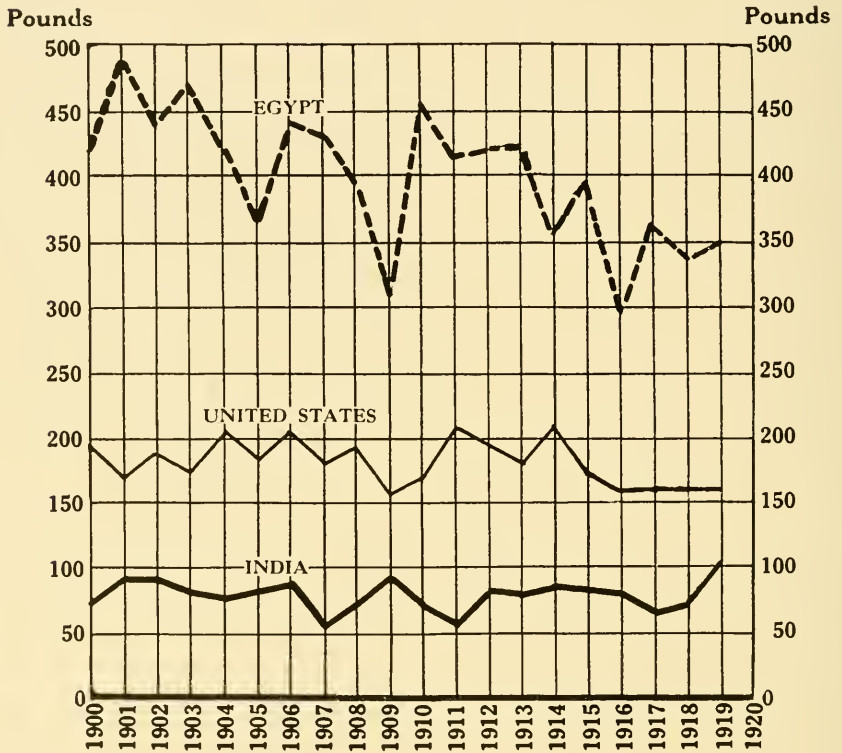
COTTON PRODUCTION, POUNDS PER ACRE, BY STATES

(Compiled by United States Department of Agriculture)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
United States	208	191	182	209	170	157	160	160	161	171
Alabama	204	172	190	209	146	79	125	149	122	111
Arkansas	190	190	205	196	180	209	170	158	155	194
California	390	450	500	500	380	400	242	270	268	240
Florida	130	113	150	175	120	105	100	85	74	86
Georgia	240	159	208	239	189	165	173	190	152	135
Louisiana	170	193	170	165	165	170	210	167	93	126
Mississippi	172	173	204	195	167	125	155	187	160	140
Missouri	360	260	286	270	240	225	190	200	257	275
North Carolina	315	267	239	290	260	215	194	268	266	264
Oklahoma	160	183	132	212	162	154	165	92	195	225
South Carolina	280	209	235	255	215	160	208	250	240	254
Tennessee	257	169	210	200	188	206	130	175	195	180
Texas	186	206	150	184	147	157	135	115	140	160
Virginia	330	250	240	265	225	310	180	270	255	230

NOTE.—Data for 1920 are preliminary estimates.

YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN THE UNITED STATES, EGYPT, AND INDIA



The above chart is based on the statistics on the next page. It shows the number of pounds of cotton produced per acre in the United States, Egypt, and India. The statistics for Egypt and India were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Those for the United States were compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.

YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN THE UNITED STATES, EGYPT, AND INDIA

Expressed In Pounds

(Statistics for Egypt and India were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census; those for the United States were compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Year	United States	Egypt	India
1900	194	422	76
1901	170	487	91
1902	187	437	90
1903	174	466	79
1904	206	420	77
1905	187	363	83
1906	202	440	88
1907	179	431	58
1908	195	393	73
1909	154	309	92
1910	171	453	68
1911	208	412	59
1912	191	417	84
1913	182	425	81
1914	209	353	85
1915	170	387	84
1916	157	295	83
1917	160	359	64
1918	160	338	76
1919	161	349	101

CONDITION ESTIMATES OF THE 1920 EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

(As reported by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture)

In the system of notation adopted, 100 is taken to represent the average crop of each division of the country. The figures given below represent the prospective final condition of the crop at the time of report in relation to each divisional average, assuming the absence of any extraordinary circumstances in the future history of the crop; they have no relation to the area under cultivation.

	Lower Egypt	Middle Egypt*	Upper Egypt†
May	90	99	100
June	94	100	100
July	98	102	100
August	100	100	93
September	90	93	98
October	82	88	94

* El Giza—El Minya.

† Asyût—Aswân.

ACREAGE OF COTTON PLANTED, ACREAGE ABANDONED, AND ACREAGE HARVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES*

(Revised estimates of United States Department of Agriculture)

	Acres Planted	Acres Abandoned	Acres Harvested
1910	33,418,000	1,015,000	32,403,000
1911	36,681,000	636,000	36,045,000
1912	34,766,000	483,000	34,283,000
1913	37,458,000	369,000	37,089,000
1914	37,406,000	574,000	36,832,000
1915	32,107,000	695,000	31,412,000
1916	36,052,000	1,067,000	34,985,000
1917	34,925,000	1,084,000	33,841,000
1918	37,207,000	1,199,000	36,008,000
1919	35,133,000	1,567,000	33,566,000
1920	36,383,000	—	—

* Acreage planted is computed as of June 30 each year.

ACREAGE OF COTTON HARVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES

(United States Department of Agriculture)

STATE	THOUSANDS OF ACRES										
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Total	32,403	36,045	34,283	37,089	36,832	31,412	34,985	33,841	36,008	33,566	36,383
Alabama	3,560	4,017	3,730	3,760	4,007	3,340	3,225	1,977	2,570	2,791	2,842
Arizona	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	41	95	107	237
Arkansas	2,238	2,363	1,991	2,502	2,480	2,170	2,600	2,740	2,991	2,725	2,862
California	9	12	9	14	47	39	52	136	173†	185†	208†
Florida	257	308	224	188	221	193	191	183	167	103	101
Georgia	4,873	5,504	5,335	5,318	5,433	4,825	5,277	5,195	5,341	5,220	4,958
Louisiana	975	1,075	920	1,244	1,299	990	1,250	1,454	1,683	1,527	1,442
Mississippi	3,317	3,340	2,889	3,067	3,054	2,735	3,110	2,788	3,138	2,848	3,024
Missouri	100	129	103	112	145	96	133	153	148	125	148
North Carolina	1,478	1,624	1,545	1,576	1,527	1,282	1,451	1,515	1,600	1,409	1,518
Oklahoma	2,204	3,050	2,665	3,009	2,847	1,895	2,562	2,783	2,998	2,424	2,765
South Carolina	2,534	2,800	2,695	2,790	2,861	2,516	2,780	2,837	3,001	2,835	2,877
Tennessee	765	837	783	865	915	772	887	882	902	758	824
Texas	10,060	10,943	11,338	12,597	11,931	10,510	11,400	11,092	11,233	10,476	12,576
Virginia	33	43	47	47	45	34	42	50	44	42	39
All other	—	—	—	—	20	15	25	15	12	10	21

* Included in all other states.

† Lower California (149,000 acres in 1920, 85,000 in 1919 and 88,000 in 1918) included in California figures but excluded from United States totals.

NOTE.—The data for 1920 relate to area planted.

FORECASTS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMPARED WITH ACTUAL YIELD AND PRODUCTION, AND AMOUNT OF VARIATION OF FORECASTS FROM ACTUAL YIELD AND PRODUCTION

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of the Merchants National Bank of Boston)

FORECASTS OF YIELD PER ACRE

	FORECASTS OF YIELD PER ACRE (Pounds)						Actual Yield Pounds)	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION OF FORECASTS FROM ACTUAL YIELD					
	May 25	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.		May 25	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.
1920	-	155.9	170.4	174.0	105.0	170.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	171.3	150.4	156.8	159.8	158.0	158.2	161.5	+6	-3	-3	-1	-2	-2
1918	-	199.8	177.3	145.2	154.1	155.9	159.6	-	+28	+13	-7	-1	-2
1917	162.5	162.5	166.9	174.6	168.3	155.7	159.7	+2	+2	+4	+9	+5	-3
1916	181.5	191.6	173.4	158.5	150.3	156.3	156.6	+16	+22	+11	+1	-	-
1915	First forecast of yield per acre												
	Issued as of												
			Sept. 25	1915	168.1	172.5	170.3	-	-	-	-	-1	+1
1914	-	-	-	-	-	207.9	209.2	-	-	-	-	-	-1
1913	-	-	-	-	-	183.4	182.0	-	-	-	-	-	+1
1912	-	-	-	-	-	193.2	190.9	-	-	-	-	-	+1
1911	-	-	-	-	-	208.2	207.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1910	-	-	-	-	-	170.1	170.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

FORECASTS OF TOTAL CROP

500-pound gross bales, exclusive of linters

	FORECASTS OF CROPS					Actual Production	AMOUNT OF VARIATION OF FORECASTS FROM ACTUAL PRODUCTION					
	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.		June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.	
1920	11,450,000	12,510,000	12,783,000	12,123,000	12,087,000	13,395,754	-1,015,754	-84,754	-58,754	-1,242,754	-378,754	
1919	10,686,000	10,910,000	11,239,000	10,606,000	11,039,000	11,420,763	-434,763	-1,104,763	-100,763	-724,763	-300,763	
1918	15,325,000	13,610,000	11,137,000	11,818,000	11,700,000	12,040,532	+3,284,468	+1,578,468	-903,532	-222,532	-340,532	
1917	11,633,000	11,640,000	12,499,000	12,047,000	10,919,000	11,302,375	+380,625	+646,625	+1,106,625	+714,625	-353,375	
1916	14,266,000	12,910,000	11,830,000	11,637,000	11,511,000	11,449,930	+2,816,970	+1,466,970	+350,070	+187,070	+61,070	
1915	-	-	-	10,950,000	11,161,000	11,191,820	-	-	-	-241,820	-30,820	
1914	-	-	-	-	15,966,000	16,134,930	-	-	-	-	-168,930	
1913	-	-	-	-	13,677,000	14,156,486	-	-	-	-	-479,486	
1912	(First monthly forecast made by Department of Agriculture)						13,793,421	(First monthly forecast made by Department of Agriculture)				
1911	culture was that of Sept. 25, 1915)						15,962,701	culture was that of Sept. 25, 1915)				
1910	-	-	-	-	11,426,000	11,608,616	-	-	-	-	-182,616	

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON MAY 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	90	93	89	83	83	88	89	75	89	89	71
North Carolina . . .	84	83	87	76	76	85	76	63	84	85	70
South Carolina . . .	78	80	83	68	72	80	65	70	80	78	68
Georgia	81	92	74	69	80	81	73	69	78	81	55
Florida	80	95	75	83	82	80	82	76	75	75	62
Alabama	83	91	74	75	85	78	76	61	78	78	58
Mississippi	82	86	72	81	87	82	83	66	86	73	65
Louisiana	76	91	69	81	82	76	82	74	85	74	72
Texas	83	88	86	84	65	79	78	74	82	76	60
Arkansas	81	87	73	85	79	84	87	64	85	68	61
Tennessee	86	83	74	87	80	85	86	63	90	64	60
Missouri	87	86	74	90	86	90	87	73	79	70	64
Oklahoma	84	87	78	87	68	76	85	77	86	65	70
California	90	95	96	96	100	82	97	82	91	91	86
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	80
United States . . .	82.0	87.8	78.9	79.1	74.3	80.0	77.5	69.5	82.3	75.6	62.4

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON JUNE 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	81	98	87	81	86	78	90	82	85	82	73
North Carolina . . .	72	89	83	76	82	79	76	67	91	83	74
South Carolina . . .	75	84	79	73	81	76	74	71	83	78	74
Georgia	78	94	72	74	83	79	80	69	80	72	63
Florida	82	96	76	85	86	78	83	79	79	57	63
Alabama	81	93	76	79	88	78	79	65	84	67	67
Mississippi	81	87	74	82	81	84	85	68	90	63	69
Louisiana	77	89	74	81	81	83	84	74	87	61	77
Texas	84	85	89	86	74	82	81	72	84	69	71
Arkansas	77	89	77	86	80	85	89	67	91	64	72
Tennessee	82	87	76	87	79	87	84	70	94	64	69
Missouri	80	90	75	88	93	86	74	75	93	60	72
Oklahoma	88	87	82	89	79	71	84	74	90	69	77
California	95	100	98	95	100	90	100	93	93	99	83
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	96	93	80
United States . . .	80.7	88.2	80.4	81.8	79.6	80.3	81.1	70.3	85.8	70.0	70.7

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON JULY 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	80	102	85	81	89	79	87	75	75	80	74
North Carolina	71	87	80	77	86	78	70	65	87	76	77
South Carolina	70	86	75	75	79	72	65	74	80	71	77
Georgia	70	95	68	76	82	76	68	69	77	67	68
Florida	70	95	75	82	86	78	62	80	70	50	64
Alabama	71	94	73	79	81	71	54	65	78	64	67
Mississippi	71	86	68	77	79	76	65	73	81	63	71
Louisiana	69	84	76	79	76	75	77	74	65	52	71
Texas	82	86	84	81	71	76	78	68	61	67	74
Arkansas	73	94	74	87	72	80	85	71	77	63	78
Tennessee	76	92	71	90	73	85	82	71	86	67	76
Missouri	72	96	75	86	75	83	80	78	93	67	81
Oklahoma	87	88	80	81	75	69	84	77	75	75	85
California	98	99	99	100	100	96	100	94	95	100	85
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	95	93	85
United States	75.5	89.1	76.5	79.6	76.4	75.4	72.3	70.3	73.6	67.1	74.1

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON AUGUST 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	82	96	80	80	86	85	90	76	84	67	81
North Carolina	76	76	75	78	82	76	65	69	77	70	79
South Carolina	73	74	73	77	77	71	57	74	67	67	71
Georgia	71	81	70	76	81	69	62	68	66	55	58
Florida	74	85	73	81	83	70	58	65	60	38	57
Alabama	72	80	75	72	77	65	45	65	66	55	58
Mississippi	71	70	70	69	75	69	49	75	67	61	60
Louisiana	60	69	74	67	66	65	64	75	53	47	55
Texas	69	68	76	64	79	67	66	55	43	61	67
Arkansas	78	78	77	72	75	72	71	79	52	65	75
Tennessee	78	88	76	80	76	82	80	80	58	69	75
Missouri	78	88	78	72	72	81	80	83	60	75	83
Oklahoma	85	62	84	45	80	71	56	84	33	71	84
California	95	100	95	96	98	93	92	90	92	98	80
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	96	90	86
United States	72.1	73.2	74.8	68.2	78.0	69.2	61.2	67.8	55.7	61.4	67.5

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON SEPTEMBER 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	78	87	70	75	80	80	85	69	84	64	72
North Carolina	72	77	70	70	79	70	61	63	74	61	68
South Carolina	70	73	68	71	72	63	53	67	65	61	62
Georgia	68	79	65	72	81	61	58	62	62	49	51
Florida	66	75	65	78	81	62	48	61	50	35	50
Alabama	67	73	68	67	78	57	36	55	63	45	49
Mississippi	63	62	63	63	68	62	40	63	64	52	50
Louisiana	51	66	60	60	67	60	56	69	52	38	47
Texas	63	71	75	63	70	57	63	53	44	52	61
Arkansas	68	70	68	63	69	63	65	68	50	60	65
Tennessee	73	77	68	68	70	71	68	65	59	64	66
Missouri	75	80	72	64	72	72	67	76	61	58	75
Oklahoma	70	60	69	42	80	63	56	62	33	72	70
California	90	100	90	100	96	95	93	80	90	95	78
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	93	92	90
United States	65.9	71.1	69.6	64.1	73.5	60.8	56.3	60.4	54.4	54.4	59.1

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP ON REPORTING DATES IN 1920

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Agriculture)

	May 25	June 25	July 25	August 25	Sept. 25
Virginia	71	73	74	81	72
North Carolina	70	74	77	79	68
South Carolina	68	74	77	71	62
Georgia	55	63	68	58	51
Florida	62	63	64	57	50
Alabama	58	67	67	58	49
Mississippi	65	69	71	60	50
Louisiana	72	77	71	55	47
Texas	60	71	74	67	61
Arkansas	61	72	78	75	65
Tennessee	60	69	76	75	66
Missouri	64	72	81	83	75
Oklahoma	70	77	85	84	70
California	86	83	85	80	78
Arizona	80	80	85	86	90
New Mexico	—	80	—	—	—
United States	62.4	70.7	74.1	67.5	59.1

DATES OF EARLIEST KILLING FROSTS IN AUTUMN IN THE COTTON BELT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS

(Compiled from Official Reports of the United States Weather Bureau)

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
NORTH CAROLINA:						
Charlotte	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Oct. 30
Rockingham	Nov. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 24	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Raleigh	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 31	Nov. 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
Goldsboro	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Oct. 31	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Oct. 30
SOUTH CAROLINA:						
Charleston	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Nov. 25	Dec. 29	Dec. 15	Dec. 29
Columbia	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 3	Dec. 26	Nov. 15	Nov. 13
GEORGIA:						
Atlanta	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Oct. 24	Dec. 26	Nov. 14	Nov. 12
Augusta	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 25	Dec. 26	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
Savannah	Nov. 30	Nov. 16	Oct. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
Columbus	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Oct. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	Oct. 30
Rome	Nov. 4	Oct. 22	Oct. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Oct. 29
ALABAMA:						
Eufaula	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Oct. 25	Dec. 5	Dec. 16	Nov. 17
Mobile	None	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	Nov. 17
Montgomery	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 25	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Nov. 17
MISSISSIPPI:						
Vicksburg	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
Greenville	Oct. 10	Oct. 22	Oct. 13	Nov. 1	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
LOUISIANA:						
New Orleans	None	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	None	None	None
Shreveport	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 13	Nov. 13
TEXAS:						
Galveston	None	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	None	Dec. 10	None
Palestine	Dec. 3	Nov. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
San Antonio	Dec. 29	Nov. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 28	Dec. 10	Nov. 16
Fort Worth	Nov. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 24	Nov. 22	Nov. 12	Nov. 12
ARKANSAS:						
Little Rock	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Fort Smith	Nov. 15	Oct. 21	Oct. 9	Nov. 1	Nov. 13	Nov. 3
TENNESSEE:						
Memphis	Nov. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 9	Nov. 24	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Nashville	Oct. 10	Oct. 22	Oct. 11	Nov. 2	Nov. 13	Oct. 29
Chattanooga	Nov. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 15
OKLAHOMA:						
Ardmore	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Nov. 24	Nov. 12	Nov. 12
Oklahoma	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Mangum	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Nov. 23	Nov. 12	Nov. 2

**DATES OF EARLIEST KILLING FROSTS IN AUTUMN,
LATEST KILLING FROSTS IN SPRING, AND AVERAGE
DATES, FROM BEGINNING OF RECORD KEPT BY
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU TO MAY, 1920**

	Years Recorded	Earliest Date in Autumn	Average Date in Autumn	Latest Date in Spring	Average Date in Spring
VIRGINIA:					
Newport News	22	Oct. 3	Nov. 9	April 26	March 26
Norfolk	48	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	April 26	March 27
Richmond	24	Oct. 12	Nov. 3	April 26	April 2
NORTH CAROLINA:					
Greensboro	18	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	April 26	April 7
Raleigh	34	Oct. 8	Nov. 2	May 6	March 31
Wilmington	50	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	May 1	March 23
Charlotte	42	Oct. 8	Nov. 4	April 26	March 29
Monroe	25	Oct. 2	Oct. 19	May 10	April 14
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Charleston	50	Nov. 8	Dec. 2	April 2	March 1
Columbia	42	Oct. 30	Nov. 8	April 17	March 22
Greenwood	24	Oct. 11	Nov. 4	April 17	March 22
Spartanburg	27	Sept. 24	Nov. 6	April 17	March 31
Greenville	20	Oct. 10	Nov. 7	April 24	April 8
GEORGIA:					
Macon	22	Oct. 11	Nov. 13	April 18	March 20
Athens	29	Oct. 11	Nov. 8	April 21	March 27
Augusta	47	Oct. 11	Nov. 7	April 17	March 24
Savannah	48	Oct. 21	Nov. 27	April 13	March 9
Rome	20	Oct. 11	Nov. 1	April 24	March 31
Columbus	24	Oct. 11	Nov. 17	April 26	March 6
Gainsville	29	Oct. 11	Nov. 3	April 24	March 31
Newman	25	Oct. 11	Nov. 8	April 26	March 25
Thomasville	26	Oct. 21	Nov. 18	April 26	March 6
FLORIDA:					
Gainesville	22	Nov. 10	Dec. 3	April 2	Feb. 26
Jacksonville	50	Nov. 12	Dec. 6	April 6	Feb. 16
Lake City	29	Nov. 7	Nov. 28	April 15	March 10
Pensacola	41	Oct. 27	Dec. 5	April 6	Feb. 23
Tallahassee	31	Nov. 4	Dec. 1	April 10	March 4
Tampa	30	Nov. 21	Jan. 3	April 7	Jan. 26
ALABAMA:					
Anniston	15	Oct. 11	Oct. 30	April 25	April 2
Opelika	27	Oct. 21	Nov. 9	April 17	March 17
Montgomery	48	Oct. 21	Nov. 8	April 5	March 10
Selma	24	Oct. 13	Nov. 8	April 26	March 13
Eufaula	28	Oct. 21	Nov. 9	April 26	March 14
Mobile	50	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	April 6	Feb. 24
Decatur	26	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	April 26	April 5
Birmingham	26	Oct. 21	Nov. 5	April 17	March 19
Tuscaloosa	32	Oct. 21	Nov. 6	April 25	March 23
Thomasville	24	Oct. 21	Nov. 8	April 26	March 15
MISSISSIPPI:					
Yazoo City	27	Oct. 13	Nov. 2	April 25	March 28
Vicksburg	50	Oct. 20	Nov. 13	April 6	March 6
Meridian	31	Oct. 8	Nov. 2	April 25	March 17
Natchez	28	Oct. 20	Nov. 12	April 25	March 9

**DATES OF EARLIEST KILLING FROSTS IN AUTUMN,
LATEST KILLING FROSTS IN SPRING, AND AVERAGE
DATES, ETC. (Continued).**

	Years Recorded	Earliest Date in Autumn	Average Date in Autumn	Latest Date in Spring	Average Date in Spring
MISSISSIPPI (Continued):					
Greenville	30	Oct. 10	Oct. 31	April 26	March 18
Greenwood	22	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	April 26	March 19
Columbus	27	Oct. 11	Oct. 31	April 26	March 27
LOUISIANA:					
Baton Rouge	36	Oct. 14	Nov. 10	April 5	March 1
New Orleans	48	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	March 27	Feb. 3
Monroe	28	Oct. 10	Nov. 12	April 9	March 14
Natchez (see Miss.)					
Shreveport	22	Oct. 24	Nov. 11	April 9	March 4
Vicksburg (see Miss.)					
TEXAS:					
Houston	47	Oct. 25	Nov. 25	March 26	Feb. 20
Galveston	43	Nov. 30	Dec. 24	Feb. 25	Jan. 27
Corpus Christi	34	Nov. 20	Dec. 16	March 19	Feb. 21
Luling	30	Oct. 27	Nov. 19	April 9	March 2
Cuero	29	Oct. 27	Nov. 23	April 5	Feb. 25
San Antonio	35	Oct. 30	Nov. 26	April 5	Feb. 23
El Paso	31	Oct. 27	Nov. 10	April 22	March 20
Abilene	35	Oct. 19	Nov. 15	April 23	March 15
Amarillo	29	Sept. 22	Nov. 1	May 23	April 16
Fort Worth	26	Oct. 22	Nov. 24	April 9	March 8
Lampasas	32	Oct. 9	Nov. 7	May 2	March 24
Taylor	19	Oct. 30	Nov. 22	April 5	March 13
Temple	30	Oct. 29	Nov. 15	April 9	March 14
Austin	52	Oct. 28	Nov. 18	April 9	March 12
Waco	31	Oct. 22	Nov. 15	April 9	March 10
Gainesville	31	Oct. 9	Nov. 7	May 1	March 31
Dallas	31	Oct. 8	Nov. 13	May 1	March 19
Waxahachie	23	Oct. 9	Nov. 11	April 30	March 26
Corsicana	31	Oct. 22	Nov. 14	May 1	March 15
Palestine	38	Oct. 20	Nov. 13	April 5	March 13
Nacogdoches	21	Oct. 21	Nov. 12	April 25	March 10
Greenville	20	Oct. 19	Nov. 18	April 26	March 10
Paris	29	Oct. 9	Nov. 15	April 12	March 20
ARKANSAS:					
Fort Smith	37	Oct. 9	Nov. 5	April 9	March 22
Little Rock	41	Oct. 22	Nov. 13	April 26	March 18
Pine Bluff	28	Oct. 11	Nov. 4	April 25	March 27
Texarkana	29	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	April 12	March 23
TENNESSEE:					
Memphis	49	Oct. 2	Nov. 2	April 25	March 22
Nashville	50	Oct. 8	Oct. 27	April 24	April 1
Chattanooga	42	Sept. 30	Oct. 26	May 14	April 2
Decatur	25	Oct. 10	Oct. 23	May 14	April 18
Knoxville	50	Oct. 1	Oct. 28	April 26	April 2
OKLAHOMA:					
Muskogee	21	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	April 21	March 30
Oklahoma	30	Oct. 7	Nov. 2	April 30	April 2
MISSOURI:					
St. Louis	48	Sept. 30	Oct. 24	May 22	April 6

YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN INDIA

In Pounds

(From statistics compiled by Indian Department of Statistics)

PROVINCES AND STATES	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay*	73	46	105
Central Provinces and Berar	52	78	114
Madras*	69	74	71
Punjab*	68	127	120
United Provinces*	60	81	138
Sind*	79	144	106
Burma	78	76	73
Bengal*	107	175	145
Bihar and Orissa	99	101	109
North-West Frontier	53	72	47
Assam	162	145	170
Ajmer-Merwara	80	187	218
Hyderabad	52	107	97
Central India	32	69	73
Baroda	105	40	64
Rajputana	50	88	102
Mysore	60	46	50
AVERAGE	64	76	101

* Includes Indian States.

COTTON ACREAGE IN INDIA

(From statistics compiled by Indian Department of Statistics)

PROVINCES AND STATES	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay*	7,697,000	5,547,000	5,704,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,494,000
Madras*	2,592,000	3,175,000	2,332,000
Punjab*	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,251,000
United Provinces*	1,315,000	862,000	1,284,000
Sind*	267,000	317,000	313,000
Burma	247,000	369,000	416,000
Bengal*	71,000	73,000	60,000
Bihar and Orissa	69,000	79,000	77,000
Northwest Frontier	38,000	39,000	51,000
Assam	32,000	33,000	33,000
Ajmer-Merwara	70,000	30,000	44,000
Hyderabad	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000
Central India	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,587,000
Baroda	914,000	814,000	794,000
Rajputana	435,000	250,000	374,000
Mysore	154,000	123,000	145,000
TOTAL	25,188,000	21,038,000	23,063,000

* Includes Indian States.

COTTON PRODUCTION OF INDIA

These statistics embrace all cotton produced in India, including that used in house manufacture as well as that taken by factories or exported.

In Bales of 400 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by Indian Department of Statistics)

PROVINCES AND STATES	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay*	1,403,000	641,000	1,503,000
Central Provinces and Berar	591,000	807,000	1,285,000
Madras*	450,000	587,000	413,000
Punjab*	307,000	493,000	673,000
United Provinces*	108,000	174,000	442,000
Sind*	53,000	114,000	83,000
Burma	48,000	70,000	76,000
Bengal*	19,000	32,000	25,000
Bihar and Orissa	17,000	20,000	21,000
North-West Frontier	5,000	7,000	6,000
Assam	13,000	12,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	14,000	24,000
Hyderabad	450,000	643,000	740,000
Central India	116,000	214,000	291,000
Baroda	239,000	81,000	127,000
Rajputana	54,000	55,000	95,000
Mysore	23,000	14,000	18,000
TOTAL	4,000,000	3,978,000	5,845,000

* Includes Indian States.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN INDIA

These statistics of cotton production in India embrace all cotton produced in India, including that used in house manufacture as well as that taken by factories or exported.

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Acreage Planted in Cotton	Crop (500-Pd. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)
1910	22,596,000	3,082,400	68
1911	21,615,000	2,630,400	59
1912	22,028,000	3,688,000	84
1913	25,020,000	4,052,000	81
1914	24,595,000	4,167,200	85
1915	17,746,000	2,990,400	84
1916	21,745,000	3,601,600	83
1917	25,188,000	3,200,000	64
1918	21,038,000	3,182,400	76
1919	23,063,000	4,676,000	101

ACREAGE PLANTED TO EGYPTIAN COTTON, BY VARIETIES

Expressed in Feddans †

(Reported by Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Sakellaridis	119,636	197,456	247,292	394,403	547,923	1,032,140	1,133,180	952,481	1,146,443	1,270,481
Ashmouni (Uppers) . .	329,843	344,265	356,485	353,882	231,639	343,589	361,874	273,036	334,166	283,906
Mitafifi	845,605	691,910	623,737	467,350	200,550	141,446	96,675	36,240	35,145	44,068
Nubari	115,492	158,567	201,137	261,775	106,634	62,127	39,339	21,587	23,611	37,320
Afif Assil	*	39,836	65,958	134,103	49,545	66,602	38,008	20,736	21,003	30,051
Abbassi	33,300	36,354	37,383	12,281	7,468	3,391	3,489	4,871	3,718	12,558
Joannovich	250,972	239,232	173,439	127,532	28,908	4,220	1,592	223	97	2,087
Various	16,243	14,195	17,663	3,944	4,337	1,997	3,153	5,498	9,485	147,399
Total	1,711,241	1,721,815	1,723,094	1,755,270	1,186,004	1,655,512	1,677,310	1,315,572	1,573,662	1,827,870

* Included in "Various". † 1 faddan = 1.038 acres.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN EGYPT

(From statistics compiled by Egyptian Ministry of Finance and United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Acreage in Feddans *	Acreage in Acres	Crop in Kantars Gross Weight †	Crop in Equivalent 500-Pd. Bales	Yield in Kantars Per Feddan	Yield in Pounds Per Acre
1910	1,642,610	1,664,000	7,505,000	1,506,000	4.57	453
1911	1,711,241	1,776,000	7,386,000	1,463,000	4.32	412
1912	1,721,817	1,787,000	7,490,000	1,492,000	4.35	417
1913	1,723,004	1,789,000	7,664,000	1,522,000	4.44	425
1914	1,755,270	1,822,000	6,451,000	1,286,000	3.67	353
1915	1,186,004	1,231,000	4,775,000	952,000	4.02	387
1916	1,655,512	1,718,000	5,060,000	1,012,000	3.06	295
1917	1,677,310	1,741,000	6,203,000	1,249,000	3.75	359
1918	1,315,572	1,413,000	4,821,000	955,000	3.66	338
1919	1,573,662	1,633,000	5,572,000	1,130,000	3.54	349

* 1 feddan = 1.038 acres.

† 1 kantar = 99.049 pounds.

FREIGHT RATES ON COTTON FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Per 100 Pounds

(Compiled by Messrs. Lambert & Barrows, Freight Brokers, Produce Exchange, New York)

	Rates on Standard Bales
From 1910 to August, 1914, rates ranged from	\$0.20 to \$0.55
August, 1914 to November, 1914 . . . . .	.35
November, 1914 to December, 1914 . . . . .	.50
December, 1914 to January, 1915 . . . . .	.75
January, 1915 to November, 1915	1.00
November, 1915 to January, 1916	1.25
January, 1916 to February, 1916	2.25
February, 1916 to May, 1916	2.50
May, 1916 to July, 1916	2.00
July, 1916 to September, 1916	1.00
September, 1916 to December, 1916	1.50
December, 1916 to June, 1917	1.75
June, 1917 to July, 1917	4.00
July, 1917 to October, 1917	5.00
November, 1917 (American steamers only)	8.00 to 9.00

After November 1917, all ocean space for cotton was allocated by the British Ministry of Shipping. The rates on standard bales varied from \$3.25 to \$5.75. Beginning in this period, a distinction was made between rates for standard bales and for high density bales.

	Rates on Standard Bales	Rates on High Density Bales
January, 1919 to July, 1919	\$4.50	—
July, 1919 to November, 1919	2.50	—
November, 1919 to August, 1920	1.80	\$1.15
August, 1920 to October 13, 1920	2.05	1.80
October 13, 1920 to October 21, 1920	1.62	1.37½
October 21, 1920 to December 28, 1920	1.35	1.15
December 28, 1920 to —	1.15	.90

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION

Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

	Egyptian	Peruvian	Chinese	Others	Total
MONTH OF					
December 1920	8,083	510	481	16,816	25,890
November 1920	2,941	1,004	—	18,568	22,513
October 1920	12	1,303	3,762	8,748	13,825
September 1920	2,492	7,617	3,269	6,626	20,004
August 1920	12,876	4,057	2,744	3,429	23,106
July 1920	12,969	2,828	9,533	3,658	28,988
June 1920	18,453	1,421	6,245	3,516	19,635
May 1920	6,890	2,058	4,427	2,392	15,767
April 1920	56,118	1,843	7,785	3,611	69,357
March 1920	110,952	5,046	12,757	4,972	133,727
February 1920	96,524	10,378	5,977	11,001	123,880
January 1920	66,553	16,710	2,156	19,066	104,485
December 1919	27,358	4,185	275	16,776	48,594
November 1919	31,020	5,054	1,152	14,862	52,088
October 1919	11,019	12,873	2,507	8,882	35,281
September 1919	45,868	1,026	2,417	5,031	54,342
August 1919	11,280	4	1,954	832	14,070
SEASON ENDING					
July 31, 1920	485,004	63,426	57,185	94,599	700,214
July 31, 1919	100,006	25,230	10,871	65,478	201,585
July 31, 1918	114,580	19,692	38,964	47,980	221,216
July 31, 1917	199,892	11,069	36,063	44,933	291,957
July 31, 1916	350,796	10,909	35,792	40,077	437,574
July 31, 1915	252,373	10,353	25,631	93,929	382,286
August 31, 1914	137,355	12,629	21,926	108,380	280,290
August 31, 1913	191,075	10,737	18,341	7,492	227,645

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON AND LINTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED

In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales for Years ending June 30th
(Compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

EXPORTED TO

YEAR	Total value	Total	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Belgium	Russia *	Austria †	Nether-lands	All other Europe	Japan	Canada	Mexico	All other countries
1900	\$241,832,737	6,201,166	2,302,128	1,610,173	736,002	443,951	246,612	148,319	51,950	44,010	74,635	65,635	323,202	109,083	18,522	13,045
1901	313,673,443	6,661,781	3,106,857	1,620,935	754,329	365,359	237,316	154,682	53,471	37,238	53,186	52,328	188,558	102,086	35,103	718
1902	290,651,819	7,001,558	3,432,324	1,795,815	775,773	445,437	276,602	132,232	73,446	39,157	22,418	61,079	178,595	129,016	27,500	7,054
1903	316,180,429	7,086,086	2,799,096	1,015,904	806,673	441,950	266,336	157,351	181,038	39,012	42,542	82,243	152,826	127,640	66,507	2,978
1904	370,811,210	6,126,386	2,475,752	1,707,351	734,286	364,295	184,862	195,213	168,596	28,158	10,653	61,488	458,870	88,795	56,172	580
1905	379,095,014	8,600,698	3,067,254	2,011,079	818,304	534,173	295,537	145,564	129,060	62,572	31,103	72,911	336,575	115,857	79,682	9,495
1906	401,005,021	7,268,090	3,681,443	1,871,441	817,583	486,607	241,747	114,073	112,480	50,375	15,496	44,486	147,209	141,008	29,285	4,663
1907	481,277,707	9,036,434	3,066,110	2,315,651	1,006,613	567,016	275,868	154,168	121,111	113,630	20,002	65,083	262,283	150,343	732	7,775
1908	437,788,202	7,633,097	2,956,352	2,385,663	889,083	418,021	262,744	119,470	98,371	90,049	27,681	62,125	200,396	113,097	4,767	4,375
1909	417,369,655	8,895,079	3,665,355	2,138,090	1,008,173	505,393	301,789	157,031	96,075	94,782	39,129	58,174	208,943	131,453	42,575	6,506
1910	450,447,243	6,443,416	2,444,558	1,887,657	968,422	393,327	178,455	102,346	67,205	57,220	18,823	43,378	95,000	125,592	26,604	1,831
1911	585,318,866	8,067,882	3,461,054	2,202,707	1,021,098	436,206	242,073	150,225	84,911	79,530	18,124	48,713	156,724	156,824	4,631	4,042
1912	595,840,271	11,070,251	4,143,108	3,156,171	1,228,294	630,677	343,500	211,093	112,262	125,504	35,242	83,821	480,934	181,667	16,129	145,579
1913	547,357,105	9,124,501	3,716,808	2,433,886	1,074,097	508,823	246,097	210,907	74,097	113,182	14,537	55,376	396,779	152,015	20,077	15,303
1914	610,475,391	9,521,881	3,581,501	2,684,324	1,159,399	537,357	297,339	227,457	99,976	106,311	35,053	63,725	353,440	159,093	34,671	11,018
1915	376,217,072	8,807,157	3,010,749	2,044,104	602,609	1,127,400	464,504	5,057	82,125	455	544,035	808,096	428,866	182,790	39,727	127,520
1916	341,186,247	6,168,110	2,766,800	—	809,376	836,915	340,240	—	173,449	—	102,087	169,154	503,077	197,959	23,695	170,592
1917	543,074,600	6,170,162	2,895,423	—	1,055,749	687,158	394,003	—	49,189	—	62,161	184,717	530,892	187,201	5,268	124,281
1918	655,024,655	4,611,023	2,387,101	—	658,553	396,213	259,104	—	15,045	—	10,008	82,572	583,516	249,973	10,766	14,122
1919	873,570,665	5,535,893	2,404,009	—	773,744	557,549	281,343	72,052	55,386	—	57,949	293,949	809,313	203,015	1,797	14,067
1920	1,381,767,592	7,657,487	3,444,791	420,758	506,391	617,263	275,034	203,572	—	42,858	186,476	183,720	876,250	216,005	1,111	16,615

*Includes Finland and Poland prior to 1919.

†Includes Czechoslovakia and Hungary prior to 1920.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES

In Running Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

MONTH OF	Total Cotton Exclusive of Linters	Total Linters	COTTON AND LINTERS EXPORTED TO				All Other Countries
			Total Cotton and Linters	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Italy
December 1920	785,399	3,179	788,578	317,431	160,587	65,945	59,418
November 1920	680,822	2,501	683,323	240,336	120,065	110,893	57,173
October 1920	580,305	1,799	582,914	211,085	79,732	121,160	45,806
September 1920	226,623	1,445	228,068	104,795	42,329	35,461	11,967
August 1920	144,979	1,689	146,668	43,715	45,043	8,897	33,516
July 1920	208,366	3,475	211,841	60,765	25,454	10,440	46,098
June 1920	237,589	3,860	241,449	72,005	43,141	19,552	9,005
May 1920	359,354	5,550	364,904	121,031	42,017	20,998	32,714
April 1920	539,967	6,158	546,125	161,938	79,036	22,285	71,908
March 1920	789,989	4,471	794,460	375,303	55,847	45,268	62,458
February 1920	634,103	6,217	640,320	322,980	31,835	82,080	44,186
January 1920	922,280	7,391	929,671	479,323	20,953	87,025	99,617
December 1919	873,752	3,991	876,843	442,210	31,850	80,167	228,590
November 1919	921,632	3,119	924,751	520,881	49,358	120,341	50,094
October 1919	351,411	820	352,231	187,870	33,041	45,350	17,602
September 1919	233,011	3,683	236,694	85,589	27,200	5,439	97,120
August 1919	473,872	5,186	479,058	239,350	21,747	36,383	151,525
SEASON ENDING							
July 31, 1920	6,545,326	53,021	6,598,347	3,069,341	443,179	576,228	1,939,440
July 31, 1919	5,592,386	71,534	5,663,920	2,635,198	—	734,739	570,159
July 31, 1918	4,288,420	187,794	4,476,124	2,276,543	—	615,995	388,373
July 31, 1917	5,209,519	439,409	5,739,009	2,682,170	—	904,085	373,812
July 31, 1916	5,805,672	295,438	6,101,110	2,859,162	—	921,932	643,573
July 31, 1915	8,322,688	221,875	8,544,563	3,771,646	242,661	682,630	788,905
August 31, 1914	8,954,958	259,881	9,014,839	3,584,707	2,713,107	1,033,599	1,621,111
August 31, 1913	—	—	—	3,559,258	2,404,397	1,022,642	1,110,541
August 31, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,737,985
August 31, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,280,268
August 31, 1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	496,499
August 31, 1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,318,170

Not Separately Compiled

Statistics of Exports of cotton to individual countries in terms of running bales and for cotton season are not available for years prior to 1913. The table showing exports in terms of equivalent 500-lb. bales and for years ending June 30th shows exports to each country as far back as 1920.

ANNUAL EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY PORTS

In Running Bales, including Linters

(Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Galveston	791,821	1,574,307	1,940,594
New Orleans	736,664	1,291,487	1,348,677
Mobile	79,408	86,945	122,192
Savannah	511,535	718,683	1,178,994
Charleston	—	14,642	143,008
Wilmington	68,069	63,830	162,792
Norfolk	101,051	59,093	169,807
Baltimore	79,927	16,055	12,662
New York	870,978	670,575	198,557
Boston	165,876	37,314	20,619
Philadelphia	29,725	23,289	13,908
Newport News	—	—	—
Brunswick	132,211	128,464	178,174
Pensacola	30,987	—	18,743
Port Arthur	8,120	—	—
Port Townsend	407,336	617,731	334,014
San Pedro, Calif., etc.	—	—	13,068
San Francisco	169,071	122,054	122,343
Portland, Ore.	773	122	31,687
Nogales	260	230	485
Texas City, etc.	2,207	63,476	248,480
Eagle Pass	700	—	70
El Paso	—	—	15
Houston	—	—	70,284
Portland, Me.	1,701	—	—
Jacksonville	—	9,532	24,513
Georgetown	—	—	—
Total	4,188,420	5,497,829	6,362,686

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT UNITED STATES PORTS

New York Cotton Exchange Statistics. In Running Bales, including Linters

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Galveston	1,621,886	1,933,092	2,101,110
New Orleans	1,664,267	1,635,444	1,366,735
Mobile	107,290	155,516	265,176
Savannah	1,140,591	1,150,618	1,306,361
Charleston	203,879	217,226	445,123
Wilmington	98,913	151,882	142,758
Norfolk	299,882	304,012	349,661
Baltimore	77,461	22,336	92,063
New York	182,808	12,970	30,229
Boston	111,867	30,147	44,362
Philadelphia	21,221	8,065	21,284
Newport News	—	—	1,476
Brunswick	158,741	190,944	162,777
Pensacola	15,439	3,928	15,095
Port Arthur	8,120	—	1,164
Port Townsend	366,019	602,731	314,347
San Pedro, Calif., etc.	—	—	13,367
San Francisco, etc.	167,090	133,990	120,859
Portland, Ore.	773	122	30,391
Nogales	260	230	485
Texas City, etc.	74,768	124,276	331,324
Eagle Pass	700	—	70
El Paso	—	—	15
Houston	—	—	70,284
Jacksonville	43,544	29,887	20,890
Total	6,365,519	6,707,416	7,247,415

TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON BY SOUTHERN MILLS

New York Cotton Exchange Statistics. In Running Bales, including Linters

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Alabama	391,046	320,977	363,710
Georgia	834,725	714,665	822,454
Louisiana	39,335	34,982	45,127
Mississippi	40,371	36,835	35,836
Missouri	12,204	18,316	22,922
North Carolina	1,222,420	1,066,348	1,141,487
Oklahoma	6,684	6,045	7,266
South Carolina	904,744	778,123	850,959
Tennessee	104,295	87,151	103,723
Texas	78,212	69,988	82,050
Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Virginia	680,699	307,855	152,643
Total	4,314,735	3,441,285	3,628,177
Takings <i>via</i> ports	450,575	197,566	226,941
Net takings	3,864,160	3,243,719	3,401,236

WORLD'S TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season
Aug.	6	—	—	114 ^d	114	83 ^e	83	56 ^b	56	10 ^a	10	—	—
	13	142	142	170	204	124	207	102	159	173	215†	140	149
	20	167	310	160	454	170	377	119	277	137	351	168	317
Sept.	27	182	402	171	625	127	504	112	370†	147	499	171	488
	3	176	668	172	707	143	647	147	460†	137	635	112	602*
	10	211	879	104	901	119	766	128	588†	160	795	145	746
Oct.	17	182	1,061	222	1,213	137	903	149	737	158	954	139	886
	24	216	1,277	243	1,450	167	1,070	170	926†	171	1,125	175	1,060
	1	206	1,483	271	1,727	174	1,244	164	1,080	185	1,310	157	1,217
Nov.	8	285	1,743	284	2,011	198	1,441	186	1,276†	223	1,532	184	1,401
	15	310	2,027	366	2,377	232	1,673	205	1,481	214	1,746	184	1,585
	22	331	2,347	401	2,778	283	1,983†	232	1,726†	221	1,967	191	1,777
Dec.	29	375	2,078	467	3,246	292	2,275	242	1,967	234	2,201†	190	1,967
	5	403	3,953	477	3,723	282	2,543†	263	2,157†	286	2,487	267	2,234
	12	358	3,456	492	4,215	329	2,872	261	2,418	292	2,779	220	2,455
Jan.	19	333	3,814	443	4,657	351	3,175†	306	2,723	323	3,102	210	2,664
	26	320	4,147	430	5,087	387	3,525†	301	3,047	347	3,449	252	2,916
	3	385	4,476	388	5,475	433	3,930†	324	3,341†	411	3,859	208	3,124
Feb.	10	356	4,861	366	5,842	414	4,340†	322	3,648†	429	4,288	284	3,410
	17	304	5,217	289	6,131	360	4,700	292	3,940	392	4,681	216	3,626
	24	325	5,521	277	6,408	369	5,092†	280	4,273	482	5,162	253	3,879
Mar.	31	272	5,846	276	6,684	335	5,427	303	4,576	344	5,506	274	4,184
	7	273	6,117	274	6,958	336	5,763†	354	4,930	381	5,897†	284	4,468
	14	333	6,390	250	7,208	342	6,125	329	5,261†	403	6,380†	—	—
Apr.	21	297	6,723	272	7,480	315	6,486†	283	5,494†	375	6,695†	—	—
	28	281	7,020	271	7,752	235	6,722†	280	5,729†	386	7,081	—	—
	5	269	7,301	195	7,947	271	7,024†	253	5,981	289	7,370	—	—
May	12	273	7,570	199	8,147	264	7,180†	211	6,108	229	7,552†	—	—
	19	274	7,843	225	8,372	234	7,461†	190	6,388	265	7,778†	—	—
	26	274	8,117	211	8,582	202	7,688†	183	6,666	266	8,043†	—	—
June	3	274	8,391	232	8,814	238	7,926	231	6,877†	263	8,321†	—	—
	10	284	8,675	275	9,039	193	8,119†	182	7,059	291	8,612†	—	—
	17	259	8,934	210	9,308	161	8,214†	225	7,284	294	8,906	—	—
July	24	204	9,228	220	9,529	185	8,399†	162	7,441†	245	9,120†	—	—
	1	275	9,503	268	9,797	145	8,535†	172	7,613†	212	9,332	—	—
	8	251	9,753	222	10,019	184	8,674†	139	7,718†	160	9,493	—	—
Aug.	15	212	9,966	262	10,281	203	8,877	161	7,879	238	9,698†	—	—
	22	273	10,239	267	10,548	237	9,170†	143	8,038†	188	9,869†	—	—
	29	244	10,483	296	10,844	108	9,377†	116	8,154	218	10,087	—	—
Sept.	6	259	10,742	252	11,096	178	9,570†	160	8,307	225	10,312	—	—
	13	291	11,033	210	11,315	213	9,732†	169	8,476	195	10,418†	—	—
	20	227	11,260	221	11,536	120	9,928†	149	8,625	196	10,558†	—	—
Oct.	27	276	11,535	238	11,776	155	10,074	147	8,772	168	10,727	—	—
	4	270	11,866	222	11,996	190	10,263	192	8,964	202	10,932†	—	—
	11	242	12,048	183	12,179	151	10,650*	170	9,135	190	11,121	—	—
Nov.	18	231	12,279	178	12,357	121	10,771	126	9,260	172	11,293	—	—
	25	210	12,488	158	12,4515	150	10,920	154	9,405†	166	11,462†	—	—
	2	192	12,680	185	12,700	133	11,053	167	9,572	168	11,630	—	—
Dec.	9	182	12,862	167	12,868	168	11,221	166	9,738	177	11,807	—	—
	16	216	13,078	198	13,055	131	11,352	137	9,875	205	11,961†	—	—
	23	190	13,267	154	13,219	128	11,480	137	10,013	164	12,125	—	—
Jan.	30	153	13,420	154	13,373	134	11,615	133	10,146	138	12,266†	—	—
	6	185	13,605	80	13,453	127	11,742	97	10,224†	162	12,364†	—	—
	13	26	13,631	—	13,453	—	11,742	—	10,224	29	12,567†	—	—

^a 1 day.

^b 2 days.

^c 3 days.

^d 4 days.

* Adjusted.

† Corrected.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN CROP INTO SIGHT DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season
		-	-	32 ^d	32	17 ^c	17	13 ^b	13	12 ^a	12	-	-
Aug.	6	39	39	81	112	52	68	47	60	66	109†	40	40
	13	37	76	71	184	55	123	66	127	65	174	31	72
	20	60	145	107	291	107	231	75	155†	65	239	66	138
	27	62	207	186	477	155	385	132	287	60	300	84	236*
Sept.	3	111	318	324	801	162	548	148	435	63	363	99	335
	10	202	520	371	1,171	213	761	205	627†	106	469	129	464
	17	307	827	458	1,630	265	1,026	272	902†	145	590*	171	635
	24	437	1,264	556	2,185	308	1,334	316	1,213†	195	786	237	872
Oct.	1	495	1,759	630	2,815	366	1,699	319	1,524†	273	1,059	300	1,171
	8	509	2,260	643	3,458	422	2,121	347	1,871	342	1,400	321	1,493
	15	525	2,794	660	4,118	461	2,608†	354	2,230†	417	1,818	366	1,859
	22	525	3,319	633	4,751	476	3,085	401	2,631	391	2,232†	433	2,292
	29	510	3,829	703	5,460	476	3,556†	372	3,003	503	2,735	446	2,739
Nov.	5	524	4,347†	633	6,093	451	4,008	376	3,379	530	3,266	443	3,182
	12	471	4,818	590	6,682	489	4,541†	395	3,774	544	3,810	414	3,596
	19	448	5,257†	549	7,223	497	5,038	386	4,183†	513	4,323	387	3,983
	26	397	5,654	484	7,706	479	5,516	340	4,497†	549	4,872	380	4,364
Dec.	3	442	6,096	468	8,175	500	6,013†	338	4,798†	529	5,401	399	4,764
	10	514	6,609	363	8,537	381	6,394	355	5,153	496	5,897	386	5,150
	17	459	7,057†	292	8,829	372	6,702†	414	5,619†	474	6,371	369	5,519
	24	393	7,450	270	9,090	306	7,189	398	6,017	401	6,791†	348	5,898*
	31	331	7,781	218	9,317	355	7,544	361	6,378	447	7,248†	332	6,230
Jan.	7	242	8,023	173	9,491	360	7,923†	337	6,716†	450	7,718†	-	-
	14	311	8,334	229	9,720	303	8,273†	334	7,127†	423	8,170†	-	-
	21	237	8,571	156	9,875	241	8,558†	294	7,421	375	8,545	-	-
	28	228	8,799	158	10,033	221	8,780†	243	7,687†	268	8,813	-	-
Feb.	4	197	8,996	142	10,175	200	8,980	255	7,942	276	9,089	-	-
	11	207	9,203	125	10,301	212	9,252†	212	8,155	267	9,356	-	-
	18	232	9,434	136	10,437	202	9,479†	188	8,448†	260	9,616	-	-
	25	233	9,667	125	10,562	222	9,695†	237	8,696†	267	9,898†	-	-
Mar.	4	177	9,844	131	10,693	183	9,861†	160	8,856	203	10,101	-	-
	11	163	10,007	148	10,841	180	10,124†	192	9,048	191	10,292	-	-
	18	177	10,184	147	10,988	176	10,334†	159	9,202†	169	10,461	-	-
	25	196	10,362†	151	11,139	149	10,480†	160	9,362†	167	10,628	-	-
Apr.	1	208	10,566†	160	11,290	123	10,613	115	9,478	152	10,780	-	-
	8	169	10,735	147	11,446	99	10,711	125	9,602	165	10,920†	-	-
	15	149	10,884	155	11,600	71	10,839†	106	9,708	112	11,069†	-	-
	22	174	11,058	130	11,730	82	10,921	124	9,832	149	11,218	-	-
	29	155	11,213	114	11,844	89	11,010	121	9,954	86	11,304	-	-
May	6	143	11,355	115	11,960	86	11,096	129	10,083	72	11,340†	-	-
	13	135	11,490	111	12,070	76	11,235†	101	10,183	78	11,443†	-	-
	20	174	11,664	80	12,150	66	11,301	107	10,290	71	11,514	-	-
	27	145	11,809	101	12,251	87	11,388	159	10,449	78	11,595†	-	-
June	3	133	11,942	68	12,319	84	11,701*	187	10,636	68	11,662	-	-
	10	98	12,041	59	12,378	70	11,771	164	10,800	53	11,715	-	-
	17	79	12,120	85	12,463	76	11,847	117	10,918†	47	11,765†	-	-
	24	112	12,232	91	12,554	64	11,911	113	11,031	49	11,814	-	-
July	1	98	12,330	80	12,632†	54	11,965	115	11,146	56	11,860	-	-
	8	106	12,436	31	12,662	53	12,018	105	11,251	65	11,970†	-	-
	15	90	12,526	36	12,698	53	12,071	106	11,357	46	12,016	-	-
	22	67	12,593	19	12,717	60	12,131	74	11,443†	49	12,052†	-	-
	29	56	12,650	37	12,754	72	12,203	56	11,449†	45	12,064†	-	-
	30	71	12,720	-	12,754	-	12,203	-	11,440	7	12,298†	-	-

* 1 day.

b 2 days.

c 3 days.

d 4 days.

* Adjusted.

† Corrected.

AMERICAN (INCLUDING CANADIAN) TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season
Aug.	6	—	—	25 ^d	25	41 ^e	41	18 ^b	18	5 ^a	5	—	—
	13	40	40	46	71	63	104	63	82	57	93†	48	48
	20	44	83	57	128†	67	171	58	139	53	146	50	99
	27	55	138	60	188	61	232	58	197	57	203	47	146
Sept.	3	44	182	57	246	73	305	90	287	73	276	54	203*
	10	78	260	91	337	62	368	71	342†	60	336	55	258
	17	77	337	111	447	78	445	86	427	63	398	67	325
	24	99	436	100	557	98	543	118	541†	81	479	69	394
Oct.	1	110	546	157	713	116	636†	110	650	87	566	86	479
	8	148	693	178	891	118	754	129	747†	112	679	98	577
	15	164	857	241	1,132	135	889	141	888	109	788	105	682
	22	201	1,059	264	1,396	166	1,050†	142	1,026†	133	921	119	801
Nov.	5	212	1,270	314	1,710	164	1,188†	173	1,198	137	1,058†	123	924
	12	232	1,502	355	2,066	225	1,399†	182	1,380	181	1,239	149	1,072
	19	236	1,738	360	2,426	261	1,660	199	1,570	194	1,433	143	1,215
	26	221	1,959	327	2,753	257	1,914†	239	1,817	234	1,667	126	1,341
Dec.	3	220	2,178	294	3,047	286	2,200	216	2,015†	229	1,896	125	1,466
	10	206	2,384	220	3,267	326	2,507†	222	2,237	290	2,186	114	1,580
	17	240	2,624	193	3,460	307	2,810†	230	2,461†	302	2,488	134	1,706
	24	208	2,832	152	3,612	253	3,064	221	2,681	277	2,765	140	1,846
Jan.	7	200	3,032	151	3,763	291	3,335†	231	2,893†	278	3,043	147	1,992
	14	196	3,228	134	3,897	263	3,598	229	3,121	260	3,393	151	2,165
	21	193	3,421	150	4,046	264	3,861	227	3,349	265	3,560†	146	2,311
	28	166	3,587	124	4,170	248	4,109	220	3,570	272	3,820†	—	—
Feb.	4	194	3,780	161	4,331	227	4,336	201	3,771	238	4,059	—	—
	11	153	3,933	102	4,433	144	4,404†	168	3,939	220	4,279	—	—
	18	141	4,074	121	4,554	189	4,052	157	4,095	138	4,418	—	—
	25	143	4,218	90	4,644	158	4,793†	147	4,242	113	4,530	—	—
Mar.	4	137	4,354	98	4,742	154	4,935†	123	4,366	115	4,646	—	—
	11	145	4,499	61	4,804	130	5,033†	107	4,471†	106	4,751	—	—
	18	152	4,651	94	4,897	147	5,180	112	4,583	104	4,864†	—	—
	25	149	4,800	120	5,017	125	5,306	91	4,675	99	4,962	—	—
April	1	124	4,924	117	5,135	103	5,405†	91	4,766	103	5,066	—	—
	8	149	5,073	105	5,239	122	5,519†	52	4,793†	71	5,137	—	—
	15	139	5,212	131	5,370	102	5,611	57	4,850	58	5,195	—	—
	22	1	5,335	141	5,512	119	5,730	48	4,898	46	5,240	—	—
May	8	106	5,441	144	5,656	124	5,854	52	4,949	78	5,393†	—	—
	15	125	5,566	129	5,784	135	5,975†	37	4,986	32	5,326†	—	—
	22	113	5,678	149	5,934	129	6,074†	49	5,036	33	5,376†	—	—
	29	130	5,808	111	6,045	105	6,179	48	5,083	35	5,410	—	—
June	6	141	5,949	108	6,153	137	6,316	49	5,132	57	5,495†	—	—
	13	115	6,064	120	6,274	77	6,390†	47	5,179	58	5,462	—	—
	20	134	6,197	109	6,383	97	6,487	54	5,232	49	5,512	—	—
	27	117	6,315	90	6,472	120	6,607	55	5,287	60	5,564†	—	—
July	3	107	6,421	82	6,555	88	6,749†	60	5,401†	60	5,621†	—	—
	10	105	6,526	84	6,639	65	6,814	55	5,456	44	5,665	—	—
	17	82	6,608	82	6,720	92	6,907	44	5,367†	47	5,795*	—	—
	24	55	6,663	89	6,810	71	6,978	43	5,410	61	5,766	—	—
Aug.	1	83	6,746	71	6,881	72	7,050	49	5,459	83	5,845†	—	—
	8	81	6,827	52	6,933	72	7,122	53	5,511	54	5,934†	—	—
	15	66	6,893	73	7,006	75	7,197	38	5,549	64	5,993†	—	—
	22	49	6,942	76	7,082	73	7,270	45	5,594	60	6,050†	—	—
Sept.	29	55	6,997	26	7,108	69	7,340	35	5,600†	61	6,086†	—	—
	30	22	7,019	—	7,108	—	7,340	—	5,600	27	6,353†	—	—

^a 1 day.

^b 2 days.

^c 3 days.

^d 4 days.

* Adjusted.

† Corrected.

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF COTTON INTO SIGHT

With Total Movement to the End of Each Month and Per Cent. of Total for the Season
In Running Bales. Linters Included

(Based on New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
August	282,630	364,871	59,075	253,467
Per Cent of Season Total	2.01%	2.45%	.38%	1.99%
September	1,451,759	1,626,570	733,235	1,439,385
Total to September 30th	1,734,389	1,991,441	792,310	1,692,852
Per Cent of Season Total	12.35%	13.39%	5.13%	13.26%
October	2,946,713	2,937,051	1,960,519	2,246,441
Total to October 31st	4,681,102	4,928,492	2,752,829	3,939,293
Per Cent of Season Total	33.33%	33.14%	17.81%	30.85%
November	3,019,504	2,843,247	2,460,350	1,979,471
Total to November 30th	7,700,606	7,771,739	5,213,179	5,918,764
Per Cent of Season Total	54.83%	52.26%	33.74%	46.35%
December	2,316,324	2,379,495	2,479,441	1,889,000
Total to December 31st	10,016,930	10,151,234	7,692,620	7,807,764
Per Cent of Season Total	71.25%	68.25%	49.78%	61.15%
January	1,299,808	1,713,034	2,208,922	1,105,687
Total to January 31st	11,316,738	11,864,268	9,901,542	8,913,451
Per Cent of Season Total	80.57%	79.77%	64.66%	69.80%
February	817,926	1,044,988	1,867,631	832,481
Total to February 28th	12,134,664	12,909,256	11,850,173	9,795,932
Per Cent of Season Total	86.39%	89.79%	76.75%	76.56%
March	616,330	741,562	1,441,742	818,707
Total to March 31st	12,750,994	13,650,818	13,300,915	10,614,639
Per Cent of Season Total	90.78%	91.78%	86.08%	83.05%
April	557,368	509,947	1,008,386	697,231
Total to April 30th	13,308,362	14,160,765	14,309,301	11,311,870
Per Cent of Season Total	94.75%	95.21%	92.60%	88.59%
May	372,761	373,497	575,956	648,588
Total to May 31st	13,681,123	14,534,262	14,884,357	11,960,458
Per Cent of Season Total	97.40%	97.72%	96.33%	93.67%
June	206,780	249,212	291,109	419,011
Total to June 30th	13,887,903	14,783,474	15,175,466	12,379,469
Per Cent of Season Total	98.87%	99.39%	98.21%	96.95%
July	157,560	89,394	276,843	389,867
Total to July 31st	14,045,463	14,872,868	15,452,309	12,769,336
Per Cent of Season Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total Into-Sight	14,037,814 ^a	14,854,445 ^b	15,450,214 ^c	12,720,312 ^d
Deduct or Add *	Ded. 44,592	Add. 29,244	Ded. 313,929	Add. 141,226
Total Crop	13,993,222	14,883,689	15,136,285	12,861,538

^a After deduction for 7,649 bales burned.

^c After deduction for 2,095 bales burned.

^b After deduction for 18,423 bales burned.

^d After deduction for 49,024 bales burned.

* Deduct excess of stock at interior towns over previous year; add decrease of stock at interior towns under previous year.

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF COTTON INTO SIGHT

With Total Movement to the End of Each Month and Per Cent. of Total for the Season
In Running Bales. Linters Included

(Based on New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
August	436,130	385,299	306,142	307,519	293,001
Per Cent of Season Total . .	3.42%	3.16%	2.67%	2.49%	—
September	1,845,607	1,004,377	1,016,526	625,553	824,694
Total to September 30th . .	2,281,737	1,389,676	1,308,147†	909,626 ^b	1,117,695
Per Cent of Season Total . .	17.89%	11.39%	11.42%	7.39%	—
October	2,909,144	2,036,480	1,640,896	1,802,055	1,703,884
Total to October 31st . . .	5,190,881	3,452,714 ^b	2,946,854 ^b	2,735,481 ^b	2,821,579
Per Cent of Season Total . .	40.70%	28.29%	25.74%	22.24%	—
November	2,462,256	2,023,263	1,613,091	2,237,232	1,782,211
Total to November 30th . .	7,653,137	5,510,425 ^b	4,556,604 ^b	4,972,713	4,603,790
Per Cent of Season Total . .	60.01%	45.21%	39.79%	40.43%	—
December	1,492,667	1,800,359	1,637,316	2,135,445	1,593,800
Total to December 31st . .	9,145,804	7,339,296 ^b	6,209,360 ^b	7,137,148 ^b	6,197,590
Per Cent of Season Total . .	71.71%	60.15%	54.24%	58.03%	—
January	866,082	1,307,986	1,386,652	1,666,446	—
Total to January 31st . . .	10,011,886	8,757,881 ^b	7,686,760 ^b	8,853,138 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	78.50%	71.77%	67.14%	71.99%	—
February	533,885	820,743	802,955	1,067,433	—
Total to February 28th . . .	10,545,771	9,672,448 ^b	8,695,681 ^b	9,935,750 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	82.69%	79.27%	75.95%	80.79%	—
March	635,652	740,316	713,094	804,322	—
Total to March 31st	11,181,423	10,511,575 ^b	9,404,331 ^b	10,740,072	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	87.67%	86.14%	82.14%	87.33%	—
April	606,302	407,891	510,968	551,735	—
Total to April 30th	11,787,725	10,975,758 ^b	9,915,299	11,303,815 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	92.43%	89.95%	86.60%	91.91%	—
May	451,545	349,456	562,678	313,187	—
Total to May 31st	12,239,270	11,617,444†	10,477,977	11,608,720 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	95.97%	95.21%	91.52%	94.48%	—
June	337,546	305,922	582,332	240,228	—
Total to June 30th	12,576,816	11,923,366	11,061,320 ^b	11,851,808 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	98.62%	97.71%	96.61%	96.37%	—
July	179,947	279,263	410,184	229,127	—
Total to July 31st	12,753,891 ^a	12,202,629	11,449,366 ^b	12,298,302 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	—
Total Into-Sight	12,753,891	12,202,629	11,449,366	12,298,302	—
Deduct or Add*	Ded. 16,328	Ded. 338,129	Ded. 55,224	Ded. 45,965	—
Total Crop	12,737,563	11,864,500	11,394,142	12,252,337	—

^a 2,872 bales burned.

^b Corrected.

† Adjusted.

* Deduct excess of stock at interior towns over previous years; add decrease of stock at interior towns under previous years.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In Cantars of 99.049 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

WEEK ENDING			1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1
September	3	5,805	5,805	29,951	29,951	1,313	1,313	
	10	24,705	30,510	54,677	84,628	19,528	20,841	
	17	41,972	72,482	92,144	176,772	48,256	69,097	
	24	69,486	141,968	93,332	270,104	61,787	130,884	
October	1	137,250	279,218	217,487	487,591	92,251	223,135	
	8	194,697	473,915	234,494	722,085	135,841	358,976	
	15	247,961	721,876	299,197	1,021,282	158,389	517,365	
	22	240,500	962,376	311,472	1,332,754	170,360	687,725	
	29	213,423	1,175,799	233,741	1,566,495	141,073	828,798	
November	5	281,403	1,457,202	178,678	1,745,173	133,080	961,878	
	12	256,739	1,713,941	326,483	2,071,656	186,068	1,148,796	
	19	277,732	1,991,673	331,180	2,402,836	204,737	1,353,533	
	26	245,104	2,236,777	298,047	2,700,883	194,722	1,548,255	
December	3	217,888	2,454,665	293,204	2,994,177	143,446	1,601,701	
	10	167,786	2,622,451	406,822	3,400,999	139,041	1,821,742	
	17	196,785	2,819,236	258,280	3,659,279	-	-	
	24	172,392	2,991,628	150,586	3,809,865	-	-	
	31	183,481	3,175,109	247,276	4,057,141	-	-	
January	7	183,418	3,358,527	251,990	4,309,131	-	-	
	14	80,166	3,438,693	191,904	4,501,035	-	-	
	21	59,909	3,498,602	175,996	4,677,931	-	-	
	28	134,952	3,633,554	154,968	4,831,999	-	-	
February	4	104,625	3,798,179	139,730	4,971,729	-	-	
	11	171,294	3,969,473	104,851	5,076,580	-	-	
	18	139,227	4,108,700	68,567	5,145,147	-	-	
	25	140,453	4,249,153	81,597	5,226,744	-	-	
March	4	131,614	4,380,767	60,958	5,287,702	-	-	
	11	83,815	4,464,582	46,794	5,334,496	-	-	
	18	47,718	4,512,300	38,825	5,373,321	-	-	
	25	24,810	4,537,119	18,167	5,391,488	-	-	
April	1	5,608	4,542,727	27,928	5,419,416	-	-	
	8	9,795	4,552,522	15,754	5,435,170	-	-	
	15	6,785	4,559,307	19,358	5,454,528	-	-	
	22	10,481	4,569,788	11,109	5,465,637	-	-	
	29	5,689	4,575,477	14,427	5,480,064	-	-	
May	6	16,154	4,591,631	25,112	5,505,176	-	-	
	13	33,103	4,624,734	22,275	5,527,451	-	-	
	20	44,750	4,669,484	13,766	5,541,217	-	-	
	27	26,048	4,695,532	4,904	5,546,181	-	-	
June	3	16,617	4,712,149	1,710	5,547,897	-	-	
	10	10,272	4,722,421	3,424	5,551,321	-	-	
	17	10,275	4,732,696	994	5,552,315	-	-	
	24	4,196	4,736,892	486	5,552,801	-	-	
July	1	2,292	4,739,184	-	5,552,801	-	-	
	8	-	4,739,184	1,552	5,554,353	-	-	
	15	-	4,739,184	6,491	5,560,844	-	-	
	22	-	4,739,184	3,933	5,564,777	-	-	
	29	-	4,739,184	7,435	5,572,212	-	-	
August	5	9,532	4,748,716	3,879	5,576,091	-	-	
	12	21,439	4,770,155	111	5,576,202	-	-	
	19	22,477	4,792,632	-	5,576,202	-	-	
	26	22,553	4,815,185	3,116	5,579,318	-	-	
	30 Adjusted Total)	-	4,820,660	-	5,571,632	-	-	

STOCK OF COTTON AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In Cantars of 99.049 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

DATE		1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921
September	3	360,315	1,415,932	830,496	520,544
	10	398,034	958,813	416,170	410,834
	17	409,670	923,411	429,121	439,279
	24	430,435	807,510	392,148	484,923
October	1	590,904	1,002,770	543,640	536,996
	8	762,797	1,129,491	734,951	618,530
	15	973,450	1,297,183	944,857	738,784
	22	1,236,346	1,530,339	1,125,446	846,268
November	29	1,381,055	1,637,480	1,202,826	936,360
	5	1,491,783	1,918,892	1,327,932	963,525
	12	1,701,818	2,139,497	1,390,592	1,056,714
	19	1,814,403	2,417,220	1,484,894	1,186,799
December	26	1,946,575	2,549,445	1,491,481	1,302,608
	3	2,220,010	2,669,517	1,504,016	1,365,353
	10	2,283,666	2,784,735	1,751,843	1,357,205
	17	2,378,239	2,922,597	1,740,035	—
January	24	2,342,941	2,976,346	1,790,408	—
	31	2,395,022	2,984,079	1,756,071	—
	7	2,417,400	3,035,951	1,808,319	—
	14	2,534,308	3,115,759	1,729,456	—
February	21	2,631,995	3,083,493	1,596,662	—
	28	2,650,617	2,895,893	1,532,183	—
	4	2,659,043	2,961,386	1,586,871	—
	11	2,713,289	3,057,064	1,332,049	—
March	18	2,653,203	3,065,459	1,215,424	—
	25	2,592,533	3,187,507	1,154,934	—
	4	2,557,595	3,145,857	1,071,363	—
	11	2,522,680	3,074,735	1,068,026	—
April	18	2,527,040	3,064,459	1,048,168	—
	25	2,448,400	3,010,211	999,363	—
	1	2,131,648	2,890,648	974,473	—
	8	2,136,239	2,886,352	953,775	—
May	15	2,318,022	2,863,855	942,706	—
	22	2,289,457	2,821,869	914,838	—
	29	2,307,394	2,729,077	890,033	—
	6	2,309,794	2,664,558	876,605	—
June	13	2,272,824	2,682,210	847,022	—
	20	2,169,483	2,704,141	824,951	—
	27	2,198,884	2,599,543	810,250	—
	3	2,177,002	2,607,160	788,693	—
July	10	1,975,329	2,609,157	739,212	—
	17	1,749,366	2,613,275	724,981	—
	24	1,725,088	2,508,284	710,472	—
	1	1,723,846	2,412,160	666,600	—
August	8	1,745,286	2,301,688	646,668	—
	15	1,713,256	2,216,719	623,878	—
	22	1,727,325	2,084,532	624,837	—
	29	1,645,459	2,059,581	601,342	—
	5	1,588,879	1,775,937	559,740	—
	12	1,530,416	1,742,042	545,730	—
	19	1,414,386	1,644,368	531,718	—
	26	1,403,664	1,559,477	519,371	—

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In Cantars of 99.049 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

WEEK ENDING			1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
			Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1
September	3	56,791	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	121,706	178,497	111,458	111,458	8,209	8,209	—
	17	77,374	255,871	79,193	190,651	19,811	28,020	—
	24	95,378	351,249	130,305	320,956	16,143	44,163	—
October	1	31,990	383,239	65,995	386,951	40,178	84,341	—
	8	67,985	451,224	43,183	439,134	54,307	138,648	—
	15	80,269	531,493	89,291	519,425	38,135	176,783	—
	22	7,344	538,837	130,883	650,308	62,876	239,659	—
	29	106,273	645,110	156,361	806,669	50,981	299,640	—
November	5	—	645,110	53,572	860,241	105,915	396,555	—
	12	36,134	681,244	263,823	1,124,064	93,729	490,284	—
	19	—	681,244	236,878	1,360,942	74,652	564,936	—
	26	112,888	794,132	291,460	1,652,402	78,913	643,849	—
December	3	97,816	891,948	280,759	1,933,161	80,701	724,550	—
	10	52,568	944,516	158,995	2,092,156	138,189	862,739	—
	17	59,013	1,003,529	270,038	2,362,194	—	—	—
	24	118,553	1,122,082	100,263	2,462,457	—	—	—
	31	175,748	1,297,830	281,613	2,744,070	—	—	—
January	7	131,546	1,429,376	199,742	2,943,812	—	—	—
	14	358	1,429,734	279,767	3,214,579	—	—	—
	21	192,175	1,621,909	308,790	3,523,369	—	—	—
	28	222,552	1,844,461	219,447	3,742,816	—	—	—
February	4	99,132	1,943,593	285,942	4,027,858	—	—	—
	11	75,616	2,019,209	159,673	4,187,531	—	—	—
	18	130,832	2,150,041	185,192	4,372,723	—	—	—
	25	18,345	2,168,386	142,967	4,515,690	—	—	—
March	4	173,324	2,341,710	143,044	4,659,334	—	—	—
	11	154,937	2,496,647	59,136	4,709,470	—	—	—
	18	57,994	2,554,641	58,683	4,768,153	—	—	—
	25	79,097	2,633,708	66,972	4,835,125	—	—	—
April	1	125,171	2,758,879	52,818	4,887,943	—	—	—
	8	14,091	2,772,970	39,452	4,924,395	—	—	—
	15	29,282	2,802,252	39,427	4,964,822	—	—	—
	22	52,467	2,854,719	38,977	4,993,799	—	—	—
	29	98,481	2,953,200	39,182	5,032,981	—	—	—
May	6	80,673	3,033,873	38,590	5,071,571	—	—	—
	13	15,451	3,049,324	50,958	5,122,529	—	—	—
	20	22,819	3,072,143	37,637	5,160,166	—	—	—
	27	139,646	3,211,789	18,765	5,178,931	—	—	—
June	3	—	3,211,789	23,273	5,202,204	—	—	—
	10	8,275	3,220,064	52,905	5,255,109	—	—	—
	17	6,157	3,226,221	15,225	5,270,334	—	—	—
	24	109,187	3,335,408	14,995	5,285,329	—	—	—
July	1	98,416	3,433,824	43,872	5,329,201	—	—	—
	8	110,472	3,544,296	21,484	5,350,685	—	—	—
	15	84,069	3,629,265	29,281	5,379,966	—	—	—
	22	132,187	3,761,452	2,974	5,382,940	—	—	—
	29	24,951	3,786,403	30,930	5,413,870	—	—	—
August	5	293,176	4,079,579	45,481	5,459,351	—	—	—
	12	55,334	4,134,913	14,121	5,473,472	—	—	—
	19	120,151	4,255,064	14,012	5,487,484	—	—	—
	26	107,444	4,362,508	15,463	5,502,947	—	—	—
	31 (Adjusted Total)	—	5,426,662	—	5,582,978	—	—	—

EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON FROM EGYPT, BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, DURING EGYPTIAN COTTON SEASON, FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO AUGUST 31

In Running Egyptian Bales
(Compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

	1910-11*	1911-12*	1912-13*	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Austria	100,349	105,020	107,412	111,824	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1,876	1,904	2,750	2,676	—	—	—	—	—	812
England	435,050	441,003	418,404	431,504	370,451	355,669	346,106	503,597	459,774	345,878
France	91,172	88,816	95,731	101,643	27,107	45,812	28,003	44,560	78,487	50,089
Germany	20,926	21,842	10,676	16,399	—	—	—	—	—	5,874
Greece and Turkey	3,048	1,708	1,361	3,933	2,516	40	143	4,891	2,602	926
Holland	16,826	17,685	21,006	26,121	—	—	—	—	—	1,841
India	1,192	920	1,063	945	475	185	—	—	—	—
Italy	66,953	46,793	63,576	62,856	167,791	52,516	54,720	50,140	49,328	52,111
Japan	17,423	18,839	21,450	19,863	18,109	25,801	20,682	18,218	22,160	14,256
Portugal	915	671	1,208	917	756	801	929	—	250	695
Russia	79,218	73,787	77,808	78,989	7,528	42,619	32,446	—	—	—
Spain	22,478	21,695	19,501	20,581	23,204	20,332	12,534	16,911	10,436	8,805
Sweden and Norway	525	99	431	280	31,442	—	—	—	—	—
United States	125,575	124,013	126,211	91,412	174,382	184,544	134,891	75,865	95,262	256,555
Other Countries	855	299	235	260	—	—	—	—	10	15
Total	984,381	965,184	968,883	970,263	832,731	728,319	630,610	714,182	718,309	737,857

* Statistics here given for 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 cover exportations from Alexandria only. In addition 33 bales were shipped in 1910-11, 247 bales in 1911-12, and 46 bales in 1912-13 via Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez.

NOTE.—This table shows only the destination of the cotton as given when the cotton was shipped from Egypt. Some of the cotton was reshipped from these countries of initial destination and was finally consumed in other countries. For example, some of the cotton reported here as taken by Great Britain was reshipped by the latter to the United States.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS, IN PUBLIC STORAGE AND AT COMPRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES

American Cotton is counted in Running Bales, Foreign Cotton in Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

Linters are not Included

The table below does not include cotton in transit, in private storage or on plantations. It embraces merely the cotton in consuming establishments, in public storage, and at compresses, as compiled monthly by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Ar Exp of	1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses
August . . .	1,105,681	1,712,504	1,363,135	971,578	1,179,172	746,797	1,215,832	1,804,500	1,133,365	1,816,596	1,130,604	1,068,218
September . .	1,000,111	2,895,184	1,328,368	2,614,365	959,152	1,575,786	1,185,781	2,681,228	1,007,979	2,592,397	907,288	2,702,152
October . . .	1,315,829	4,170,513	1,721,900	3,667,810	1,075,859	3,031,980	1,499,327	3,041,645	1,365,130	3,687,141	943,851	4,107,002
November . . .	1,613,641	4,681,939	2,100,502	4,088,797	1,495,711	3,703,138	1,671,268	4,379,348	1,612,425	4,003,176	1,124,259	5,070,759
December . . .	1,853,046	5,195,653	2,365,565	4,128,822	1,576,526	3,810,681	1,751,724	4,671,085	1,816,793	4,161,208	1,258,837	5,623,538
January . . .	1,071,990	4,543,940	2,306,038	3,725,790	1,655,179	3,600,002	1,679,383	4,594,228	1,952,326	3,758,329	-	-
February . . .	1,684,821	3,970,790	2,167,843	3,431,150	1,695,955	3,300,466	1,557,651	4,537,111	1,869,368	3,530,654	-	-
March . . .	1,079,764	3,407,166	2,053,904	2,914,946	1,720,436	3,259,921	1,406,887	4,327,995	1,853,996	3,219,107	-	-
April . . .	2,006,516	2,811,181	2,933,356	2,593,411	1,897,788	2,828,126	1,379,392	3,076,357	1,811,527	2,678,158	-	-
May . . .	1,075,085	2,143,251	1,806,151	1,951,042	1,793,295	2,404,223	1,391,131	3,416,607	1,698,833	2,586,868	-	-
June . . .	1,835,086	1,520,379	1,743,527	1,402,423	1,673,129	2,116,193	1,363,049	2,765,771	1,554,271	2,391,016	-	-
July . . .	1,632,245	1,107,464	1,504,016	888,257	1,495,223	1,731,095	1,393,418	2,208,367	1,358,147	2,055,015	-	-

TOTAL STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES

The statistics given below include both American and foreign cotton, but not linters. American cotton is counted in running bales, foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. These totals include not only cotton in consuming establishments, in public warehouses and at compresses, but also the estimated amount in transit, in private storage, on plantations, and elsewhere. The entire new crop is considered as becoming a part of the stock in the country on August 31 of each year; hence the stock is at the maximum on that date each season.

These statistics are computed on the basis of the estimate which the Bureau of the Census makes at the beginning of each cotton season, *i.e.*, on August 1, of the "carry-over" from the old season. To this "carry-over" is added the new crop and the imports, and from this sum is deducted domestic consumption and exports. The balance is the estimated total stock in the country.

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21 *
August 31	14,408,552	13,568,884	12,972,563	14,554,895	14,655,195	15,944,096
September 30	13,445,050	12,539,283	12,051,361	13,718,541	13,985,458	15,280,830
October 31	12,294,995	11,207,306	10,965,833	12,915,198	13,104,418	14,311,380
November 30	11,289,753	9,912,250	9,973,459	12,149,917	11,742,806	13,316,405
December 31	10,231,823	8,654,554	9,000,832	11,104,266	10,415,624	12,266,888
January 31	9,213,347	7,522,437	8,059,319	9,900,681	9,005,908	—
February 28	8,056,892	6,708,581	7,210,817	9,027,609	7,979,986	—
March 31	7,076,746	5,873,616	6,354,641	8,106,717	6,747,935	—
April 30	6,124,660	5,167,055	5,629,338	7,256,340	5,710,411	—
May 31	5,109,131	4,261,271	4,803,082	6,361,399	4,824,447	—
June 30	4,055,831	3,487,364	4,053,252	5,217,879	4,052,338	—
July 31	3,139,709	2,720,173	3,450,188	4,286,785	3,563,162	—

* 1920-21 figures are based on the December estimate of the 1920 crop, which was 12,987,000 bales.

STOCKS OF COTTON AT PORTS ON JULY 31ST

New York Cotton Exchange Statistics. In Running Bales, including Linters

	1918	1919	1920
Galveston	125,368	202,569	109,086
New Orleans	316,425	376,121	228,017
Mobile	9,195	25,656	2,543
Savannah	154,588	249,092	58,898
Charleston	30,709	35,742	223,684
Wilmington	39,381	65,162	32,827
Norfolk	66,800	86,000	26,000
Baltimore	16,000	4,750	7,819
New York	103,410	81,494	43,446
Boston	19,404	8,687	7,193
Philadelphia	6,621	5,832	4,534
Brunswick	3,818	38,742	1,946
Pensacola	—	4,038	—
Port Townsend	4,588	10,456	—
San Francisco	—	4	—
Texas City, etc.	17,010	9,282	11,556
Jacksonville	10,364	19,283	2,341
Total	923,681	1,222,910	759,890

STATISTICS OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN

In 1000's of Bales

(From the Annual Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association)

YEAR	IMPORTS					EXPORTS		CONSUMPTION		STOCK AT END OF SEASON		YEAR	
	American	Brazilian	Egyptian, etc.	Peruvian, etc.	East Indian	Total	Average Weight of Bales	Total	Average Weight of Bales	Liverpool	Great Britain		
1840	1,238	85	38	22	216	1,599	365	120	1,251	367	366	584	1840
1850	1,184	172	79	6	308	1,749	392	272	1,514	388	455	622	1850
1860	2,581	103	109	10	563	3,366	424	608	2,523	429	540	704	1860
1870	1,664	403	220	112	1,063	3,462	386	658	2,797	386	379	547	1870
1880	2,634	123	240	73	570	3,640	434	531	3,068	444	478	681	1880
1890	2,918	150	272	66	604	4,010	407	477	3,500	475	910	1,179	1890
1900-01	3,028	39	389	55	128	3,639	506	375	3,101	506	366	566	1900-01
1901-02	3,060	219	453	61	66	3,859	502	492	3,279	498	417	591	1901-02
1902-03	2,820	106	457	43	180	3,696	497	587	3,267	495	258	434	1902-03
1903-04	2,559	106	464	53	255	3,438	499	528	2,961	502	219	395	1903-04
1904-05	4,069	64	491	80	94	4,798	507	497	3,576	507	723	1,080	1904-05
1905-06	2,062	297	479	93	224	4,055	492	548	3,771	492	397	820	1905-06
1906-07	3,808	212	570	101	231	5,012	500	637	3,970	500	757	1,242	1906-07
1907-08	2,971	38	546	122	200	3,877	510	636	3,773	508	413	724	1907-08
1908-09	3,605	29	533	135	182	4,484	506	519	3,605	506	875	1,118	1908-09
1909-10	2,427	68	375	125	272	3,267	490	548	3,340	488	343	520	1909-10
1910-11	3,399	125	693	127	252	4,560	503	557	3,797	498	492	724	1910-11
1911-12	4,305	78	590	151	106	5,230	507	642	4,261	503	595	1,087	1911-12
1912-13	3,615	202	591	193	136	4,737	506	527	4,345	501	572	994	1912-13
1913-14	3,507	286	570	249	264	4,876	492	437	4,231	491	886	1,225	1913-14
1914-15	4,048	40	559	205	277	5,130	504	605	3,890	496	1,462	1,815	1914-15
1915-16	2,698	5	557	197	154	3,611	513	404	3,971	497	644	902	1915-16
1916-17	2,646	17	442	191	96	3,392	512	204	3,567	505	268	585	1916-17
1917-18	2,276	25	484	143	211	3,139	512	3	2,960	506	251	700	1917-18
1918-19	2,490	13	414	165	84	3,166	510	75	2,929	521	659	900	1918-19
1919-20	3,268	79	623	202	200	4,462	507	449	3,434	503	1,015	1,160	1919-20

NOTE.—Through 1890, the Import, Export, and Consumption figures were for year ending December 31; from 1900-01 through 1913-14 the figures are for year ending August 31; commencing with 1914-15 the figures are for year ending July 31.

STOCKS OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

American Cotton in Running Bales, Counting Round as Half Bales, Foreign Cotton in Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

At End of	Total Cotton, Exclusive of Linters						Linters			Sea Island			Egyptian		
	In Consuming Establishments			In Consuming Establishments			In Consuming Establishments			In Consuming Establishments			In Consuming Establishments		
	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses
December 1920	1,258,837	5,623,538	239,029	337,890	9,229	8,651	67,306								
November 1920	1,124,259	5,079,750	223,925	340,608	10,173	8,076	71,349								
October 1920	943,851	4,167,992	234,170	340,546	11,751	8,571	75,326								
September 1920	907,288	2,792,152	256,605	341,975	12,966	8,059	79,978								
August 1920	1,130,694	1,968,218	267,756	358,649	13,250	9,103	84,993								
July 1920	1,358,147	2,055,015	277,218	382,432	14,654	9,791	102,799								
June 1920	1,554,274	2,301,016	269,658	377,236	15,534	10,844	114,400								
May 1920	1,698,833	2,586,868	282,881	393,372	18,318	9,943	124,697								
April 1920	1,811,527	2,978,158	288,842	395,129	19,025	14,330	117,431								
March 1920	1,853,996	3,240,197	304,286	401,935	22,879	18,017	56,354								
February 1920	1,869,368	3,530,654	283,206	368,978	22,191	21,610	47,093								
January 1920	1,952,326	3,758,320	276,540	324,995	22,190	21,448	33,015								
December 1919	1,836,793	4,164,208	269,109	265,739	17,768	26,399	25,147								
November 1919	1,642,425	4,003,176	256,445	240,078	15,672	27,684	19,017								
October 1919	1,365,139	3,687,141	245,570	235,361	13,551	28,592	21,330								
September 1919	1,067,970	2,502,397	251,102	227,185	15,797	27,893	26,190								
August 1919	1,133,365	1,816,596	202,454	224,141	17,867	24,684	11,548								
July 1919	1,303,418	2,208,367	266,539	227,358	19,487	31,538	15,899								
July 1918	1,465,223	1,734,965	138,108	230,809	20,000	36,494	31,363								
July 1917	1,501,916	888,257	112,972	230,687	36,482	19,912	42,662								
July 1916	1,632,245	1,107,404	100,441	113,106	27,454	10,870	59,202								
July 1915	1,401,185	1,784,919	198,995	89,881	24,919	4,678	25,123								
August 1914	675,873	546,944	75,340	29,073	7,453	52,413	6,205								
August 1913	717,794	467,992	60,454	27,378	19,896	(Not Available)	1,876								
August 1912	818,024	548,104	52,622	8,135	23,753	6,539	866								
August 1911	498,799	421,984	43,422	10,850	19,280	6,256	658								
August 1910	493,010	288,367	40,222	18,441	21,866	2,012	597								

WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		General	American	General	American	General	American	General	American	General	American	General	American
Aug.	6	4,155	2,914	3,048	2,055	2,709	1,391	2,954	1,907	4,724	3,109	4,824	2,848
	13	4,022	2,801	2,894	1,965	2,590	1,276	2,981	1,855	4,045	3,037	4,664	2,712
	20	3,876	2,687	2,802	1,902	2,575	1,256	2,892	1,781	4,531	2,954	4,567	2,606
	27	3,760	2,587	2,747	1,915	2,495	1,268	2,975	1,832	4,452	2,878	4,462	2,578
Sept.	3	3,727	2,607	2,820	2,045	2,535	1,312	2,987	1,852	4,344	2,782	4,440	2,532
	10	3,817	2,698	2,927	2,194	2,533	1,388	3,016	1,895	4,194	2,730	4,373	2,522
	17	4,032	2,929	3,129	2,499	2,579	1,485	3,089	1,981	4,074	2,679	4,351	2,519
	24	4,269	3,164	3,391	2,694	2,679	1,620	3,213	2,128	4,013	2,690	4,410	2,599
Oct.	1	4,542	3,389	3,748	3,040	2,830	1,788	3,362	2,253	3,950	2,740	4,514	2,714
	8	4,774	3,595	4,030	3,316	3,002	1,978	3,409	2,395	4,057	2,868	4,621	2,852
	15	4,983	3,789	4,295	3,575	3,204	2,155	3,609	2,510	4,256	3,065	4,799	3,026
	22	5,126	3,924	4,611	3,741	3,389	2,339	3,748	2,669	4,412	3,245	5,038	3,269
	29	5,221	4,038	4,798	3,973	3,550	2,543	3,900	2,851	4,615	3,463	5,129	3,448
Nov.	5	5,326	4,152	4,982	4,114	3,645	2,666	3,984	2,966	4,848	3,700	5,315	3,671
	12	5,441	4,258	5,164	4,261	3,971	2,896	4,088	3,056	5,053	3,922	5,790	3,876
	19	5,545	4,326	5,324	4,371	4,145	3,043	4,227	3,142	5,222	4,088	5,937	4,011
	26	5,624	4,383	5,461	4,467	4,231	3,116	4,275	3,160	5,402	4,227	6,087	4,184
Dec.	3	5,829	4,540	5,645	4,599	4,362	3,202	4,298	3,155	5,504	4,327	6,152	4,298
	10	5,962	4,684	5,743	4,642	4,418	3,224	4,373	3,217	5,656	4,431	6,328	4,468
	17	6,046	4,752	5,810	4,657	4,466	3,230	4,483	3,351	5,676	4,423	6,449	4,584
	24	6,156	4,810	5,820	4,650	4,597	3,291	4,616	3,446	5,753	4,499	6,569	4,658
	31	6,149	4,779	5,811	4,594	4,627	3,310	4,689	3,453	5,870	4,505	6,647	4,706
Jan.	7	6,211	4,757	5,736	4,518	4,665	3,328	4,721	3,461	5,875	4,552	—	—
	14	6,173	4,697	5,677	4,475	4,654	3,317	4,931	3,638	6,110	4,689*	—	—
	21	6,134	4,644	5,557	4,359	4,716	3,367	4,976	3,697	6,060	4,678	—	—
	28	6,066	4,752	5,530	4,322	4,657	3,305	4,969	3,710	6,231	4,658	—	—
Feb.	4	5,985	4,506	5,480	4,265	4,650	3,330	5,038	3,749	6,317	4,751	—	—
	11	5,966	4,463	5,386	4,165	4,636	3,321	5,072	3,771	6,411	4,792	—	—
	18	5,979	4,422	5,366	4,080	4,637	3,321	5,093	3,787	6,391	4,787	—	—
	25	5,857	4,315	5,279	3,982	4,604	3,299	5,124	3,823	6,391	4,791	—	—
Mar.	4	5,844	4,219	5,028	3,838	4,578	3,272	5,097	3,802	6,292	4,793	—	—
	11	5,713	4,103	4,984	3,767	4,740	3,439	5,060	3,762	6,162	4,690	—	—
	18	5,628	4,005	4,960	3,664	4,758	3,494	5,057	3,759	6,152	4,555	—	—
	25	5,586	3,959	4,816	3,756	4,760	3,484	5,366	3,747	6,178	4,599	—	—
April	1	5,542	3,915	4,722	3,514	4,751	3,468	5,388	3,758	6,179	4,591	—	—
	8	5,378	3,791	4,707	3,399	4,690	3,364	5,361	3,721	6,206	4,446	—	—
	15	5,303	3,721	4,600	3,286	4,466	3,198	5,310	3,668	6,200	4,413	—	—
	22	5,168	3,617	4,421	3,120	4,339	3,074	5,328	3,676	6,186	4,344	—	—
	29	4,942	3,469	4,324	2,982	4,220	2,970	5,298	3,645	6,072	4,295	—	—
May	6	4,795	3,377	4,254	2,878	4,126	2,895	5,270	3,605	5,939	4,135	—	—
	13	4,693	3,275	4,129	2,768	4,026	2,837	5,211	3,556	6,028	4,018	—	—
	20	4,535	3,150	3,946	2,609	3,944	2,757	5,220	3,516	5,998	4,000	—	—
	27	4,402	3,041	3,811	2,489	3,877	2,654	5,183	3,482	5,873	3,876	—	—
June	3	4,235	2,908	3,667	2,374	3,797	2,587	5,199	3,499	5,767	3,754	—	—
	10	4,081	2,778	3,554	2,255	3,729	2,535	5,218	3,537	5,643	3,635	—	—
	17	3,980	2,699	3,497	2,183	3,658	2,462	5,192	3,501	5,564	3,510	—	—
	24	3,831	2,615	3,466	2,088	3,610	2,393	5,155	3,447	5,445	3,397	—	—
July	1	3,716	2,505	3,283	1,998	3,476	2,278	5,107	3,396	5,286	3,275	—	—
	8	3,605	2,405	3,127	1,831	3,389	2,200	5,040	3,364	5,246	3,222	—	—
	15	3,465	2,319	3,045	1,713	3,302	2,125	4,936	3,332	5,105	3,103	—	—
	22	3,266	2,191	2,912	1,578	3,223	2,051	4,903	3,285	5,028	2,999	—	—
	29	3,313	2,236	2,867	1,535	3,153	1,995	4,817	3,214	4,899	2,913	—	—
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,911	2,944	—	—

**COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINNERS' STOCKS OF COTTON,
AND ACTIVE AND IDLE COTTON SPINDLES OF THE
WORLD AS OF JULY 31, 1920**

The statistics on the five following pages, showing cotton consumption, spinners' stocks of cotton, and active and idle cotton spindles of the world, were compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations from individual returns received from the mills. It will be noted that these returns are not complete for the entire industry of the world, as no returns whatever were received from Russia, which contains about 7,200,000 spindles, or from Austria, with its 1,300,000 spindles, and returns from some other countries, particularly Poland, did not cover all of the spindles in those countries. However, the total number of spindles in each country has been carefully estimated, and these estimates are given in each table, so that it is possible to see what percentage of the industry in each country is covered by the returns. It will be noted that, in the aggregate, returns were received from 129,985,519 spindles out of a total of about 154,200,000 in the world, and of the approximately 24,000,000 spindles from which no returns were received, about 8,500,000 were in Russia and Austria. It should be especially noted that in this compilation the spindles enumerated are raw cotton spinning spindles only, and the figures do not include doubling or waste spindles. These compilations, made by the International Federation, are the only ones covering this field made by any organization in the cotton trade, and although not 100 per cent. complete, they are by far the most authoritative.

COTTON SPINNING SPINDLES OF THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, ON JULY 31, 1920

So far as reported to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. For explanation of this table see page 76

COUNTRIES		Male Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Ring Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles spinning Egyptian Cotton from which Returns were received	Spindles spinning East Indian, and Sundry Cottons from which Returns were received	Spindles in Construction from which Returns were received	Spindles stopped at present ("Idle" Spindles) from which Returns were received	Total Number of Active Spindles from which Returns were received	Total estimated Number of Spindles in each Country
EUROPE:									
Great Britain		30,301,318	10,054,584	15,307,031	31,618,871	600,004	1,500,400	50,045,002	58,602,410
France		2,077,518	2,081,112	1,208,858	4,440,772	404,834	1,570,250†	5,618,610	9,400,000*
Germany		2,510,492	2,729,504	471,020	4,750,070	1,800	3,528,714	3,223,606	9,400,000†
Italy		971,477	2,061,410	380,254	3,543,630	30,256	162,400	3,693,887	4,444,860
Czechoslovakia		603,857	700,000	180,042	1,423,815	—	1,080,503	1,800,000*	3,384,440
Spain		700,000*	1,100,000*	—	1,800,000*	—	—	1,800,000*	1,800,000
Belgium		422,554	23,436	23,436	1,444,071	62,012	105,018	1,572,507	1,800,000
Switzerland		822,430	558,110	600,205	600,281	1,302	73,328	1,350,674	1,530,074*
Poland		20,278	87,734	30,112	87,734	31,000	111,202	1,350,316	1,400,000
Sweden		93,380	310,010	—	403,300	28,400	61,625	403,300	670,350
Holland		107,418	300,524	—	503,012	21,002	4,000	583,000*	597,042*
Portugal		82,000*	400,000*	—	482,000*	—	—	482,000*	482,000*
Finland		67,694	172,134	9,088	220,810	—	—	230,838	230,838
Denmark		9,756	82,648	—	92,104	—	—	92,104	160,644
Norway		12,588	40,752	—	62,340	976	4,312	62,340	72,724
Total		48,801,769	24,220,266	18,412,026	51,708,120	1,200,666	9,234,310	73,121,035	94,070,692
ASIA:									
India		987,030	4,330,073	13,275	5,395,328	52,343	185,751	5,318,603	6,680,680
Japan		39,472	3,410,000	286,240	2,860,031	85,000	534,869	3,155,271	3,600,000
China		—	1,280,030	—	1,280,030	—	—	1,280,030	1,000,000
Total		1,027,102	8,720,808	200,515	9,451,395	137,343	720,620	9,753,910	11,070,770
AMERICA:									
U. S. America		3,255,000	32,241,000	3,000,000*	32,400,000*	574,346	373,000	35,400,000	35,872,000
Canada		207,816	473,106	—	681,012	91,000	—	681,012	1,200,000
Mexico		10,002	242,432	—	253,424	608	—	253,424	720,000
Brazil		1,000	302,068	—	303,068	25,072	—	303,068	1,600,000
Total		3,474,808	33,261,606	3,000,000	33,736,504	691,026	373,000	36,736,504	39,402,000
SUNDRIES		—	461,490	—	46,140	1,400	—	46,140	250,000
GRAND TOTAL		53,303,070	66,263,010	21,712,421	97,045,108	2,030,435	10,327,030	110,657,589	145,701,462

* Approximately.

† In France there are altogether 1,000,000 spindles stopped.

In Germany. No replies have been received from 26 mills containing approximately 390,000 active spindles and 271,300 idle spindles. ‡ There are, in addition, 1,200,000 doubling spindles.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, BY COUNTRIES, FOR YEARS 1909 TO 1913 AND 1920*

In Running Bales, during Years ending August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

COUNTRIES	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920
Great Britain	65.82	63.50	70.47	77.27	76.80	63.65
Germany	173.64	165.60	165.23	167.61	151.99	92.70
Russia	236.56	264.99	266.43	261.92	272.30	?
France	139.09	133.56	132.99	138.22	136.49	111.30
India	387.29	360.35	352.18	363.84	357.94	318.76
Austria	184.45	176.54	172.08	180.10	170.52	?
Italy	235.38	192.44	214.66	224.33	171.73	170.54
Spain	172.15	148.83	179.17	170.39	179.35	216.67
Japan	611.43	684.88	716.98	662.04	690.63	660.30
Switzerland	64.82	60.38	59.95	70.67	70.45	57.60
Belgium	170.75	149.79	178.32	168.91	172.47	160.08
Sweden	187.94	208.45	205.01	208.22	215.83	175.15
Portugal	137.95	121.87	156.06	165.71	163.64	140.02
Holland	201.44	182.42	191.68	186.92	177.17	181.79
Denmark	297.17	236.18	273.29	300.48	284.87	254.49
Norway	148.46	153.52	152.31	146.60	154.20	170.50
U. S. America	183.03	166.04	162.65	177.09	183.65	181.00
Canada	146.72	150.08	138.83	148.29	132.70	173.93
Czecho-Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	61.03
Poland	—	280.54	326.58	352.23	312.80	64.52
Mexico	224.36	216.97	203.18	176.85	226.99	174.89
Brazil	865.24	460.53	407.83	579.88	423.57	228.00
Finland	—	—	132.59	150.65	156.54	109.48

* Owing to the war, the International Federation was unable to compile these statistics for the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1914 TO 1920

In Running Bales, during Years ending August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

YEARS	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Consumption	174.35	175.64	195.54	207.01	190.98	165.49	181.00

NOTE.—The United States is the only important cotton manufacturing country for which exact statistics of mill consumption are available for the years 1914 to 1919.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1920

So far as reported to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. For explanation of this table see page 76.

COUNTRIES	Number of Active and Idle Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	Number of Active Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES OF COTTON CONSUMED BY SPINDLES FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED				Total estimated Number of Spinning Spindles in each Country
			American Cotton	East Indian Cotton	Egyptian Cotton	Sundries Cotton	Total Cotton
EUROPE:							
Great Britain	51,645,401	50,045,902	2,620,785	51,120	380,062	124,338	3,485,314
France	7,234,880	5,658,630	514,072	43,835	53,751	18,141	629,709
Germany	8,759,740	5,230,096	355,077	73,790	14,407	40,758	484,011
Italy	4,095,392	3,932,893	497,293	133,330	33,364	6,805	670,762
Czecho-Slovakia	3,584,420	1,603,857	85,080	8,028	1,363	2,596	87,877
Spain	1,800,000†	1,800,000†	395,000†	40,000†	25,000†	20,000†	390,000†
Belgium	1,572,500	1,407,452	158,077	72,666	913	913	1,890,000
Switzerland	1,453,874	1,380,546	53,987	5,710	10,330	478	1,572,500
Poland	238,048	126,846	6,258	1,784	—	70	1,536,071
Sweden	468,024	403,390	60,023	1,328	—	316	146,000†
Holland	597,012	593,642	84,468	22,034	—	1,473	70,667
Portugal	482,000†	482,000†	53,361	13	—	107,075	67,401
Finland	230,828	230,828	25,053	72	332	—	26,257
Denmark	116,644	92,404	23,493	—	—	—	23,516
Norway	60,652	62,340	16,142	127	—	—	16,644
Total	82,355,315	73,121,035	4,864,679	453,774	530,044	220,885	6,087,382
ASIA:							
India	5,504,354	5,318,603	300	1,684,105	2,470	8,100	1,695,365
Japan	3,600,140	3,155,271	708,704	1,149,000	20,002	203,837	2,083,433
China	1,280,036	1,280,036	—	—	—	690,398*	690,398
Total	10,474,530	9,753,910	709,184	2,834,005	23,372	922,035	4,460,406
AMERICA:							
U. S. America	35,872,000	35,100,000	6,010,515‡	12,000†	242,859†	160,000†	6,425,341§
Canada	681,012	681,012	118,446	—	—	—	118,446
Mexico	253,424	253,424	320	—	164	43,837	44,321
Brazil	303,068	303,068	—	—	—	75,552	75,552
Total	37,100,504	36,736,504	6,120,281	12,000	242,993	279,389	6,663,663
SUNDRIES	46,140	46,140	—	—	—	16,700	16,700
GRAND TOTAL	120,085,519	119,657,589	11,703,144	3,209,779	805,400	1,428,600	17,236,041

* Bales of 500 lbs. ‡ Includes 43,243 bales Sea Island.
 † Approximately. § 334,327 lintels in addition.

the cable does not give details.

MILL STOCKS OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, BY COUNTRIES, FOR YEARS 1909 TO 1913 AND 1920*

In Running Bales, on August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

COUNTRIES	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920
Great Britain	6.93	4.47	4.27	7.40	6.82	7.69
Germany	33.13	26.98	23.66	28.24	24.79	28.50
Russia	60.88	57.57	67.21	77.20	61.04	?
France	26.07	19.63	18.54	21.50	22.35	26.34
India	108.15	86.97	85.78	110.09	104.34	147.23
Austria	42.81	31.97	30.06	35.60	31.42	?
Italy	43.35	30.10	36.08	36.74	28.30	56.50
Spain	49.54	27.55	19.77	20.15	20.38	11.11
Japan	196.55	161.60	174.12	278.21	255.45	333.34
Switzerland	12.15	9.17	9.64	16.77	14.23	26.25
Belgium	37.90	27.37	32.27	36.62	29.75	46.21
Sweden	46.78	44.28	36.24	30.79	38.12	54.25
Portugal	17.88	20.17	19.72	20.73	17.26	10.76
Holland	22.79	22.31	21.23	23.68	24.78	48.63
Denmark	9.61	13.33	18.10	17.52	14.77	27.47
Norway	21.72	26.27	23.36	20.66	23.95	70.00
U. S. America	32.68	18.27	18.11	28.73	24.66	38.22
Canada	33.10	11.36	11.07	53.95	32.92	49.38
Czecho-Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	22.47
Poland	—	48.40	83.15	101.24	90.75	15.78
Mexico	44.52	34.02	42.75	29.53	24.63	45.20
Brazil	95.24	81.24	62.80	108.02	108.76	55.72
Finland	—	—	11.22	22.98	21.32	16.50

* Owing to the war, the International Federation was unable to compile these statistics for the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive.

MILL STOCKS OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1914 TO 1920

In Running Bales, on August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

YEARS	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Mill Stocks	21.13	43.93	49.84	45.76	42.64	37.50	38.22

NOTE.—The United States is the only important cotton manufacturing country for which statistics of mill stocks are available for the years 1914 to 1919.

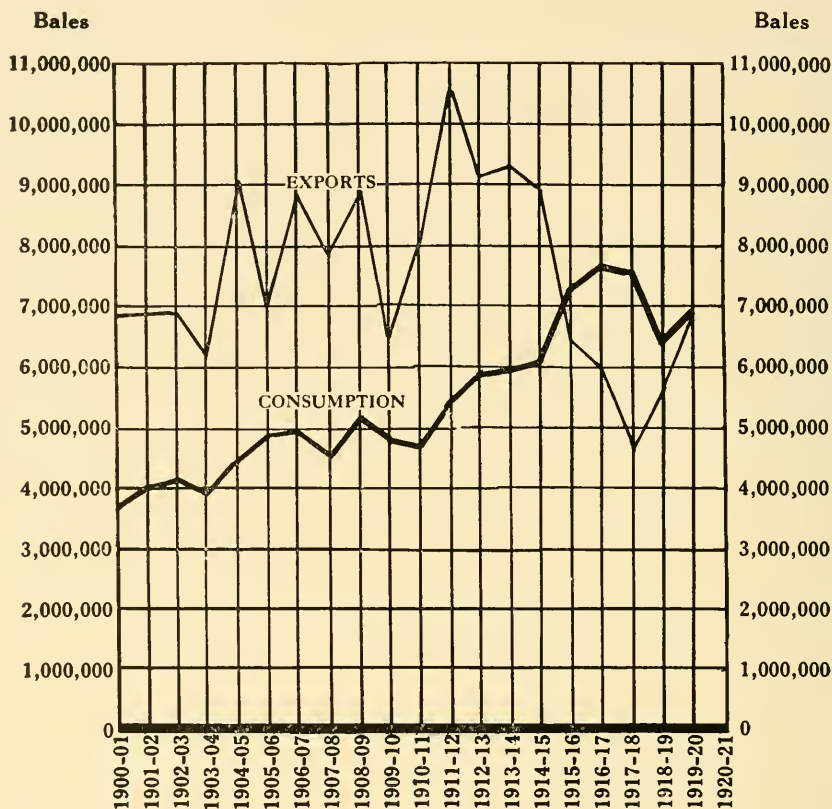
SPINNERS' STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, ON JULY 31, 1920

So far as reported to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. For explanation of this table see page 76.

COUNTRIES	Number of Active and Idle Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	Number of Active Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES OF COTTON HELD BY SPINNERS FROM WHOM RETURNS WERE RECEIVED				Total estimated Number of Spinning Spindles in each Country
			American Cotton	East Indian Cotton	Egyptian Cotton	Sundry Cotton		Total Cotton
EUROPE:							
Great Britain	51,645,401	50,045,002	250,263	10,262	94,765	20,334	384,624
France	7,234,380	5,658,630	88,621	24,409	23,000	11,010	147,058
Germany	8,750,740	5,230,090	36,466	17,512	2,450	11,099	68,397
Italy	4,905,362	3,903,893	130,271	76,460	11,847	3,619	222,107
Czechoslovakia	3,684,420	1,603,857	20,837	4,860	247	1,002	36,036
Spain	1,860,000†	1,800,000†	13,750†	4,000†	759†	1,500†	20,000†
Belgium	1,572,500	1,407,452	30,481	36,345	518	41†	67,815
Switzerland	1,453,874	1,386,546	21,210	6,048	7,953	42†	36,535
Poland	238,048	126,846	1,687	509	176	130	2,002
Sweden	408,024	403,399	20,123	1,582	—	18†	21,886
Holland	597,942	503,012	12,370	14,035	—	1,576	28,881
Portugal	482,000†	482,000†	2,034	90	4†	2,120	5,185
Finland	239,828	239,828	3,788	110	58	—	3,950
Denmark	110,614	92,404	2,538	—	—	—	2,538
Norway	66,652	62,340	4,905	269	—	—	110,614
Total	82,355,345	73,121,935	64,774	10 ⁸ ,411	111,844	63,445	1,051,474
ASIA:							
India	5,504,354	5,318,603	66	780,258	544	2,188	783,056
Japan	3,060,110	3,155,271	265,750	740,867	15,910	20,254	1,051,781
China	1,286,036	1,286,036	—	—	—	150,738*	150,738
Total	10,474,530	9,753,910	265,816	1,530,125	16,454	173,180	1,085,575
AMERICA:							
U. S. America	35,872,000	35,100,000	1,207,610†	4,300†	96,158†	48,700†	1,356,777†
Canada	681,012	681,012	33,631	—	—	—	33,631
Mexico	253,424	253,424	35†	—	90	11,014	11,455
Brazil	303,668	303,668	—	—	—	18,303	18,303
Total	37,109,504	36,736,504	1,241,601	4,300	96,248	78,107	1,420,256
SUNDRIES	46,140	46,140	—	—	—	12,600	30,592,000
GRAND TOTAL	120,085,510	110,657,580	2,155,101	1,732,836	254,546	327,332	12,600
							4,460,095
							1,451,791,462

* Bales of 500 lbs. 134,496 bales are Chinese Cotton, some of the balance of 16,242 bales may be American—the cable does not give details.
† Approximately. ‡ Includes 14,654 bales Sea Island. § 274,741 linters in addition.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS BY THE UNITED STATES



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the consumption and exports of cotton and linters by the United States, in terms of equivalent 500-pound bales, as compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS BY THE UNITED STATES

The statistics below are in equivalent 500-pound bales. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census)

Cotton Season	Consumption	Exports
1900-01	3,603,516	6,806,572
1901-02	4,080,287	6,870,313
1902-03	4,187,076	6,913,506
1903-04	3,980,567	6,233,682
1904-05	4,523,208	9,057,397
1905-06	4,877,465	6,975,494
1906-07	4,974,199	8,825,236
1907-08	4,493,028	7,779,508
1908-09	5,198,963	8,889,724
1909-10	4,759,304	6,491,843
1910-11	4,713,126	8,025,991
1911-12	5,400,005	10,681,332
1912-13	5,867,431	9,199,093
1913-14	5,942,808	9,256,028
1914-15	6,087,338	8,931,253
1915-16	7,326,598	6,405,993
1916-17	7,721,354	5,963,682
1917-18	7,555,191	4,587,000
1918-19	6,288,922	5,663,920
1919-20	6,807,817	6,760,887

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, MONTH BY MONTH

In Running Bales, Exclusive of Linters

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

				1912-13				1914-15				1916-17				1918-19				1920-21			
September	. . .	411,582		August	. . .	383,680		August	. . .	557,780		August	. . .	534,971		August	. . .	534,971		August	. . .	483,103	
October	. . .	483,878		September	. . .	414,864		September	. . .	528,288		September	. . .	480,962		September	. . .	480,962		September	. . .	457,047	
November	. . .	448,800		October	. . .	451,899		October	. . .	550,655		October	. . .	440,354		October	. . .	440,354		October	. . .	399,837	
December	. . .	422,509		November	. . .	420,706		November	. . .	583,044		November	. . .	455,611		November	. . .	455,611		November	. . .	332,057	
January	. . .	500,604		December	. . .	450,869		December	. . .	539,675		December	. . .	472,908		December	. . .	472,908		December	. . .	294,851	
February	. . .	448,005		January	. . .	467,862		January	. . .	601,381		January	. . .	556,883		January	. . .	556,883		January	. . .	561,271	
March	. . .	462,455		February	. . .	463,307		February	. . .	547,174		February	. . .	433,295		February	. . .	433,295		February	. . .	433,295	
April	. . .	478,566		March	. . .	524,867		March	. . .	603,910		March	. . .	433,485		March	. . .	433,485		March	. . .	433,485	
May	. . .	481,993		April	. . .	514,009		April	. . .	552,244		April	. . .	475,875		April	. . .	475,875		April	. . .	475,875	
June	. . .	441,157		May	. . .	493,798		May	. . .	615,412		May	. . .	487,934		May	. . .	487,934		May	. . .	487,934	
July	. . .	462,242		June	. . .	514,655		June	. . .	574,110		June	. . .	474,330		June	. . .	474,330		June	. . .	474,330	
August	. . .	432,350		July	. . .	466,846		July	. . .	537,823		July	. . .	510,328		July	. . .	510,328		July	. . .	510,328	
				1913-14				1915-16				1917-18				1919-20							
September	. . .	442,435		August	. . .	464,392		August	. . .	569,488		August	. . .	497,316		August	. . .	497,316					
October	. . .	511,923		September	. . .	498,738		September	. . .	522,389		September	. . .	401,069		September	. . .	401,069					
November	. . .	456,356		October	. . .	500,762		October	. . .	584,946		October	. . .	556,041		October	. . .	556,041					
December	. . .	456,202		November	. . .	514,743		November	. . .	599,427		November	. . .	401,250		November	. . .	401,250					
January	. . .	517,299		December	. . .	555,005		December	. . .	516,408		December	. . .	511,711		December	. . .	511,711					
February	. . .	455,231		January	. . .	542,081		January	. . .	523,947		January	. . .	591,921		January	. . .	591,921					
March	. . .	493,354		February	. . .	540,733		February	. . .	510,084		February	. . .	515,699		February	. . .	515,699					
April	. . .	490,646		March	. . .	613,754		March	. . .	571,443		March	. . .	566,914		March	. . .	566,914					
May	. . .	466,744		April	. . .	531,714		April	. . .	544,115		April	. . .	575,789		April	. . .	575,789					
June	. . .	446,145		May	. . .	575,566		May	. . .	575,862		May	. . .	541,377		May	. . .	541,377					
July	. . .	448,333		June	. . .	570,597		June	. . .	515,823		June	. . .	555,155		June	. . .	555,155					
August	. . .	383,680		July	. . .	489,528		July	. . .	541,457		July	. . .	525,489		July	. . .	525,489					

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

AMERICAN COTTON AND LINTERS IN RUNNING BALES. FOREIGN COTTON IN EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

MONTH OF:	PERIOD	Total Cotton (Including Linters)	American Cotton (Excluding Linters)	Foreign Cotton	Linters	Total Cotton (Including Linters)	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Chinese	Indian
December 1920	.	204,851	284,324	10,527	21,618	316,409	1,298	7,210			
November 1920	.	332,957	318,189	13,868	29,256	361,313	1,415	10,236			
October 1920	.	390,837	381,405	18,432	39,137	438,974	1,599	12,896			
September 1920	.	437,647	432,102	25,545	37,121	404,768	2,400	19,555			
August 1920	.	483,193	459,902	32,291	36,800	519,993	2,896	26,154			
July 1920	.	525,489	485,972	40,417	37,575	563,064	3,031	32,493			
June 1920	.	555,155	508,966	46,189	35,243	599,398	3,888	37,511			
May 1920	.	541,377	499,695	41,682	32,972	573,449	4,897	33,606			
April 1920	.	566,914	522,275	44,639	39,397	597,311	5,003	34,933			
March 1920	.	575,789	534,717	41,072	31,597	607,386	5,486	31,578			
February 1920	.	515,090	483,870	31,820	26,893	542,592	4,497	24,804			
January 1920	.	591,921	555,024	36,897	27,243	619,164	3,188	28,173			
December 1919	.	511,711	479,267	32,444	25,931	536,742	2,947	24,089			
November 1919	.	491,250	464,135	27,115	25,514	516,764	2,538	29,261			
October 1919	.	556,041	526,827	29,214	26,008	582,049	2,782	22,079			
September 1919	.	491,069	467,517	23,552	23,182	514,251	2,458	16,392			
August 1919	.	497,319	475,628	21,691	21,718	519,937	2,624	15,865			
SEASON ENDING:											
July 31, 1920	.	6,419,734	6,002,093	416,741	342,473	6,762,207	42,971	323,124	36,977	42,065	8,252
July 31, 1919	.	5,705,936	5,589,820	176,116	457,901	6,223,837	51,183	126,087	9,128	33,863	4,681
July 31, 1918	.	6,566,489	6,382,695	183,794	1,118,840	7,685,320	85,039	136,401	8,502	35,637	2,209
July 31, 1917	.	6,788,505	6,470,244	318,261	869,702	7,638,207	94,291	259,160	12,800	42,612	2,176
July 31, 1916	.	6,397,913	6,086,618	316,995	886,916	7,278,529	82,045	269,324	10,886	32,347	3,086
July 31, 1915	.	5,597,362	5,375,395	222,957	411,845	6,009,207	79,394	181,211	10,529	26,591	3,816
August 31, 1914	.	5,577,408	5,383,099	194,309	397,325	5,884,733	81,073	151,091	13,003	25,411	4,801
August 31, 1913	.	5,483,321	5,250,392	232,929	393,009	5,786,330	54,778	101,209	10,341	18,807	2,412
August 31, 1912	.	5,129,346	4,921,683	207,663	238,237	5,367,583	94,856	180,495	8,539	6,504	6,842
August 31, 1911	.	4,408,417	4,322,987	175,430	266,501	4,704,978	64,237	147,102	8,903	9,793	9,793
August 31, 1910	.	4,621,742	4,405,068	155,774	177,211	4,708,953	75,095	130,728	10,539	Not Comp.	11,766

Monthly Statistics on Consumption of Chinese Cotton not available

Monthly Statistics on Consumption of Peruvian Cotton not available

Monthly Statistics on Consumption of Indian Cotton not available

COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES*

In Running Balcs, Exclusive of Linters

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
New England States:										
Maine	151,572	166,537	175,240	181,262	176,088	103,534	187,150	185,418	157,414	104,431
New Hampshire	259,418	294,089	305,862	300,881	297,040	204,666	317,881	317,581	267,591	201,280
Vermont	8,069	10,588	12,226	12,094	12,300	13,823	13,545	12,228	11,978	12,092
Massachusetts	1,433,919	1,254,752	1,324,955	1,347,778	1,282,937	1,402,888	1,459,200	1,424,815	1,324,815	1,451,325
Rhode Island	213,865	224,341	233,006	241,443	248,242	279,233	291,063	296,013	270,297	305,210
Connecticut	114,587	125,108	120,948	131,839	132,701	144,582	145,524	138,192	124,026	135,939
Total New England States	1,882,600	2,076,405	2,178,337	2,291,917	2,149,398	2,388,726	2,414,372	2,452,520	2,105,031	2,307,126
Other Non-Cotton-growing States:										
New York	172,297	192,844	210,346	211,458	295,938	238,748	238,081	210,310	220,018	233,720
New Jersey	59,085	58,335	57,788	57,380	57,004	62,664	54,111	49,518	38,007	37,075
Pennsylvania	47,517	48,026	52,177	48,727	44,891	49,293	53,156	46,096	37,180	41,739
Maryland	57,096	68,842	72,490	65,257	69,917	85,514	81,161	72,000	65,901	66,364
Indiana	11,442	18,413	17,350	16,941	18,069	18,509	17,040	17,138	14,525	14,172
Illinois	9,019	8,100	10,205	10,938	11,010	13,007	14,226	12,718	11,043	13,006
Others	18,860	21,064	22,979	22,216	13,266	13,714	27,110	28,191	26,384	33,394
Total Other Non-Cotton-growing States:	367,222	417,064	443,341	433,917	430,995	481,359	485,785	466,871	401,878	439,689
Cotton-growing States:										
Virginia	73,824	81,107	88,544	85,566	97,714	112,396	110,064	97,457	94,264	112,747
North Carolina	692,459	810,355	869,915	906,177	1,009,154	1,007,288	1,209,670	1,183,275	1,035,717	1,119,241
South Carolina	614,257	720,950	709,905	711,564	811,564	914,532	902,566	888,218	764,794	813,024
Georgia	475,439	548,507	631,681	632,632	659,853	707,789	907,045	854,078	702,076	800,091
Alabama	233,027	262,544	294,120	287,335	297,277	326,233	346,792	374,792	367,168	390,956
Mississippi	24,770	30,302	34,993	30,855	32,386	35,542	38,640	36,640	32,945	36,425
Tennessee	64,425	66,792	74,320	70,590	83,330	88,707	108,782	104,842	92,652	108,373
Kentucky	17,268	25,033	24,453	24,657	25,498	25,569	23,231	20,077	18,071	19,093
Louisiana	18,558	12,954	13,545	15,992	20,753	30,568	35,361	37,106	34,147	39,543
Texas	30,277	40,108	46,585	47,102	50,813	59,181	63,235	63,078	60,995	64,333
Others	14,931	21,969	22,982	20,950	31,627	39,783	37,921	36,085	35,993	40,871
Total Cotton-growing States	2,249,435	2,635,877	2,861,743	2,925,294	3,026,960	3,527,528	3,888,348	3,697,008	3,100,027	3,582,019
TOTAL UNITED STATES	4,498,417	5,120,346	5,483,321	5,577,408	5,597,362	6,307,613	6,788,595	6,566,489	5,795,036	6,419,734

* Statistics here given from 1911 to 1914 inclusive are for years ending August 31st. Statistics from 1915 to 1920 inclusive are for years ending July 31st.

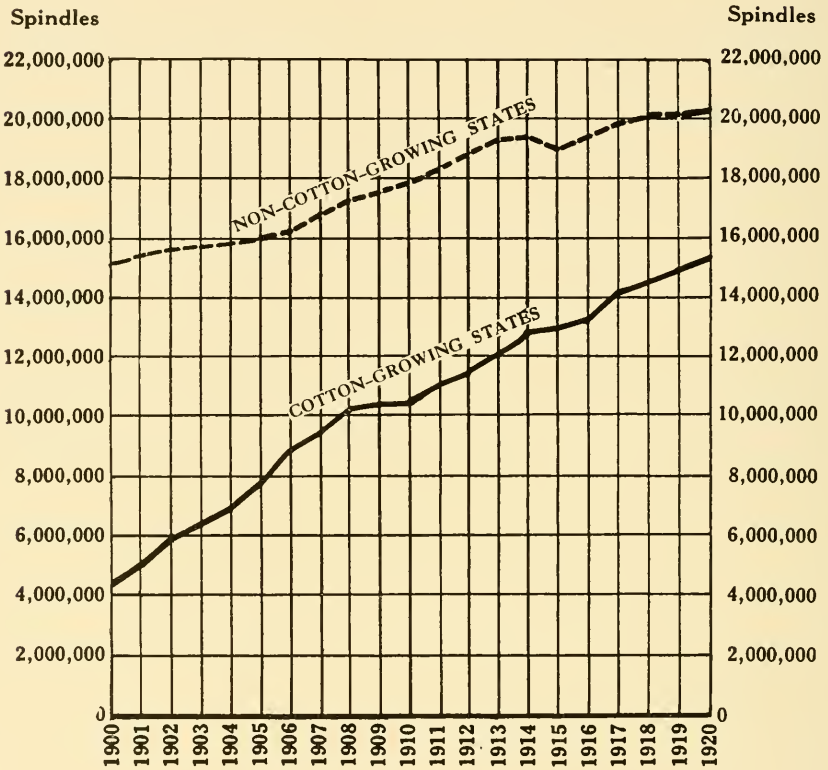
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

[The statistics for 1915 to 1920 relate to the 12 months ending July 31, and those for prior years to the 12 months ending August 31. Quantities are given in running bales except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales]

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
SUPPLY.											
Aggregate	12,188,021	13,873,423	17,806,226	16,275,734	16,492,408	18,013,660	16,072,895	16,606,048	16,076,558	17,098,439	18,018,366
On hand at beginning of year, total	1,483,585	1,040,040	1,375,031	1,776,885	1,648,438	1,547,448	4,324,800	3,403,250	3,173,832	3,860,105	5,155,682
In consuming establishments, total	997,097	533,232	542,101	879,646	778,158	989,080	1,600,000	1,732,686	1,614,888	1,663,331	1,569,937
In cotton-growing states	186,458	121,349	101,114	241,611	234,509	317,664	673,731	718,117	697,140	610,838	749,621
In all other states	720,639	411,883	441,077	629,035	543,649	641,316	926,359	1,014,569	947,728	962,493	820,336
In public storage and at compresses	325,009	356,868	432,840	556,239	495,280	457,468	1,874,800	1,220,570	1,118,944	1,071,774	2,435,725
Elsewhere (estimated)	251,386	260,000	400,000	350,000	375,000	100,000	850,000	450,000	440,000	315,000	1,150,000
Net imports	151,305	231,101	220,268	225,160	265,646	363,595	420,095	288,486	217,381	197,201	682,011
Ginnings	10,350,978	12,384,248	16,068,936	14,159,078	14,200,320	16,735,241	12,012,813	12,664,078	12,344,064	12,816,716	11,920,625
To balance distribution	202,063	217,944	222,901	114,311	288,664	201,376	214,107	250,228	340,681	194,417	259,148
DISTRIBUTION											
Aggregate	12,188,021	13,873,423	17,806,226	16,275,734	16,492,408	18,013,660	16,072,895	16,606,048	16,076,558	17,098,439	18,018,366
Exported	6,330,028	7,781,414	10,681,758	8,800,666	8,914,830	8,544,563	6,101,110	5,730,009	4,476,124	5,063,020	6,508,317
Consumed, total	4,708,953	4,794,078	5,307,583	5,786,330	5,884,733	6,000,207	7,278,529	7,058,207	7,085,329	6,223,837	6,702,267
In cotton-growing states	2,202,533	2,328,487	2,712,223	2,906,518	3,023,415	3,103,353	3,077,130	4,335,007	4,444,052	3,471,008	3,714,403
In all other states	2,506,020	2,376,491	2,655,360	2,825,512	2,861,318	2,815,854	3,301,399	3,323,200	3,271,277	2,732,829	3,047,864
Destroyed by fire	10,000	12,000	70,000	40,000	45,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	25,000	55,000	85,000
On hand at end of year, total	1,040,040	1,375,031	1,776,885	1,648,438	1,647,836	4,324,800	3,403,250	3,173,832	3,860,105	5,155,682	4,572,812
In consuming establishments, total	533,232	542,101	879,646	778,158	751,210	1,000,000	1,732,686	1,614,888	1,603,331	1,569,937	1,635,365
In cotton-growing states	121,349	101,114	241,611	234,509	233,418	673,731	718,117	697,140	640,838	749,621	757,401
In all other states	411,883	441,077	629,035	543,649	517,861	926,359	1,014,569	947,728	962,493	820,336	877,904
In public storage and at compresses	306,868	432,840	556,239	495,280	576,617	1,874,800	1,220,570	1,118,944	1,071,774	2,435,725	2,437,417
Elsewhere (estimated)	290,000	400,000	350,000	375,000	340,000	850,000	450,000	440,000	315,000	1,150,000	500,000

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN COTTON-GROWING AND NON-COTTON-GROWING STATES



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the number of active cotton spindles in cotton-growing and non-cotton-growing states of the United States. The lower curve (solid line) indicates the spindles in cotton-growing states. The upper curve (broken line) indicates the spindles in non-cotton-growing states. It will be noted that the two curves converge sharply, indicating that the South is rapidly overtaking the North in cotton manufacturing.

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN COTTON-GROWING AND NON-COTTON-GROWING STATES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Cotton-Growing States	Non-Cotton- Growing States
1900	4,367,688	15,104,544
1901	5,000,000	15,400,000
1902	5,800,000	15,600,000
1903	6,200,000	15,700,000
1904	6,800,000	15,900,000
1905	7,631,331	16,056,164
1906	8,994,868	16,255,228
1907	9,527,964	16,847,227
1908	10,200,903	17,304,519
1909	10,429,200	17,589,105
1910	10,494,112	17,772,750
1911	11,084,623	18,437,974
1912	11,582,869	18,995,659
1913	12,227,226	19,292,540
1914	12,711,303	19,396,269
1915	12,955,712	19,008,523
1916	13,382,065	19,423,818
1917	14,155,758	19,733,077
1918	14,529,063	20,013,602
1919	14,846,239	20,084,695
1920	15,230,983	20,249,970

NOTE.—Statistics for 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 are estimates, as the Government did not take any census in these years.

WORLD'S MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, BY COUNTRIES, FROM 1909 TO 1919

(The statistics from 1909-10 to 1912-13 were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. For those years, the quantities for the United States are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included. For other countries the quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales. The statistics from 1914-15 to 1918-19 are taken from Cotton Facts, and are in terms of bales of 500-pounds gross. Linters are also included for these years. No estimates are available for 1913-14.)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
United States	4,799,000	4,795,000	5,367,000	5,786,000	6,122,000	7,325,000	7,725,000	7,739,000	6,250,000
United Kingdom	3,372,000	3,782,000	4,250,000	4,140,000	3,945,000	4,120,000	3,750,000	3,000,000	3,050,000
Germany	1,660,000	1,685,000	1,795,000	1,800,000	2,060,000*	800,000	100,000	50,000	40,000
Russia	1,457,000	1,625,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,800,000*	2,070,000	1,700,000	500,000	125,000
France	951,000	960,000	1,014,000	1,025,000	1,200,000*	1,025,000	1,000,000	680,000	800,000
Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc.	785,000	740,000	830,000	820,000	850,000*	300,000	50,000	30,000	55,000
Italy	753,000	790,000	920,000	800,000	720,000	900,000	750,000	600,000	700,000
Spain	265,000	315,000	330,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	425,000	450,000	425,000
Belgium	180,000	217,000	222,000	240,000	250,000*	20,000	10,000	5,000	90,000
Switzerland	102,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	125,000	90,000	75,000	60,000	70,000
Sweden	80,000	95,000	100,000	115,000	135,000	120,000	100,000	50,000	60,000
Portugal	58,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	60,000	60,000	50,000	40,000	50,000
Netherlands	74,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	130,000	100,000	90,000	50,000	60,000
Denmark	10,000	21,000	25,000	25,000	32,000	32,000	20,000	10,000	12,000
Norway	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	10,000	15,000
Other European Countries	75,000	60,000	60,000	30,000	50,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
India	1,653,000	1,650,000	1,795,000	1,762,000	1,715,000	1,600,000	1,720,000	1,700,000	1,750,000
Japan	1,028,000	1,000,000	1,190,000	1,372,000	1,400,000	1,670,000	1,800,000	1,750,000	1,800,000
China	315,000	350,000	360,000	398,000	525,000	525,000	600,000	650,000	750,000
Brazil	370,000	370,000	180,000	285,000	320,000	335,000	330,000	375,000	400,000
Canada	110,000	119,000	125,000	125,000	156,000	225,000	230,000	250,000	196,000
Mexico	140,000	140,000	115,000	110,000	75,000	85,000	80,000	155,000	175,000
All other countries	55,000	65,000	75,000	80,000	135,000	130,000	140,000	155,000	175,000
Total	18,321,000	19,013,000	20,587,000	21,542,000	22,221,000	22,150,000	20,785,000	18,379,000	17,058,000

*These statistics are the estimates for 1913-14 but are used for 1914-15 as the only estimates available for the opening year of the war.

ESTIMATED COST PER SPINDLE OF FOUR DIFFERENT MILLS COMPLETE, FOR THE YEARS 1910 TO 1921 INCLUSIVE, ON OR ABOUT JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

YEARS	Carded Yarn Mill	Carded Yarn and Cloth Mill	Combed Yarn Mill	Combed Yarn and Cloth Mill
1910	\$11.60	\$18.55	\$13.00	\$23.00
1911	11.10	18.30	12.75	22.20
1912	10.95	18.10	12.60	19.85
1913	11.40	19.35	12.90	21.10
1914	11.50	19.50	12.95	21.20
1915	14.10	21.15	15.30	23.10
1916	16.05	27.90	17.55	29.95
1917	19.80	34.45	21.65	36.45
1918	23.60	41.20	25.70	43.45
1919	28.30	48.95	30.90	51.75
1920	31.85	56.30	34.90	59.55
1921	37.10	64.75	40.70	67.50

NOTE.—In order to make the costs for all the years strictly comparable, they were all computed to apply to a mechanically driven mill of slow-burning mill construction of the type which was standard in 1910. Since 1910, changes have been made in mill construction and operation, the most important improvements being:—

(1) Most mills are now built to be electrically driven instead of mechanically driven as was the case ten years ago.

(2) Higher story heights are now used.

(3) Wider bay spacings are now used.

(4) Most mills are now concrete instead of slow-burning mill construction.

If the costs for recent years were computed to apply to a mill with these improvements, they would be somewhat greater than those given above.

The above costs are subject to variation on account of location and type of buildings, and should not be applied directly to any individual plant.

The above costs are on the basis of a 50,000-spindle mill in each case.

ESTIMATED COST ON JANUARY 1, 1911, AND JANUARY 1, 1921, OF ERECTING AND EQUIPPING A SPINNING MILL OF 50,000 RING SPINDLES USING AMERICAN COTTON AND SPINNING NUMBER 32's WARP AND 50's FILLING

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

	1911	1921
Mill buildings (including warehouse)	\$136,900	\$505,000
Fire protection	10,400	41,600
Lighting	5,200	22,500
Heating and humidifiers	10,000	46,900
Shafting and transmission	9,200	17,700
Belting and ropes	6,500	18,300
Supplies and miscellaneous equipment (including machine shop)	27,500	65,000
Power plant complete (including chimney)	55,600	116,200
Textile machinery	240,000	765,500
Freights	10,000	17,000
Engineering and contingencies	50,700	240,000
Totals	\$556,000	\$1,856,000

NOTE.—In order to make the 1911 and 1921 costs strictly comparable, the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mechanically driven mill of slow-burning mill construction of the type which was standard in 1911. Since 1911, changes have been made in mill construction and operation, the most important improvements being:—

(1) Most mills are now built to be electrically driven instead of mechanically driven as was the case ten years ago.

(2) Higher story heights are now used.

(3) Wider bay spacings are now used.

(4) Most mills are now concrete instead of slow-burning mill construction.

If the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mill with these improvements, they would be somewhat greater than those given above.

The above costs are subject to variation on account of location and type of buildings, and should not be applied directly to any individual plant.

ESTIMATED COST ON JANUARY 1, 1911, AND JANUARY 1, 1921, OF ERECTING AND EQUIPPING A WEAVING SHED CONTAINING 1,359 LOOMS TO WEAVE PRINT CLOTHS 32 INCHES WIDE, 64 x 64 THREADS PER INCH

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

	1911	1921
Mill buildings (including warehouse)	\$140,700	\$540,000
Fire protection	10,500	45,900
Lighting	5,600	29,100
Heating and humidifiers	11,000	39,800
Shafting and transmission	9,300	15,900
Belting and ropes	7,000	10,300
Supplies and miscellaneous equipment (including machine shop)	29,500	50,000
Power plant complete (including chimney)	56,200	114,000
Textile machinery	300,000	344,000
Freights	11,000	13,200
Engineering and contingencies	58,200	187,000
Totals	\$639,000	\$1,440,000

NOTE.—In order to make the 1911 and 1921 costs strictly comparable, the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mechanically driven mill of slow-burning mill construction of the type which was standard in 1911. Since 1911, changes have been made in mill construction and operation, the most important improvements being:—

- (1) Most mills are now built to be electrically driven instead of mechanically driven as was the case ten years ago.
- (2) Higher story heights are now used.
- (3) Wider bay spacings are now used.
- (4) Most mills are now concrete instead of slow-burning mill construction.

If the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mill with these improvements, they would be somewhat greater than those given above.

The above costs are subject to variation on account of location and type of buildings, and should not be applied directly to any individual plant.

COST OF COTTON MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT AND MILL CONSTRUCTION AS OF JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

DATE	Finisher Picker	Card	Comber	Drawing Frame per Delivery	7" x 3 3/4" Fine Rov- ing Frame per Delivery	Spinning Frame per Spindle	Plain Loom	Mill con- struction per Square Foot
1910 . . .	\$750	\$600	\$1,250	\$60	\$6.50	\$2.60	\$83.00	\$0.96
1911 . . .	700	550	1,250	60	5.60	2.50	83.00	.94
1912 . . .	750	600	1,250	55	5.75	2.50	83.00	.93
1913 . . .	700	550	1,200	55	5.50	2.50	83.00	1.03
1914 . . .	675	500	1,150	55	5.00	2.00	83.00	1.01
1915 . . .	700	525	1,300	60	5.50	2.20	83.00	1.32
1916 . . .	750	650	1,300	60	6.75	2.65	83.00	1.67
1917 . . .	1,000	850	1,400	75	8.50	3.90	101.00	2.01
1918 . . .	1,280	975	1,800	90	10.00	4.50	152.00	2.43
1919 . . .	1,600	1,200	2,000	115	13.00	5.50	164.50	2.94
1920 . . .	1,760	1,325	2,400	125	14.50	6.00	213.50	3.29
1921 . . .	1,920	1,600	2,500	160	18.00	7.00	213.50	3.50

NOTE.—The above prices for mill construction are for a three-story mill building of slow-burning construction including plumbing but not including fire protection, heating, lighting, or humidification.

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES*

(As compiled by Leading Authorities)

	United States Bureau of The Census	Shepperson's Cotton Facts	Jones' Cotton Handbook	Commercial and Financial Chronicle	International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners
1900	105,681,000	—	103,115,000	105,667,273	—
1901	—	107,395,000	102,715,145	108,816,771	—
1902	—	—	111,802,010	110,745,939	—
1903	—	—	112,854,077	112,072,896	—
1904	—	—	114,394,712	113,757,061	—
1905	116,764,438	—	118,254,146	116,168,790	—
1906	120,090,595	—	123,229,202	119,114,207	—
1907	123,332,971	124,320,000	126,594,000	122,724,859	114,096,168
1908	130,054,408	—	129,346,714	128,172,131	128,923,659
1909	133,377,000	—	136,903,457	132,617,404	131,503,062
1910	134,526,000	—	139,608,000	135,637,060	133,384,794
1911	137,792,000	—	141,625,000	139,380,477	137,278,752
1912	140,996,000	—	143,142,000	141,210,654	140,693,103
1913	143,398,000	143,730,000	147,191,000	142,573,934	143,452,659
1914	146,397,000	144,980,000	148,891,000	144,038,626	144,704,012
1915	—	148,226,000	150,737,000	144,516,844	—
1916	—	149,785,000	151,667,000	145,033,726	—
1917	148,500,000	151,200,000	154,310,000	146,283,452	—
1918	150,000,000	149,400,000	—	147,068,995	—
1919	150,000,000	153,505,000	153,799,000	147,512,578	—
1920	154,600,000	151,313,000	156,163,000	149,627,885	154,201,462

* For those years for which no statistics are given the authorities here quoted either did not compile estimates or their estimates are not available.

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN THE UNITED STATES, MONTH BY MONTH

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

1912-13		1914-15		1916-17		1918-19		1920-21	
September	30,775,939	August	30,347,970	August	32,202,103	August	33,601,305	August	34,471,515
October	30,030,733	September	30,397,154	September	32,340,180	September	33,488,181	September	34,040,806
November	30,072,579	October	30,461,320	October	32,557,717	October	32,736,584	October	33,069,804
December	30,153,747	November	30,425,797	November	32,758,045	November	33,115,369	November	31,654,126
January	30,359,843	December	30,438,993	December	32,803,274	December	33,657,960	December	29,879,402
February	30,536,486	January	30,556,330	January	33,016,893	January	33,806,228		
March	30,575,028	February	30,748,949	February	33,122,450	February	33,282,015		
April	30,572,168	March	30,997,382	March	33,270,348	March	32,654,386		
May	30,556,477	April	30,903,509	April	33,268,615	April	33,208,670		
June	30,046,121	May	31,107,221	May	33,457,356	May	33,531,313		
July	30,022,654	June	31,226,001	June	33,447,037	June	33,950,358		
August	30,602,282	July	31,207,995	July	33,418,233	July	34,171,090		

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
NEW ENGLAND STATES:										
Maine	1,040,932	1,047,466	1,078,304	1,112,716	1,079,593	1,090,036	1,097,536	1,090,681	1,107,052	1,124,822
New Hampshire	1,441,423	1,445,161	1,458,115	1,454,144	1,450,749	1,455,282	1,445,700	1,435,528	1,433,955	1,430,748
Vermont	105,276	116,304	120,304	126,304	130,304	135,864	135,864	135,864	141,224	144,868
Massachusetts	10,166,348	10,822,771	10,904,016	10,885,303	10,635,001	10,860,774	11,090,275	11,312,816	11,376,303	11,500,720
Rhode Island	2,499,175	2,458,650	2,464,700	2,451,702	2,473,132	2,557,765	2,611,617	2,675,172	2,671,432	2,658,415
Connecticut	1,257,827	1,249,593	1,276,832	1,317,203	1,319,026	1,343,573	1,343,916	1,334,656	1,335,391	1,301,011
Total New England States	16,510,981	17,139,015	17,311,451	17,408,372	17,100,615	17,474,294	17,706,968	17,084,720	18,065,857	18,287,424
OTHER NON-COTTON-GROWING STATES:										
New York	905,264	833,670	922,341	930,005	888,003	906,911	930,493	970,500	976,580	992,678
New Jersey	471,021	466,617	476,731	469,835	405,003	470,873	460,817	487,755	480,307	411,165
Pennsylvania	254,120	246,477	242,053	244,029	245,515	249,953	249,270	245,864	251,833	242,215
Maryland	148,314	128,546	154,215	155,068	142,113	147,009	149,020	148,803	150,040	142,705
Indiana	72,354	91,656	90,032	86,012	85,816	86,044	86,750	81,650	81,250	81,750
Illinois	43,404	48,444	50,957	50,508	50,508	55,508	55,800	58,355	57,543	57,004
Others	40,316	40,304	44,760	44,500	24,800	24,090	18,900	26,886	30,310	34,813
Total Other Non-Cotton-growing States	1,926,993	1,855,714	1,981,089	1,987,807	1,907,608	1,949,554	1,972,109	2,028,882	2,018,838	1,992,546
COTTON-GROWING STATES:										
Virginia	357,816	497,548	426,920	473,886	593,434	506,166	520,804	522,604	550,490	573,610
North Carolina	3,210,195	3,337,253	3,565,201	3,770,316	3,833,208	3,688,098	4,308,121	4,876,222	4,770,128	4,953,880
South Carolina	4,098,621	4,272,598	4,469,886	4,583,712	4,683,578	4,735,393	4,851,101	4,876,390	4,910,205	4,960,400
Georgia	1,882,749	1,945,772	2,071,910	2,130,840	2,250,855	2,350,855	2,398,114	2,466,148	2,499,331	2,536,551
Alabama	897,414	906,416	993,580	1,029,400	1,028,030	1,111,000	1,130,786	1,168,360	1,174,298	1,212,816
Mississippi	124,272	132,766	133,788	137,508	124,658	128,791	144,882	135,050	143,574	152,876
Tennessee	238,050	247,474	269,102	293,010	316,104	319,148	349,538	363,090	368,539	393,268
Kentucky	96,956	92,424	94,936	97,759	93,828	87,944	91,214	91,528	93,468	95,078
Missouri	30,744	31,840	31,920	32,330	32,330	31,420	31,810	32,086	31,768	31,768
Louisiana	37,676	36,676	36,683	38,764	50,105	50,503	97,888	96,832	102,044	102,128
Texas	90,998	97,550	110,330	112,408	113,052	110,012	127,888	132,230	140,054	143,054
Others	12,526	20,546	22,920	12,520	33,090	37,712	41,872	51,872	51,952	68,925
Total Cotton-growing States	11,084,623	11,582,860	12,227,226	12,711,303	12,955,712	13,382,065	14,155,758	14,520,063	14,846,239	15,230,953
TOTAL UNITED STATES	29,522,597	30,578,528	31,510,766	32,107,572	31,064,235	32,866,883	33,888,835	34,542,605	34,030,034	35,480,953

COTTON MILLS IN SOUTHERN STATES

The statistics given below were compiled by HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who takes a census each year of the Southern cotton manufacturing industry. Unfortunately no such census is taken of the Northern cotton manufacturing industry and so there are no complete, authoritative statistics for the entire country.

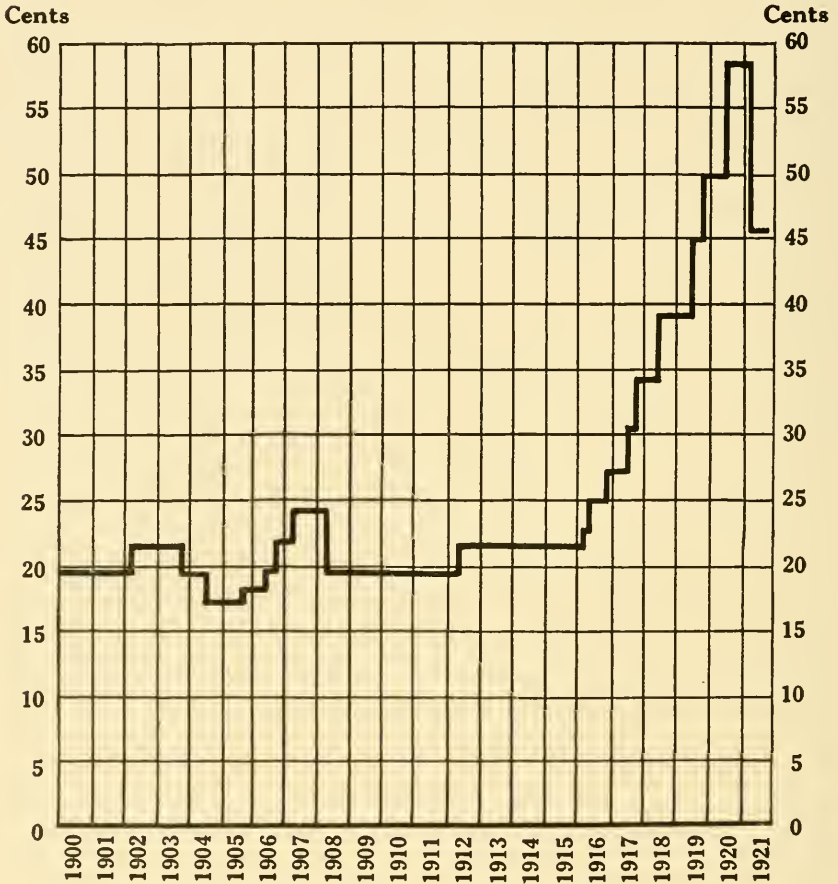
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	13	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	14
North Carolina	330	335	339	341	342	352	366	374	391	414
South Carolina	188	190	190	189	190	189	194	196	196	201
Georgia	157	157	157	156	157	157	157	157	160	160
Alabama	69	68	69	70	73	74	73	74	74	79
Mississippi	22	21	20	19	20	17	18	17	17	17
Tennessee	25	24	22	23	23	25	25	25	25	25
Kentucky	8	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	7	7
Missouri	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Louisiana	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Texas	17	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	840	842	841	841	851	860	879	889	910	945

LOOMS IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

The statistics given below were compiled by HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who takes a census each year of the number of looms in Southern mills. Unfortunately no such census is taken for Northern mills, so there are no complete, authoritative statistics for the entire country. The Southern statistics include all kinds of cotton looms, including those running on narrow fabrics.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	11,455	11,729	11,723	12,744	14,154	14,772	15,287	15,088	15,828	16,368
North Carolina	58,602	62,475	64,552	65,001	67,674	66,359	69,366	70,072	69,611	71,114
South Carolina	105,571	109,343	113,858	110,798	113,217	115,105	115,593	115,636	115,491	115,432
Georgia	40,467	41,456	42,879	43,649	43,487	44,778	45,126	46,751	46,696	46,939
Alabama	18,158	18,547	19,240	19,004	19,540	19,828	21,189	20,171	21,288	21,282
Mississippi	4,847	4,777	4,778	4,752	4,848	4,396	4,376	4,144	4,118	4,312
Tennessee	4,311	4,513	5,191	5,126	5,138	5,426	5,336	5,308	5,357	5,383
Kentucky	1,437	1,437	1,475	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,356	1,353	1,353	1,353
Missouri	958	968	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730
Arkansas	164	164	160	160	276	280	276	276	233	161
Louisiana	1,916	2,312	2,312	2,316	1,362	1,812	2,018	2,068	2,100	2,018
Texas	2,777	3,141	3,125	3,242	3,284	3,377	3,405	3,612	3,766	3,928
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	64
Total	250,663	260,862	270,023	269,772	275,060	278,213	283,968	285,273	286,635	289,084

WAGE RATES PAID FOR WEAVING PRINT CLOTHS IN FALL RIVER



The above chart, based on the statistics given on the next page, shows the fluctuations in the amount paid by Fall River print cloth manufacturers to their weavers for weaving $47\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths. Wage rates of other classes of operatives, per hour or per piece, fluctuated in about the same ratio as those of weavers during the period covered. Accordingly this chart may be taken as indicating the general changes in the hourly or piece wage rates of Fall River mill-workers.

WAGE RATES PAID FOR WEAVING PRINT CLOTHS IN FALL RIVER

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

The figures below are the prices paid for weaving 47½ yards of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths.

Period	Wage Rate	Advance or Reductions from Previous Rate	Percentage of 1900 Rate
December, 1899 to March, 1902	\$0.1980	+10 ⁰ / ₀	100
March, 1902 to November, 1903 . . . . .	.2178	+10 ⁰ / ₀	110
November, 1903 to July, 1904 . . . . .	.1980	-9 ¹ / ₁₀ ⁰ / ₀	100
July, 1904 to October, 1905 . . . . .	.1732	-12 ¹ / ₂ ⁰ / ₀	87½
October, 1905 to July, 1906 . . . . .	.1861	+7 ¹ / ₂ ⁰ / ₀	94
July, 1906 to November, 1906 . . . . .	.1980	+6 ¹ / ₁₀ ⁰ / ₀	100
November, 1906 to May, 1907 . . . . .	.2178	+10 ⁰ / ₀	110
May, 1907 to May, 1908 . . . . .	.2396	+10 ⁰ / ₀	121
May, 1908 to March, 1912 . . . . .	.1966	-17 ⁹ / ₁₀ ⁰ / ₀	99
March, 1912 to January, 1916 . . . . .	.2163	+10 ⁰ / ₀	109
January, 1916 to May, 1916 . . . . .	.2271	+5 ⁰ / ₀	115
May, 1916 to December, 1916 . . . . .	.2498	+10 ⁰ / ₀	126
December, 1916 to June, 1917 . . . . .	.2748	+10 ⁰ / ₀	139
June, 1917 to December, 1917 . . . . .	.3023	+10 ⁰ / ₀	154
December, 1917 to June, 1918 . . . . .	.3401	+12 ¹ / ₂ ⁰ / ₀	172
June, 1918 to June, 1919 . . . . .	.3911	+15 ⁰ / ₀	198
June, 1919 to December, 1919 . . . . .	.4498	+15 ⁰ / ₀	227
December, 1919 to June, 1920 . . . . .	.5060	+12 ¹ / ₂ ⁰ / ₀	256
June, 1920 to June, 1921 . . . . .	.5819	+15 ⁰ / ₀	293
January, 1921 to ——— . . . . .	.4510	-22 ¹ / ₂ ⁰ / ₀	228

WAGE CHANGES IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1907 TO 1920

The following table compiled by the United States Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows the average earnings in cents per hour of a few of the most important cotton mill occupations from 1907 to the summer of 1920, as drawn from the pay rolls of representative establishments in the principal cotton manufacturing States both North and South. Data were not collected in 1915, 1917, and 1919.

YEAR	Drawing-frame Tenders		Speeder Tenders		Spinners, Frame		Loom Fixers	Weavers		Trimmers or Inspectors
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
1907 . . .	10.0	9.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	11.0	20.7	16.1	15.1	10.2
1908 . . .	9.8	9.3	12.3	13.8	11.9	10.7	20.2	16.0	15.2	10.1
1909 . . .	9.9	9.1	12.9	13.5	11.7	10.6	19.7	15.1	14.4	9.9
1910 . . .	9.6	9.0	13.1	13.3	12.0	10.8	20.0	15.1	14.7	9.9
1911 . . .	9.7	9.5	13.5	13.6	12.6	11.1	20.3	15.6	14.8	10.3
1912 . . .	10.8	11.0	14.3	14.8	14.8	12.4	22.4	16.9	16.3	11.2
1913 . . .	10.9	11.5	14.5	15.3	14.3	12.8	22.7	17.0	16.4	11.2
1914 . . .	11.6	11.8	15.3	15.5	15.0	13.2	23.3	17.6	16.7	11.3
1916 . . .	12.6	13.6	17.4	18.8	16.9	14.9	27.0	20.5	20.1	12.9
1918 . . .	19.9	20.9	26.5	27.7	24.8	23.3	39.1	30.1	28.5	18.6
1920 . . .	42.7	37.1	53.3	48.6	47.5	42.7	68.5	57.3	52.8	33.5

In the industry as a whole hourly earnings in 1920 were:—

3.6 times as high as in 1907

3.2 times as high as in 1913

1.8 times as high as in 1918

The above data for 1920 show the highest wage level reached in the cotton manufacturing industry during or after the war. It was from this high level that a reduction, amounting to 22½ per cent. in most mills, was made at the end of 1920 or early in 1921.

Accompanying the increase in hourly earnings there has been a reduction through the period in the regular hours of labor. To illustrate, the average full time of male frame spinners per week was:—

59.4 hours in 1907

56.9 hours in 1913

50.7 hours in 1920

For female frame spinners the average full time per week was:—

61.0 hours in 1907

57.8 hours in 1913

51.8 hours in 1920

GENERAL WAGE CHANGES IN NEW BEDFORD SINCE 1870

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

PERIOD	Advance or Reduction from Previous Rate	Percentage of January 1870 Rate
January, 1870 to March, 1870	—	100.00
March, 1870 to December, 1873	+10%	110.00
December, 1873 to December, 1875	—10%	99.00
December, 1875 to August, 1878	—10%	89.10
August, 1878 to January, 1880	—10%	80.19
January, 1880 to April, 1880	+10%	88.20
April, 1880 to April, 1884	+10%	97.02
April, 1884 to April, 1885	—10%	87.31
April, 1885 to April, 1886	—10%	78.57
April, 1886 to April, 1888	+10%	86.42
April, 1888 to August, 1892	+5%	90.74
August, 1892 to December, 1892	+3%	93.46
December, 1892 to September, 1893	+7%	100.00
September, 1893 to August, 1894	—10% @ 15%	87.50
August, 1894 to April, 1895	—5%	83.12
April, 1895 to January, 1898	+5%	87.27
January, 1898 to April, 1899	—10%	78.54
April, 1899 to December, 1899	+10%	86.39
December, 1899 to April, 1902	+10%	95.02
April, 1902 to December, 1903	+10%	104.52
December, 1903 to July, 1906	—10%*	95.02
July, 1906 to December, 1906	+5%	99.77
December, 1906 to May, 1907	+7½%	107.25
May, 1907 to April, 1908	+10%	117.97
April, 1908 to March, 1912	—10%	106.17
March, 1912 to January, 1916	+10%	116.78
January, 1916 to April, 1916	+5%	122.61
April, 1916 to November, 1916	+10%	134.87
November, 1916 to June, 1917	+10%	148.35
June, 1917 to November, 1917	+10%	163.18
November, 1917 to June, 1918	+10%	179.49
June, 1918 to June, 1919	+17½%	210.90
June, 1919 to December, 1919	+15%	242.53
December, 1919 to June, 1920	+12½%	272.84
June, 1920 to January, 1921	+15%	313.76
January, 1921 to —	—22½%	243.16

*Approximate reduction of 10% to scale of December, 1899.

WAGE RATES PAID BY COTTON MILLS OF LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND, SINCE 1853

The table below gives the wage rates paid under the standard lists of Lancashire, in terms of percentage of the basic list prices. Basic list prices are indicated by 100; rates 5 per cent. above list are expressed by 105; rates 5 per cent. below list are expressed by 95, etc.

(Compiled by The Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

END OF YEAR	COTTON SPINNING		Cotton Weaving Blackburn and Uniform Lists
	Bolton List	Oldham List	
1853	No List	No List	Blackburn List
1854-1857	No List	No List	Adopted + 10
1858	List Adopted	No List	100
1859	100	No List	100
1860	105	No List	105
1861-1865	100	No List	100
1866	105	No List	100
1867	100	No List	List Revised
1868	100	No List	100
1869	95	No List	95
1870	95	No List	100
1871	100	No List	100
1872-1873	105	No List	100
1874	100	No List	100
1875	105	No List	100
1876	105	List Adopted	100
1877	100	95	100
1878	100	85	90
1879	90	80	85
1880	95	85	85
1881-1882	95	90	90
1883	95	90	85
1884	95	90	90
1885-1887	95	85	90
1888-1889	95	90	90
1890	100	90	90
1891	100	95	90
1892	100	95	Uniform List
1893-1898	100	92.09	Adopted — 10
1899	100	95	90
1900-1904	105	100	92.5
1905	105	100	97.5
1906	105	105	100
1907-1908	110	110	100
1909-1911	105	105	100
1912	105	105	105
1913	105	105	105
1914	105	105	105
1915	110	110	105
1916	115	115	110
1917	140	140	140
1918	215	215	215
1919	245	245	245
1920	315*	315*	315†

* Strippers and grinders, blowing-room operatives, and leading men or women in cotton-rooms received in 1920 an additional 10 per cent. on wages realized after the addition of the 70 per cent. of the list.

† Tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers, and loom overlookers received an advance in 1920 of only 55 per cent. of list, instead of the 70 per cent. which other operatives received.

MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON AT NEW YORK

(From statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	1900-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04		1904-05		1905-06		1906-07	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September	11	9 ³ / ₁₆	8 ³ / ₁₆	8 ³ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₈	8 ⁷ / ₈	13.00	11.25	11.50	10.60	11.10	10.65	10.00	9.60
October	11	9 ⁷ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	8.94	8.65	10.00	9.50	10.60	9.90	10.75	9.85	11.40	10.25
November	10 ¹ / ₄	9 ⁹ / ₁₆	8	7 ¹ / ₈	8.05	8.30	11.05	10.50	10.25	9.30	12.00	10.90	11.40	10.10
December	10 ⁵ / ₁₆	9 ³ / ₄	8 ⁹ / ₁₆	8	8.90	8.50	14.10	11.05	9.00	6.85	12.60	11.05	11.25	10.45
January	12	9 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9.95	8.85	10.75	13.10	7.35	7.00	12.25	11.35	11.00	10.70
February	10	9 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	10.25	9.00	17.25	13.50	8.15	7.35	11.45	10.80	11.25	11.00
March	9 ³ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ³ / ₁₆	8 ⁷ / ₈	10.45	9.00	16.05	14.00	8.30	7.75	11.80	10.95	11.45	10.90
April	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	9	10.75	9.90	15.45	13.75	8.15	7.55	11.90	11.55	11.45	10.90
May	8 ⁵ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ⁴ / ₁₆	9 ³ / ₈	12.15	10.75	13.00	12.75	8.85	7.85	12.00	11.45	12.90	11.50
June	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ⁷ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₄	13.35	11.50	12.85	10.85	10.15	8.40	11.30	10.80	13.25	12.80
July	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ³ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	13.50	11.60	11.25	10.60	11.40	10.00	11.00	10.80	13.50	12.85
August	8 ⁵ / ₁₆	8	9	8 ⁷ / ₈	12.75	12.75	11.65	10.45	11.35	10.50	10.90	9.80	13.55	13.00
Season	12	8	9 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₁₆	13.50	8.30	17.25	9.50	11.50	6.85	12.60	9.80	13.55	9.60

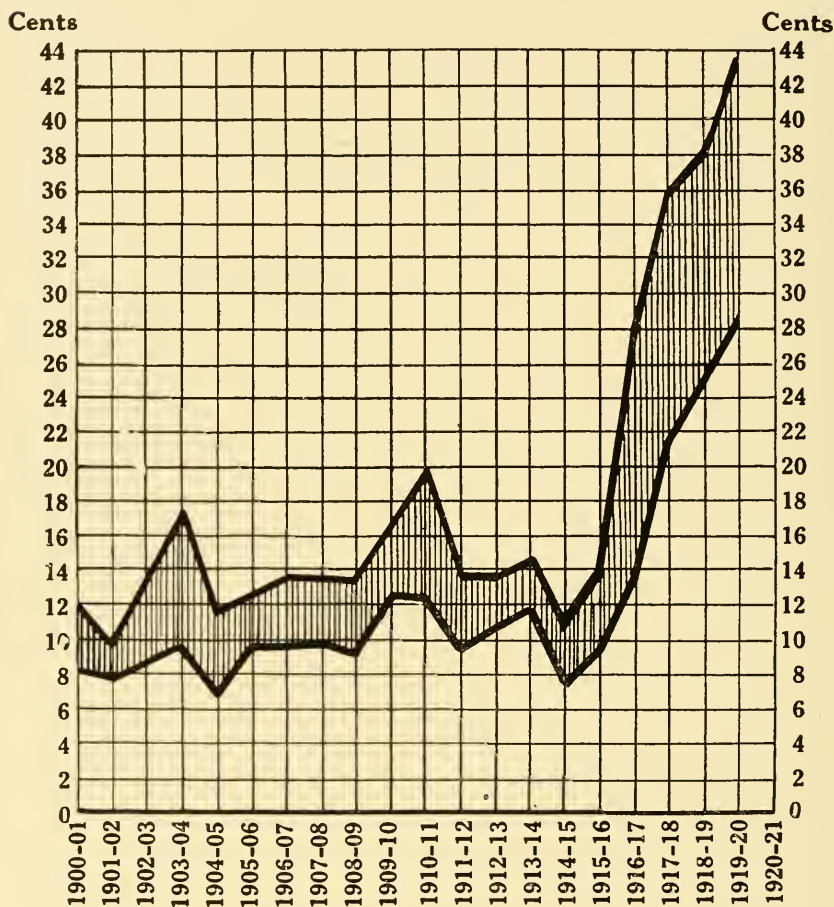
MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON AT NEW YORK (continued)

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September	13.55	11.75	9.60	9.30	13.75	12.40	15.50	13.60	12.00	10.35	11.00	11.50	14.30	12.75
October	12.00	10.80	9.45	9.00	15.05	13.30	14.90	13.75	10.20	9.35	11.70	10.75	14.50	13.50
November	11.80	10.60	9.55	9.25	15.20	14.20	15.15	14.50	9.60	9.30	13.10	11.75	14.10	13.30
December	12.20	11.70	9.35	9.10	16.15	14.65	15.25	14.80	9.65	9.20	13.20	12.75	13.50	12.50
January	12.25	11.30	10.00	9.25	16.10	13.85	15.00	14.75	9.70	9.35	13.40	12.85	13.05	12.30
February	11.85	11.35	10.00	9.65	15.25	14.10	14.95	14.00	10.70	9.90	13.05	12.50	13.05	12.55
March	11.65	10.40	9.85	9.60	15.35	14.65	14.65	14.20	10.90	10.35	12.90	12.40	13.75	13.00
April	10.50	9.90	10.90	9.95	15.30	14.55	15.45	14.40	12.00	10.85	12.60	11.70	13.50	13.00
May	11.50	10.20	11.80	10.85	16.05	14.50	16.15	15.35	11.90	11.30	12.10	11.80	14.50	12.90
June	12.20	11.30	12.00	11.20	15.40	14.50	15.95	14.75	11.90	11.40	12.50	11.70	13.75	13.25
July	11.50	10.70	13.15	12.10	16.45	15.25	14.85	12.50	13.40	11.65	12.45	11.95	13.25	12.50
August	9.85	9.50	13.10	12.40	19.75	15.20	13.15	11.60	13.10	11.25	12.70	11.90	11.00	11.00
Season	13.55	9.50	13.15	9.00	19.75	12.40	16.15	11.60	13.40	9.20	13.40	10.75	14.50	11.00

MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON
AT NEW YORK (continued)

	1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
August	11.00	11.00	9.85	9.20	16.40	13.35	28.00	23.10	37.30	29.70	35.70	30.55
September	—	—	12.40	9.75	16.30	15.15	26.30	21.20	38.20	32.65	32.85	28.85
October	—	—	12.75	11.85	19.30	16.60	29.90	25.25	34.45	30.20	38.55	31.10
November	7.75	7.50	12.50	11.60	20.95	18.75	31.25	28.75	31.60	27.75	40.20	38.40
December	7.80	7.25	12.75	11.95	20.30	16.20	31.85	29.85	33.00	27.50	40.25	38.00
January	8.70	7.90	12.60	11.80	18.80	16.75	33.30	31.50	32.40	25.60	38.75	38.75
February	8.70	8.35	12.15	11.20	17.05	14.30	32.65	31.20	27.85	25.00	40.10	37.55
March	9.80	8.25	12.15	11.45	19.30	17.00	35.05	32.70	28.70	26.10	43.25	40.25
April	10.60	9.80	12.20	11.95	21.15	19.35	36.00	26.75	29.65	28.30	43.25	41.25
May	10.40	9.50	13.35	12.30	22.10	19.60	30.10	25.70	34.00	28.75	43.00	40.00
June	9.85	9.45	13.45	12.65	27.40	22.65	32.30	29.00	34.95	30.35	40.00	37.75
July	9.60	8.90	13.30	12.90	27.65	24.60	34.10	28.55	36.60	33.40	43.75	39.25
Season	11.00	7.25	13.45	9.20	27.65	13.35	36.00	21.20	38.20	25.00	43.75	28.85

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON IN NEW YORK



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the high and low prices of middling upland spot cotton, in cents per pound, in the New York market, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON IN NEW YORK

In Cents Per Pound

(From statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange)

The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

Season	High	Low
1900-01	12	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
1901-02	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
1902-03	13.50	8.30
1903-04	17.25	9.50
1904-05	11.65	6.85
1905-06	12.60	9.85
1906-07	13.50	9.60
1907-08	13.55	9.90
1908-09	13.15	9.00
1909-10	16.45	12.40
1910-11	10.75	12.30
1911-12	13.40	9.20
1912-13	13.40	10.75
1913-14	14.50	11.00
1914-15	10.60	7.25
1915-16	13.45	9.20
1916-17	27.65	13.35
1917-18	36.00	21.20
1918-19	38.20	25.00
1919-20	43.75	28.85

AVERAGE CASH DIVIDENDS OF NEW BEDFORD AND FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS

(Based on data compiled by Sanford & Kelley of New Bedford and G. M. Haffards & Co. of Fall River)

	New Bedford	Fall River
1910	8.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.80 $\frac{1}{2}$
1911	5.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.96 $\frac{1}{2}$
1912	4.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1913	5.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00 $\frac{1}{2}$
1914	4.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1915	6.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
1916	7.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.96 $\frac{1}{2}$
1917	11.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
1918	12.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
1919	13.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920	19.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.33 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICES OF EGYPTIAN, SEA ISLAND, AND LONG STAPLE PEELER COTTONS IN COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK MIDDLING UPLAND SPOTS

Week by Week during 1919 and 1920

DATE	Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis Egyptian Spots at Liverpool (Compiled by The Merchants National Bank of Boston)				Extra Choice Sea Islands at Savannah (Compiled by Gordon & Co.)	Strict Middling 1 ¹ / ₄ " Peelers at New Bedford (Compiled by the New Bedford Standard)	Middling Upland Spots at New York (Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)
	In English Pence	Rate of Exchange	Equiva- lent in American Cents				
1919							
January	6 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	38 ¹ / ₂ @ 41	31.30
	10 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	38 @ 40 ¹ / ₂	30.90
	17 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	38 @ 40	29.10
	24 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	35 @ 38	25.60
	31 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	50	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 38	26.95
February	7 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	50	36 @ 39	25.00
	14 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	50	35 @ 37 ¹ / ₄	25.80
	21 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	50	36 @ 36 ¹ / ₂	26.65
	28 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	50	36 @ 37 ¹ / ₂	26.00
March	7 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	46	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 37	26.45
	14 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	46	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 38	28.15
	21 . .	27.09	4.70	53.05	47	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 37 ¹ / ₂	28.40
	28 . .	27.09	4.58	51.69	50	36 @ 37 ¹ / ₂	28.25
April	4 . .	26.59	4.66	51.63	50	37 @ 38	28.70
	11 . .	26.59	4.64	51.41	50	36 @ 38 ¹ / ₂	28.45
	16 . .	26.59	4.65	51.52	50	38 ¹ / ₂ @ 39 ¹ / ₂	28.30
	25 . .	26.59	4.66	51.63	50	38 @ 40	29.25
May	2 . .	26.59	4.67	51.74	50	38 ¹ / ₂ @ 41	29.15
	9 . .	26.59	4.67	51.74	50	39 @ 41	29.10
	16 . .	26.59	4.65	51.52	50	40 @ 42 ¹ / ₂	30.05
	23 . .	26.59	4.64	51.41	50	42 ¹ / ₂ @ 43 ¹ / ₄	31.55
	30 . .	26.59	4.63	51.29	52	44 @ 47	33.15
June	5 . .	27.09	4.61	52.03	52	44 @ 46	31.40
	11 . .	27.09	4.61	52.03	52	45 ¹ / ₂ @ 47	32.65
	20 . .	27.09	4.60	51.92	56 @ 58	45 ¹ / ₂ @ 48	33.15
	27 . .	27.09	4.59	51.81	58	46 @ 48	34.75
July	4 . .	27.09	4.52	51.02	58	47 ¹ / ₂ @ 48	33.45
	11 . .	27.09	4.48	50.57	58	49 @ 50	35.85
	18 . .	27.09	4.43	50.50	58	52 @ 54	36.30
	25 . .	27.09	4.37	49.33	58	53 @ 55	35.50
	31 . .	27.09	4.35	49.10	58	52 ¹ / ₂ @ 56	34.20
August	8 . .	31.00	4.32	55.80	63	50 @ 52	32.15
	15 . .	30.00	4.27	53.37	63 @ 65	50 @ 53	31.50
	22 . .	29.50	4.18	51.38	67 @ 70	51 @ 53	31.50
	29 . .	30.00	4.20	52.50	67 @ 70	51 @ 54	32.05
September	5 . .	30.00	4.14	51.75	67 @ 70	52 @ 55	29.40
	12 . .	30.00	4.17	52.12	67 @ 70	46 ¹ / ₂ @ 50	29.15
	19 . .	30.00	4.15	51.87	67 @ 70	48 @ 50	30.25
	26 . .	30.00	4.24	53.00	65	53 @ 54	32.85

PRICES OF EGYPTIAN, SEA ISLAND, AND LONG STAPLE PEELER COTTONS IN COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK MIDDLING UPLAND SPOTS (continued)

DATE	Fully Good Fair Sakellariadis Egyptian Spots at Liverpool (Compiled by The Merchants National Bank of Boston)				Extra Choice Sea Islands at Savannah (Compiled by Gordon & Co.)	Strict Middling 1 1/2 Peckers at New Bedford (Compiled by the New Bedford Standard)	Middling Upland Spots at New York (Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)
	In English Pence	Rate of Exchange	Equiva- lent in American Cents				
1919							
October	3 . .	30.00	4.20	52.50	65	52 @ 54	31.20
	10 . .	30.00	4.19	52.37	65	56 @ 57	33.60
	17 . .	32.00	4.15	55.33	65	59 @ 63	34.75
	24 . .	33.50	4.15	57.93	65 @ 67	65 @ 70	37.20
	31 . .	35.50	4.16	61.53	73	72 @ 75	38.40
November	7 . .	37.50	4.14	64.69	75	78 @ 84	39.75
	14 . .	40.00	4.11	68.50	75 @ 80	80 @ 90	39.65
	21 . .	40.50	4.04	68.17	78 @ 80	85 @ 87	38.40
	28 . .	45.00	4.00	75.00	78 @ 80	75 @ 80	39.45
December	5 . .	49.00	3.84	78.40	78 @ 80	76 @ 80	39.25
	12 . .	50.50	3.65	76.80	78 @ 80	78 @ 81	38.00
	19 . .	49.00	3.75	76.56	78 @ 80	80 @ 82	39.25
	23 . .	51.00	3.83	81.39	78 @ 80	82 @ 83	39.25
1920							
January	2 . .	55.00	3.78	86.62	78 @ 80	83 @ 85	39.25
	9 . .	58.00	3.73	90.14	78 @ 80	84 @ 90	39.25
	16 . .	67.50	3.68	103.50	78 @ 80	85 @ 88	39.25
	23 . .	68.00	3.63	102.85	78 @ 80	90 @ 95	39.30
	30 . .	77.00	3.50	112.29	84	87 @ 94	39.50
February	6 . .	82.50	3.33	114.47	87	90 @ 95	37.80
	13 . .	91.00	3.43	130.05	92	85 @ 91	38.45
	20 . .	96.00	3.45	138.00	95	90 @ 95	39.00
	27 . .	92.50	3.39	130.65	95 @ 1.00	90 @ 95	39.65
March	5 . .	85.50	3.65	130.03	1.00 @ 1.01	94 @ 98	40.90
	12 . .	87.50	3.68	134.16	1.00 @ 1.01	94 @ 98	41.00
	19 . .	84.00	3.80	133.00	1.00 @ 1.01	95 @ 1.02	41.00
	26 . .	83.00	3.95	136.60	1.00 @ 1.01	95 @ 1.02	41.50
April	31 . .	83.00	3.90	134.88	1.00 @ 1.01	94 @ 1.02	41.75
	9 . .	86.00	3.97	142.26	1.00 @ 1.01	98 @ 1.06	43.00
	16 . .	86.50	3.95	142.36	1.05 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.03	43.25
	23 . .	85.50	3.88	138.22	1.15	1.00 @ 1.05	41.65
May	30 . .	84.50	3.82	134.49	1.15	1.00 @ 1.09	41.25
	7 . .	87.00	3.83	138.84	1.15	1.00 @ 1.09	41.10
	14 . .	83.50	3.81	132.55	1.15	1.00 @ 1.09	41.15
	20 . .	76.50	3.81	121.44	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	43.00
June	26 . .	75.50	3.87	121.74	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	40.00
	4 . .	74.00	3.90	120.25	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	40.00
	11 . .	72.00	3.94	117.78	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	40.00
	18 . .	68.00	3.96	112.20	—	1.00 @ 1.10	39.25
	25 . .	63.00	3.96	103.95	—	1.00 @ 1.05	38.25

(These Prices are for Middling)

**PRICES OF EGYPTIAN, SEA ISLAND, AND LONG STAPLE
PEELER COTTONS IN COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK
MIDDLING UPLAND SPOTS (continued)**

DATE	Fully Good Fair Sakellariidis Egyptian Spots at Liverpool (Compiled by The Merchants National Bank of Boston)				Extra Choice Sea Islands at Savannah (Compiled by Gordon & Co.)	Strict Middling 1 ¹ / ₂ " Peelers at New Bedford (Compiled by the New Bedford Standard)	Middling Upland Spots at New York (Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)
	In English Pence	Rate of Exchange	Equiva- lent in American Cents				
1920							
July	2 . .	62.00	3.95	102.04	Prices of Sea Island nominal after June, due to inactivity of market	1.00 @ 1.05	39.75
	9 . .	62.00	3.94	101.78		.98 @ 1.05	40.50
	16 . .	64.00	3.88	103.46		.95 @ 1.00	42.50
	23 . .	66.00	3.75	103.12		.92	43.75
	30 . .	67.00	3.71	103.57		.92	40.00
August	6 . .	68.00	3.69	104.58		.90	39.50
	13 . .	70.00	3.65	106.47		.85 @ .90	37.50
	20 . .	68.00	3.59	101.73		.75 @ .80	33.50
	27 . .	67.00	3.56	99.36		.80 @ .85	33.50
September	3 . .	66.50	3.55	98.35		.65 @ .75	31.75
	10 . .	65.00	3.51	95.03		.65 @ .72	32.25
	17 . .	61.00	3.54	89.97		.65 @ .70	31.00
	24 . .	57.00	3.47	82.42		.52 @ .56	28.50
October	1 . .	54.00	3.50	78.73		.46 @ .50	25.00
	8 . .	51.00	3.50	74.35		.43 @ .47	24.50
	15 . .	45.00	3.46	64.89		.37 @ .40	22.00
	22 . .	43.00	3.44	61.61		.32 @ .35	21.00
	29 . .	43.00	3.45	61.83		.34 @ .36	22.20
November	5 . .	43.00	3.38	60.54		.34 @ .36	20.85
	12 . .	40.00	3.36	56.00		.34 @ .36	19.40
	19 . .	33.00	3.43	47.15		.27 @ .28	17.55
	26 . .	30.00	3.48	43.50		.24 @ .26	15.85
December	3 . .	28.00	3.46	40.37		.24 @ .25	16.15
	10 . .	28.00	3.45	40.23		.24 @ .25	16.25
	17 . .	26.00	3.51	38.01		.24 @ .26	16.00
	22 . .	25.00	3.53	36.77		.24 @ .26	14.50
	31 . .	22.00	3.52	32.25		.25 @ .26	14.75

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED PAID TO PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census)

Crop Year	Yearly Average Price of Lint Cotton Per Pound (In Cents)	Yearly Average Price of Cotton Seed Per Ton
1910	13.95	\$25.80
1911	9.56	17.10
1912	11.48	19.20
1913	12.48	22.40
1914	7.33	17.90
1915	11.22	33.60
1916	17.28	50.50
1917	27.12	66.08
1918	28.76	65.32
1919	35.36	67.18

FARM PRICES OF COTTON SEED, ON 15TH OF EACH MONTH,

Per Ton

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Agriculture)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 15	\$26.35	\$16.57	\$21.98	\$22.70	\$19.14	\$36.85	\$52.53	\$67.51	\$64.93	\$69.88
February 15	25.61	16.81	22.01	23.37	23.33	36.75	51.43	66.95	64.65	69.34
March 15	25.49	18.21	21.55	23.60	22.32	36.56	53.18	68.27	64.00	67.18
April 15	26.12	18.62	21.89	24.17	22.69	38.13	55.94	68.08	64.28	68.71
May 15	25.46	19.21	21.88	23.56	22.07	37.91	55.61	68.16	63.83	69.88
June 15	23.38	19.24	21.54	23.62	20.82	35.79	57.19	66.03	63.80	66.16
July 15	22.70	19.04	21.37	22.78	20.05	36.06	56.00	64.11	64.24	61.64
August 15	20.45	18.02	20.24	20.16	20.14	35.22	56.61	61.34	66.23	43.22
September 15	18.09	17.61	21.07	13.88	20.98	41.13	57.58	67.90	62.13	29.96
October 15	16.73	18.04	22.01	15.28	33.73	47.19	65.02	65.85	66.95	28.04
November 15	16.69	18.57	22.46	14.01	34.01	55.82	69.38	64.97	72.65	26.00
December 15	16.70	21.42	23.48	17.73	35.54	56.35	68.29	65.05	69.07	—

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES PAID FOR THE PRINCIPAL

DURING MONTH OF	JANUARY DELIVERY		MARCH DELIVERY		MAY DELIVERY		JULY DELIVERY	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Season of 1914-15								
August, 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November (old contract)	7.56	6.97	7.51	7.00	7.40	7.25	—	—
November (new contract)	7.85	7.15	7.95	7.36	8.15	7.57	8.20	7.72
December (old contract)	7.42	6.75	7.28	7.27	—	—	—	—
December (new contract)	7.70	6.86	7.89	7.08	8.07	7.25	8.26	7.41
January, 1915 (old contract)	8.20	7.47	8.20	7.77	8.56	7.90	—	—
January (new contract)	8.56	7.75	8.88	7.85	9.10	8.00	9.28	8.20
February (old contract)	—	—	8.18	8.18	8.63	8.63	—	—
February (new contract)	9.61	9.10	8.73	8.02	8.08	8.26	9.17	8.47
March	10.71	8.40	9.35	8.15	9.88	8.32	10.19	8.55
April	11.09	10.42	11.23	10.66	10.38	9.46	10.63	9.77
May	10.76	9.70	10.95	10.01	9.98	9.00	10.29	9.17
June	10.30	9.87	10.53	10.16	10.73	10.34	9.62	9.15
July	10.15	9.08	10.38	9.39	10.52	9.58	9.39	8.41
Season (old contract)	8.20	6.75	8.20	7.00	8.63	7.25	—	—
Season (new contract)	11.09	6.86	11.23	7.08	10.73	7.25	10.63	7.41
Season of 1915-16								
August, 1915	10.45	9.50	10.70	9.75	10.92	9.97	11.15	10.22
September	12.75	10.13	13.04	10.39	13.16	10.62	13.17	10.81
October	13.20	11.85	13.47	12.06	13.68	12.20	13.67	12.25
November	12.50	11.40	12.79	11.61	13.00	11.75	13.06	11.83
December	12.72	11.70	13.00	11.98	13.21	12.21	13.30	12.33
January, 1916	12.47	11.99	12.65	11.71	12.88	11.93	13.02	12.05
February	12.62	11.85	12.99	11.06	12.28	11.24	12.41	11.44
March	12.60	11.93	11.99	11.16	12.08	11.34	12.30	11.53
April	12.57	12.17	12.74	12.28	11.99	11.76	12.14	11.91
May	13.56	12.48	13.72	12.63	13.15	11.98	13.27	12.12
June	13.68	12.83	13.81	12.99	13.97	13.14	13.38	12.50
July	13.62	13.08	13.75	13.23	13.88	13.36	13.17	12.70
Season	13.68	9.50	13.81	9.75	13.97	9.97	13.67	10.22
Season of 1916-17								
August, 1916	16.42	13.34	16.58	13.47	16.70	13.65	16.75	13.98
September	16.48	15.08	16.60	15.24	16.74	15.43	16.77	15.50
October	19.80	16.42	19.91	16.51	20.04	16.84	20.04	16.93
November	21.19	18.65	21.32	18.80	21.55	18.92	21.51	18.96
December	20.56	15.00	20.80	16.20	20.99	16.45	20.98	16.50
January, 1917	18.58	16.49	18.81	16.30	19.08	16.55	19.10	16.50
February	16.22	15.58	17.00	13.72	17.25	12.50	17.00	13.90
March	18.58	15.99	19.25	16.72	19.18	16.48	18.99	16.47
April	19.55	17.76	19.65	18.18	21.25	18.72	21.40	18.53
May	21.50	18.49	21.70	18.64	21.50	19.35	21.80	19.14
June	27.18	21.16	27.37	21.48	27.45	22.10	27.28	21.59
July	27.15	23.35	27.32	23.45	27.48	23.55	27.45	24.75
Season	27.18	13.34	27.37	13.47	27.48	12.50	27.45	13.90

OPTIONS ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

AUGUST DELIVERY		SEPTEMBER DELIVERY		OCTOBER DELIVERY		DECEMBER DELIVERY		DURING MONTH OF
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
Season of 1914-15								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	August, 1914
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	September
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	October
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.48	6.85	(old contract) November
8.02	8.02	-	-	8.50	7.98	-	-	(new contract) November
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.49	6.65	(old contract) December
7.85	7.83	-	-	8.48	7.70	-	-	(new contract) December
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(old contract) January, 1915
9.20	8.49	9.25	8.72	9.50	8.44	9.63	8.60	(new contract) January
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(old contract) February
9.22	8.74	9.20	8.79	9.40	8.77	9.53	8.93	(new contract) February
10.14	8.73	9.38	9.38	10.50	8.85	10.67	9.05	March
10.67	10.13	10.78	10.30	10.92	10.16	11.08	10.34	April
10.20	9.45	10.50	10.43	10.60	9.46	10.76	9.70	May
9.70	9.37	9.80	9.47	10.00	9.60	10.26	9.84	June
9.52	8.48	9.30	8.74	9.86	8.75	10.08	9.03	July
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.49	6.65	(old contract) Season
10.67	7.83	10.78	8.72	10.92	7.70	11.08	8.60	(new contract) Season
Season of 1915-16								
9.15	8.86	9.30	8.95	10.02	9.10	10.30	9.39	August, 1915
12.86	11.50	9.69	9.69	12.22	9.67	12.88	9.99	September
13.40	12.13	-	-	12.72	11.58	13.00	11.70	October
12.91	11.80	12.46	11.62	12.92	11.55	12.37	11.28	November
13.12	12.33	12.70	12.10	12.80	11.90	12.61	11.64	December
12.89	12.20	12.79	12.25	12.86	12.09	12.99	12.23	January, 1916
12.48	11.59	12.40	11.65	12.45	11.63	12.58	11.77	February
12.33	11.05	12.29	11.99	12.38	11.70	12.54	11.85	March
12.22	12.00	12.22	12.04	12.32	11.93	12.48	12.10	April
13.31	12.24	13.30	12.47	13.39	12.27	13.53	12.44	May
13.43	12.61	13.39	12.60	13.47	12.62	13.61	12.78	June
13.18	12.72	13.25	12.87	13.37	12.84	13.55	13.02	July
13.43	8.86	13.39	8.95	13.47	9.10	13.61	9.39	Season
Season of 1916-17								
14.95	12.95	16.30	13.40	16.33	13.10	16.40	13.28	August, 1916
-	-	16.30	14.88	16.50	14.81	16.47	14.95	September
-	-	17.80	16.52	19.55	15.85	19.75	16.15	October
20.70	19.68	19.45	17.15	19.20	16.93	21.06	18.64	November
20.49	16.45	18.84	15.40	18.83	15.00	20.42	16.13	December
18.40	16.52	17.75	16.00	17.58	15.62	17.69	15.73	January, 1917
16.57	14.60	16.14	14.00	16.60	13.65	16.36	13.77	February
18.95	16.32	18.63	16.05	18.51	15.82	18.59	15.94	March
21.15	18.54	19.27	18.37	19.75	17.64	19.60	17.74	April
21.60	19.16	21.36	18.60	21.40	18.36	21.49	18.45	May
27.10	21.40	27.05	21.87	27.00	21.93	27.14	21.14	June
27.10	24.05	26.65	23.83	26.90	23.61	27.08	23.50	July
27.10	12.95	27.05	13.40	27.00	13.10	27.14	13.28	Season

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES PAID FOR THE PRINCIPAL

DURING MONTH OF	JANUARY DELIVERY		MARCH DELIVERY		MAY DELIVERY		JULY DELIVERY	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Season of 1917-18								
August, 1917	26.20	21.43	26.25	21.62	26.42	21.75	25.95	21.78
September	24.50	19.45	24.70	19.61	24.73	19.70	24.00	19.93
October	27.45	23.43	27.15	23.53	27.14	23.64	27.20	23.75
November	29.83	26.34	29.45	25.90	29.19	25.74	28.92	25.55
December	30.81	27.98	30.35	27.85	30.00	27.60	29.60	27.30
January, 1918	32.44	30.00	31.97	29.00	31.59	29.35	31.30	29.05
February	—	—	31.77	29.88	31.39	29.25	30.97	28.82
March	30.83	29.33	34.10	31.54	33.23	31.08	32.37	30.65
April	32.00	23.70	31.75	25.38	34.50	25.00	33.80	24.60
May	26.30	22.36	25.60	22.53	27.18	23.12	27.24	23.05
June	25.19	22.40	25.08	22.46	25.15	23.30	28.45	24.23
July	25.00	23.14	24.87	23.13	24.86	23.18	29.25	24.45
Season	32.44	19.45	34.10	19.61	34.50	19.70	33.80	19.93
Season of 1918-19								
August, 1918	35.10	24.09	35.00	24.07	34.80	24.17	34.42	31.97
September	36.35	30.50	36.05	30.42	36.00	30.42	35.49	30.60
October	33.00	27.30	32.95	26.05	32.84	26.75	32.58	26.62
November	29.50	25.30	29.08	24.45	28.70	24.05	28.36	23.75
December	30.45	24.53	29.10	23.60	28.36	23.20	27.76	22.95
January, 1919	30.00	21.00	28.45	20.95	27.50	20.00	26.58	19.15
February	20.35	18.20	24.25	20.80	23.16	19.80	22.50	19.30
March (old contract)	21.10	19.00	28.25	21.70	24.50	20.85	23.51	20.23
March (new contract)	22.15	19.05	—	—	25.20	21.75	23.75	20.90
April (old contract)	20.50	20.14	—	—	27.50	27.15	27.20	22.20
April (new contract)	24.60	20.10	24.30	20.15	28.90	25.00	27.20	22.55
May (new contract)	31.70	23.53	31.45	23.35	31.00	27.68	32.80	26.15
June (new contract)	34.00	26.93	33.87	26.70	33.52	28.95	34.40	28.55
July (new contract)	36.10	31.38	36.18	31.30	36.00	31.45	35.95	32.00
Season (old contract)	36.35	18.20	36.05	20.80	36.00	10.80	35.49	19.15
Season (new contract)	36.10	19.05	36.18	20.15	36.00	21.75	35.95	20.90
Season of 1919-20								
August, 1919	35.20	29.86	35.28	29.06	35.20	29.00	32.07	31.00
September	33.02	28.08	33.21	28.25	33.28	28.45	33.00	28.50
October	36.22	30.65	35.66	30.75	35.35	30.84	34.80	31.25
November	37.80	33.00	37.26	31.15	36.73	30.20	36.34	29.35
December	38.10	34.02	36.32	31.84	34.60	30.50	32.95	29.20
January, 1920	38.86	37.00	37.21	35.55	35.95	33.55	33.96	31.59
February	29.00	27.25	38.25	33.75	35.32	31.50	32.96	29.49
March	32.48	28.76	43.18	37.85	39.80	34.60	36.99	32.05
April	35.28	32.50	34.35	32.00	42.50	39.00	40.25	36.80
May	35.48	32.38	34.88	32.00	42.08	38.80	39.41	36.05
June	34.93	30.96	34.43	30.43	34.08	29.95	38.90	35.25
July	32.78	29.18	31.99	28.00	31.25	28.40	43.75	38.00
Season	38.86	27.25	43.18	28.25	42.08	28.40	43.75	28.50

OPTIONS ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

AUGUST DELIVERY		SEPTEMBER DELIVERY		OCTOBER DELIVERY		DECEMBER DELIVERY		DURING MONTH OF	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low		
Season of 1917-18									
27.27	23.62	26.20	21.70	26.50	21.40	26.21	21.46	.	August, 1917
—	—	23.70	20.82	24.00	19.80	24.60	19.53	.	September
26.22	25.00	—	—	29.50	24.10	28.12	23.60	.	October
28.38	25.16	—	—	27.43	20.76	30.50	27.05	.	November
29.33	27.25	—	—	28.70	26.22	30.73	28.75	.	December
30.37	28.95	—	—	30.16	27.80	30.00	27.65	.	January, 1918
30.34	28.85	28.23	28.23	29.93	27.45	29.70	27.28	.	February
31.93	30.75	30.50	30.48	31.22	29.62	30.98	29.40	.	March
33.50	24.50	32.93	25.06	32.48	23.90	32.16	23.80	.	April
26.78	23.05	26.25	23.60	26.55	22.51	26.42	22.44	.	May
28.00	24.18	26.00	23.60	25.75	22.78	25.39	22.53	.	June
27.25	24.45	26.65	24.79	25.92	23.65	25.22	23.25	.	July
33.50	23.05	32.93	20.82	32.48	19.80	32.16	19.53	.	Season
Season of 1918-19									
32.80	25.00	34.43	26.47	35.70	24.80	35.30	24.23	.	August, 1918
34.55	29.85	36.35	33.10	37.25	31.20	36.50	30.70	.	September
31.90	26.80	28.80	25.90	33.90	30.40	33.25	28.05	.	October
27.85	22.80	27.40	22.90	26.00	21.90	30.35	26.00	.	November
26.25	22.30	25.70	21.95	25.35	21.00	32.00	25.70	.	December
25.60	18.95	23.68	18.10	24.08	18.02	20.85	17.90	.	January, 1919
21.33	20.00	20.90	18.65	20.88	18.40	20.50	18.20	.	February
23.00	20.24	22.38	19.64	22.00	19.00	22.10	18.90	.	(old contract) March
22.00	21.10	22.48	20.10	22.40	19.45	22.17	19.00	.	(new contract) March
24.00	23.05	24.12	20.60	24.90	20.41	23.00	20.06	.	(old contract) April
25.00	22.30	25.66	21.14	25.55	20.60	24.90	20.20	.	(new contract) April
31.67	25.38	31.80	25.30	32.20	24.28	31.85	23.84	.	(new contract) May
33.65	28.20	33.67	27.65	34.43	27.52	34.30	27.20	.	(new contract) June
35.70	32.10	35.05	33.35	36.00	31.85	36.23	31.65	.	(new contract) July
34.55	18.95	36.35	18.10	37.25	18.02	36.50	17.90	.	(old contract) Season
35.70	21.10	35.05	20.10	36.00	19.45	36.23	19.00	.	(new contract) Season
Season of 1919-20									
32.70	29.60	34.38	29.70	35.50	29.75	35.35	29.89	.	August, 1919
32.20	28.90	31.39	28.60	32.60	27.95	32.95	28.11	.	September
33.08	31.65	32.80	31.00	37.25	30.40	37.00	30.60	.	October
35.00	28.00	33.75	28.00	32.00	27.60	38.50	35.00	.	November
31.30	29.00	30.50	28.00	29.85	27.03	40.00	35.95	.	December
32.25	30.93	31.60	30.40	31.40	29.30	30.90	28.90	.	January, 1920
32.00	29.00	31.10	28.80	30.78	27.62	30.20	27.20	.	February
34.85	31.10	34.25	30.50	33.80	29.70	33.95	29.12	.	March
38.50	35.92	37.50	35.50	37.25	33.77	36.20	33.00	.	April
38.70	36.00	36.85	34.80	36.85	34.15	35.98	33.05	.	May
37.90	34.45	35.40	33.43	36.70	32.70	35.64	31.61	.	June
38.50	34.90	36.60	33.97	35.31	31.27	33.60	30.00	.	July
38.70	28.00	37.50	28.00	37.25	27.03	40.00	27.20	.	Season

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

SHARP RISE IN JANUARY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
January 2	\$.68	\$.87	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$.70	\$.90	\$1.12	\$1.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.15	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.40	39.25	—
January 3	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	\$.78
January 5	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 6	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 7	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.00	—
January 8	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.12	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 9	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.12	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.20	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.45	39.25	—
January 10	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.15	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	39.25	.82
January 12	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.15	1.60	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	39.25	—
January 13	.72	.88	1.15	1.55	.72	.88	1.18	1.65	1.00	2.25	2.75	3.30	2.05	2.55	3.00	3.60	39.25	—
January 14	.72	.88	1.15	1.55	.72	.90	1.18	1.65	1.05	2.30	2.75	3.30	2.05	2.55	3.00	3.60	39.25	—
January 15	.72	.88	1.15	1.55	.72	.90	1.18	1.65	1.05	2.30	2.75	3.30	2.05	2.55	3.00	3.60	39.25	—
January 16	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.05	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.25	.85
January 17	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.05	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.25	—
January 19	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.05	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.75	—
January 20	.70	.90	1.15	1.65	.73	.92	1.20	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.15	3.70	39.55	—
January 21	.70	.90	1.15	1.65	.73	.92	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.15	3.70	38.75	—
January 22	.72	.90	1.15	1.65	.73	.92	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.15	3.70	39.10	—
January 23	.72	.90	1.15	1.70	.73	.92	1.20	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.05	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.20	3.70	39.30	.86
January 24	.72	.90	1.15	1.70	.73	.92	1.20	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.05	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.20	3.70	39.25	—
January 26	.72	.90	1.20	1.70	.73	.92	1.25	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.05	3.50	2.05	2.65	3.20	3.70	39.15	—
January 27	.73	.92	1.25	1.75	.73	.95	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.25	3.70	39.05	—
January 28	.73	.92	1.25	1.75	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.25	3.70	39.50	—
January 29	.73	.92	1.25	1.75	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.15	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.30	3.70	39.50	—
January 30	.73	.92	1.25	1.80	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.15	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.30	3.70	39.50	—
January 31	.73	.94	1.25	1.80	.73	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.75	3.30	3.70	39.00	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

MODERATE ADVANCE IN FEBRUARY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS					CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s					
February 2	\$.073	\$.093	1.30	1.90	\$.074	\$.098	1.30	2.10	\$.205	\$.250	\$.315	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.35	3.70	39.15	-	
February 3	.73	.93	1.30	1.90	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.35	3.70	38.60	-	
February 4	.73	.93	1.30	1.90	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.35	3.70	37.55	-	
February 5	.73	.93	1.30	1.90	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.35	3.70	37.80	-	
February 6	.73	.93	1.30	1.90	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	37.80	-	
February 7	.73	.93	1.30	1.90	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	38.00	\$0.88	
February 9	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	38.00	-	
February 10	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	37.75	-	
February 11	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.55	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.75	37.75	-	
February 12	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.10	2.70	3.40	3.75	38.45	-	
February 13	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.10	2.70	3.40	3.75	38.45	.83	
February 14	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	38.95	-	
February 16	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.40	-	
February 17	.73	.93	1.28	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.40	-	
February 18	.73	.94	1.28	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.00	-	
February 19	.73	.94	1.28	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.20	-	
February 20	.73	.94	1.28	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.00	-	
February 21	.73	.94	1.28	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.20	2.70	3.40	3.80	Closed	.88	
February 24	.73	.94	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.20	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.35	-	
February 25	.73	.93	1.30	1.95	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.20	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.10	-	
February 26	.73	.93	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	39.85	-	
February 27	.73	.93	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	39.65	-	
February 28	.73	.93	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.00	.88	

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

PRICES REACTED IN MARCH

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS					CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS					COMBED SINGLE WARPS					COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS					Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s						
March 1	\$0.73	\$0.96	\$1.30	2.00	\$0.73	\$0.98	\$1.30	2.10	2.15	2.50	\$3.15	\$3.60	2.25	2.75	\$3.40	\$3.80	40.25	—				
March 2	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	.98	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.50	—				
March 3	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	.98	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.75	—				
March 4	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.05	—				
March 5	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.00	—				
March 6	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.00	\$0.90				
March 7	.73	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.00	—				
March 8	.72	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.75	—				
March 9	.72	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	41.00	—				
March 10	.72	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	41.00	—				
March 11	.72	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	41.00	—				
March 12	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.25	2.70	3.40	3.75	41.00	—				
March 13	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.25	2.70	3.40	3.75	41.00	.90				
March 14	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.25	2.70	3.40	3.75	41.00	—				
March 15	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.25	2.70	3.40	3.75	41.00	—				
March 16	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.25	2.70	3.40	3.75	41.00	—				
March 17	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.98	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.25	2.70	3.40	3.75	41.00	—				
March 18	.73	.94	1.30	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.60	3.40	3.70	41.00	—				
March 19	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.60	3.40	3.70	41.00	—				
March 20	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.60	3.40	3.70	41.25	.92				
March 21	.73	.95	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.60	3.40	3.70	42.00	—				
March 22	.73	.95	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.60	3.40	3.70	42.00	—				
March 23	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	43.25	—				
March 24	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	42.00	—				
March 25	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.50	—				
March 26	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.50	—				
March 27	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.50	.92				
March 28	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.50	—				
March 29	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.50	—				
March 30	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.50	—				
March 31	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.95	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.50	2.25	2.55	3.30	3.70	41.75	—				

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

COARSE YARNS ADVANCED, FINE YARNS DECLINED, IN APRIL

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N. Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
April 1	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.75	—
April 2	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	Closed	—
April 3	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	Closed	—
April 5	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	Closed	—
April 6	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	42.00	—
April 7	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	42.00	—
April 8	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	42.50	—
April 9	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	42.50	—
April 10	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.00	—
April 12	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.00	—
April 13	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.00	—
April 14	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.00	—
April 15	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.00	—
April 16	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.00	—
April 17	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 19	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 20	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 21	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 22	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 23	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	74	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 24	73	73	73	73	75	75	75	75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 26	73	73	73	73	75	75	75	75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 27	73	73	73	73	75	75	75	75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 28	73	73	73	73	75	75	75	75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 29	73	73	73	73	75	75	75	75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—
April 30	73	73	73	73	75	75	75	75	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	43.25	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

MOST VARIETIES OF YARNS LOWER IN MAY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	32s	40s	50s	60s		
May 1	\$.073	\$.097	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$.075	\$.098	\$1.35	\$2.15	\$.075	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$.000	\$.335	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$.325	Closed	—
May 3	.73	.97	1.30	2.00	.75	.98	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.10	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	41.45	\$.097
May 4	.73	.97	1.30	2.00	.75	.98	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.10	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	41.60	—
May 5	.73	.97	1.30	2.00	.75	.98	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.15	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.45	3.25	41.75	—
May 6	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.15	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.45	3.25	41.50	—
May 7	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.05	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.15	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.45	3.25	41.10	—
May 8	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.02	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.15	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.45	3.20	41.30	—
May 10	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.15	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.45	3.20	41.30	.97
May 11	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.25	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.40	3.15	41.15	—
May 12	.74	.98	1.30	2.00	.76	1.00	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.25	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.40	3.15	41.40	—
May 13	.74	.98	1.30	2.00	.76	1.00	1.34	2.15	2.00	2.25	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.40	3.15	41.30	—
May 14	.74	.98	1.30	2.00	.76	1.00	1.34	2.15	2.00	2.25	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.40	3.15	41.15	—
May 15	.74	.98	1.30	2.00	.76	1.00	1.34	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.40	3.15	41.60	—
May 17	.72	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.34	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.35	3.15	42.00	Nominal
May 18	.72	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.34	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.95	3.25	3.25	2.10	2.35	3.15	42.60	—
May 19	.72	.98	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.34	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.95	3.30	3.30	2.10	2.30	3.15	43.00	—
May 20	.72	.96	1.30	2.10	.74	1.00	1.34	2.12	2.00	2.30	2.90	3.30	3.30	2.10	2.35	3.00	43.00	—
May 21	.72	.96	1.30	2.10	.74	1.00	1.34	2.12	2.00	2.25	2.90	3.25	3.25	2.05	2.25	3.00	41.00	—
May 22	.72	.96	1.30	2.10	.74	.98	1.34	2.10	2.00	2.25	2.90	3.25	3.25	2.05	2.25	3.00	40.50	Nominal
May 24	.72	.96	1.30	2.10	.74	.96	1.32	2.10	2.00	2.20	2.90	3.20	3.20	2.05	2.25	3.00	40.00	—
May 25	.72	.95	1.28	2.10	.74	.95	1.30	2.08	2.00	2.20	2.90	3.20	3.20	2.05	2.25	2.95	40.00	—
May 26	.72	.95	1.28	2.08	.74	.95	1.28	2.08	2.00	2.18	2.88	3.10	3.10	2.05	2.25	2.90	40.00	—
May 27	.72	.94	1.28	2.08	.74	.95	1.28	2.08	2.00	2.10	2.85	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.20	2.88	40.00	—
May 28	.72	.94	1.28	2.05	.74	.95	1.28	2.08	1.95	2.16	2.85	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.20	2.88	40.00	—
May 29	.72	.95	1.30	2.05	.73	.96	1.28	2.08	1.95	2.15	2.84	2.95	2.95	2.00	2.20	2.85	Closed	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

SHARP DECLINE IN JUNE

CARDED SINGLE WARPS										CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS						COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple 1 3/16"
8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s										
June 1	70.72	90.95	1.30	2.05	70.73	90.96	1.28	2.08	81.95	2.15	2.84	2.95	82.00	2.20	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal							
June 2	72.93	93.93	1.25	2.00	72.73	93.95	1.28	2.05	81.95	2.15	2.82	2.95	82.00	2.20	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal							
June 3	72.93	93.93	1.25	2.00	72.73	94.94	1.28	2.05	81.95	2.10	2.80	2.95	82.00	2.15	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal							
June 4	72.93	93.93	1.22	1.95	72.72	94.94	1.25	2.00	81.95	2.10	2.80	2.95	82.00	2.15	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal							
June 5	72.92	92.92	1.22	1.95	72.72	94.94	1.25	2.00	81.95	2.05	2.80	2.90	82.00	2.10	2.85	2.95	40.00	Nominal							
June 7	72.92	92.92	1.20	1.90	72.72	94.94	1.22	1.95	81.95	2.00	2.75	2.90	82.00	2.05	2.80	2.95	40.00	Nominal							
June 8	72.92	92.92	1.20	1.90	72.72	94.94	1.22	1.95	81.95	2.00	2.75	2.85	82.00	2.05	2.80	2.90	40.00	Nominal							
June 9	72.92	92.92	1.20	1.90	72.72	94.94	1.22	1.95	81.95	2.00	2.75	2.85	82.00	2.05	2.80	2.90	40.00	Nominal							
June 10	72.90	92.90	1.20	1.86	72.72	92.92	1.22	1.86	81.94	1.98	2.72	2.80	82.00	1.98	2.05	2.70	40.00	Nominal							
June 11	72.90	92.90	1.20	1.86	72.72	92.92	1.22	1.86	81.94	1.98	2.70	2.78	82.00	1.96	2.05	2.70	40.00	Nominal							
June 12	72.90	92.90	1.18	1.80	72.72	92.92	1.20	1.84	81.90	1.98	2.60	2.75	82.00	2.05	2.60	2.75	40.00	Nominal							
June 14	72.90	92.90	1.16	1.78	72.72	92.92	1.20	1.84	81.90	1.98	2.50	2.70	82.00	2.05	2.60	2.75	40.00	Nominal							
June 15	72.90	92.90	1.15	1.75	72.72	92.92	1.18	1.82	81.85	1.96	2.40	2.60	82.00	2.04	2.45	2.70	39.50	Nominal							
June 16	71.90	91.90	1.12	1.72	71.92	92.92	1.16	1.80	81.85	1.95	2.35	2.55	82.00	2.04	2.40	2.65	39.25	Nominal							
June 17	71.90	91.90	1.12	1.70	71.92	92.92	1.16	1.80	81.85	1.95	2.35	2.55	82.00	2.04	2.40	2.65	39.25	Nominal							
June 18	71.88	91.88	1.12	1.70	71.90	92.90	1.16	1.80	81.80	1.95	2.35	2.55	82.00	2.04	2.40	2.65	39.25	Nominal							
June 19	71.88	91.88	1.10	1.65	71.90	92.90	1.15	1.80	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	39.25	Nominal							
June 21	71.86	91.86	1.10	1.64	71.90	92.90	1.14	1.75	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	39.25	Nominal							
June 22	70.85	91.85	1.10	1.62	71.88	92.88	1.12	1.70	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	38.75	Nominal							
June 23	70.85	91.85	1.10	1.60	71.88	92.88	1.12	1.65	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	38.25	Nominal							
June 24	70.85	91.85	1.10	1.60	71.88	92.88	1.12	1.65	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	38.25	Nominal							
June 25	70.85	91.85	1.10	1.60	71.88	92.88	1.12	1.65	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	38.25	Nominal							
June 26	70.85	91.85	1.10	1.60	71.88	92.88	1.12	1.65	81.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	82.00	2.03	2.35	2.60	38.25	Nominal							
June 28	70.85	91.85	1.05	1.60	70.88	92.88	1.10	1.65	81.75	1.90	2.25	2.45	82.00	1.95	2.30	2.50	38.25	Nominal							
June 29	70.85	91.85	1.05	1.60	70.88	92.88	1.10	1.65	81.75	1.90	2.25	2.45	82.00	1.95	2.30	2.50	38.25	Nominal							
June 30	70.85	91.85	1.05	1.60	70.88	92.88	1.10	1.65	81.75	1.90	2.25	2.45	82.00	1.95	2.30	2.50	38.75	Nominal							

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

BIG DROP IN VALUES IN JULY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s				
July 1	\$0.70	\$0.85	\$1.00	\$1.60	\$0.70	\$0.86	\$1.05	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$1.80	\$2.15	\$2.30	\$1.70	\$1.85	\$2.25	\$2.35	39.25	-
July 2 . . . . .	.70	.85	1.00	1.60	.70	.86	1.05	1.75	1.60	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	39.75	-
July 3 . . . . .	.70	.85	1.00	1.60	.70	.86	1.05	1.75	1.60	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	Closed	-
July 6 . . . . .	.69	.85	1.00	1.50	.70	.85	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.00	Nominal
July 7 . . . . .	.69	.85	1.00	1.50	.70	.85	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	41.00	-
July 8 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.69	.84	.98	1.50	1.60	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 9 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.69	.84	.98	1.50	1.60	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 10 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.69	.84	.98	1.50	1.60	1.78	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 11 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.45	.69	.81	.98	1.45	1.55	1.78	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 13 . . . . .	.67	.80	.95	1.40	.69	.82	.96	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.00	Nominal
July 14 . . . . .	.67	.80	.95	1.40	.69	.80	.95	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.50	-
July 15 . . . . .	.67	.80	.94	1.40	.69	.80	.95	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.10	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.50	-
July 16 . . . . .	.67	.80	.93	1.40	.69	.80	.93	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.10	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.50	-
July 17 . . . . .	.66	.79	.92	1.40	.69	.79	.92	1.40	1.50	1.75	2.10	2.25	1.65	1.80	2.20	2.30	42.25	-
July 19 . . . . .	.66	.78	.91	1.40	.68	.78	.92	1.40	1.50	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	42.25	-
July 20 . . . . .	.65	.78	.91	1.40	.66	.78	.92	1.40	1.48	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.00	Nominal
July 21 . . . . .	.65	.77	.90	1.35	.66	.77	.90	1.38	1.48	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.00	-
July 22 . . . . .	.64	.76	.89	1.30	.66	.75	.89	1.35	1.48	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.75	-
July 23 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.87	1.30	1.45	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.75	-
July 24 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.45	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	42.00	-
July 26 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.45	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	\$0.87
July 27 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 28 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 29 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 30 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 31 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

A FURTHER SLUMP IN AUGUST

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDERD TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
August 2	\$.03	\$.074	\$.086	\$.125	\$.05	\$.075	\$.087	\$.130	\$.140	\$.160	\$.210	\$.220	\$.160	\$.175	\$.215	\$.220	40.00	\$.87
August 3	.03	.74	.86	1.25	.05	.73	.85	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	39.50	—
August 4	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.71	.83	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	39.50	—
August 5	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	39.50	—
August 6	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	39.50	—
August 7	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.15	2.15	39.50	—
August 8	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.15	2.15	39.00	.85
August 9	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.15	2.15	39.00	—
August 10	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.15	2.15	39.00	—
August 11	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.15	2.15	39.00	—
August 12	.03	.72	.86	1.24	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.10	2.15	39.00	—
August 13	.03	.70	.86	1.24	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.10	2.15	39.00	—
August 14	.03	.70	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.15	1.55	1.70	2.10	2.15	37.50	—
August 15	.03	.70	.86	1.22	.05	.70	.82	1.25	1.40	1.58	2.05	2.12	1.55	1.70	2.10	2.15	37.50	—
August 16	.03	.70	.86	1.22	.05	.70	.80	1.21	1.35	1.55	2.00	2.10	1.50	1.70	2.05	2.10	36.50	.82
August 17	.02	.70	.82	1.20	.02	.70	.80	1.20	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.05	1.48	1.60	2.00	2.08	35.00	—
August 18	.02	.70	.82	1.15	.02	.70	.80	1.20	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.45	1.60	2.00	2.05	34.25	—
August 19	.01	.60	.85	1.10	.01	.60	.80	1.15	1.28	1.45	1.90	2.00	1.45	1.55	1.90	2.05	33.50	—
August 20	.59	.67	.81	1.15	.60	.68	.79	1.15	1.25	1.40	1.80	2.00	1.45	1.55	1.90	2.05	33.50	—
August 21	.58	.66	.80	1.15	.58	.67	.78	1.12	1.25	1.40	1.80	2.00	1.45	1.55	1.88	2.05	33.50	.75
August 22	.57	.65	.80	1.14	.58	.66	.76	1.15	1.25	1.40	1.75	2.00	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	32.50	—
August 23	.56	.64	.80	1.14	.58	.65	.76	1.14	1.25	1.40	1.73	2.00	1.35	1.48	1.73	2.00	33.50	—
August 24	.55	.62	.78	1.12	.56	.65	.75	1.12	1.25	1.40	1.70	1.95	1.35	1.48	1.70	1.95	33.50	—
August 25	.55	.62	.78	1.12	.56	.63	.75	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.70	1.95	1.32	1.45	1.70	1.95	33.50	—
August 26	.55	.62	.75	1.10	.56	.63	.75	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.90	1.32	1.45	1.68	1.90	33.50	—
August 27	.55	.62	.75	1.10	.56	.62	.72	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.90	1.32	1.45	1.68	1.90	33.50	.70
August 28	.55	.62	.75	1.10	.56	.62	.72	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.90	1.32	1.45	1.68	1.90	33.50	—
August 29	.53	.60	.73	1.08	.54	.61	.72	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.90	1.32	1.45	1.68	1.90	32.25	—
August 30	.53	.60	.73	1.08	.54	.61	.72	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.90	1.32	1.45	1.68	1.90	32.25	—
August 31	.53	.60	.73	1.08	.54	.60	.72	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.90	1.32	1.45	1.68	1.90	31.75	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

FURTHER DRASTIC DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
September 1	\$.053	\$.060	\$.073	\$1.08	\$.054	\$.060	\$.072	\$1.08	\$1.25	\$1.40	\$1.68	\$1.90	\$1.32	\$1.45	\$1.68	\$1.90	30.25	-
September 2	.53	.60	.72	1.08	.53	.60	.72	1.05	1.20	1.40	1.55	1.80	1.25	1.40	1.60	1.80	31.75	-
September 3	.53	.60	.72	1.08	.53	.60	.72	1.05	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.80	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	31.75	-
September 4	.53	.60	.72	1.08	.53	.60	.72	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.45	1.75	1.20	1.40	1.55	1.75	Closed	\$.062 1/2
September 6	.53	.60	.72	1.06	.53	.60	.71	1.05	1.20	1.25	1.40	1.70	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.70	Closed	-
September 7	.53	.60	.72	1.05	.53	.60	.70	1.05	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.20	1.30	1.45	1.60	32.25	-
September 8	.52	.58	.71	1.00	.53	.60	.68	1.05	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	31.75	-
September 9	.52	.59	.70	.98	.52	.58	.67	1.00	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	31.75	-
September 10	.52	.59	.69	.98	.52	.58	.67	1.00	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	32.25	-
September 11	.51	.57	.68	.98	.52	.58	.66	1.10	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.75	-
September 13	.50	.57	.67	.95	.51	.58	.66	.95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.75	-
September 14	.50	.57	.67	.95	.51	.58	.66	.95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.25	-
September 15	.50	.56	.66	.95	.51	.58	.65	.95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.00	-
September 16	.49	.56	.65	.95	.51	.57	.65	.95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.00	-
September 17	.49	.56	.65	.95	.51	.57	.65	.95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.00	-
September 18	.49	.56	.65	.94	.51	.57	.65	.94	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00	-
September 20	.49	.56	.65	.94	.51	.57	.65	.94	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00	.60
September 21	.49	.54	.63	.92	.50	.55	.64	.92	1.10	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00	-
September 22	.49	.54	.63	.92	.50	.55	.64	.92	1.10	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.12	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00	-
September 23	.49	.54	.63	.90	.50	.54	.63	.90	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.12	1.25	1.45	1.50	30.50	-
September 24	.49	.54	.63	.90	.50	.54	.63	.90	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	29.50	-
September 25	.48	.52	.60	.88	.50	.53	.62	.88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	28.50	-
September 26	.48	.52	.60	.88	.50	.53	.62	.88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00	.50
September 27	.48	.52	.60	.86	.50	.52	.60	.88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00	-
September 28	.48	.52	.60	.86	.50	.52	.60	.88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00	-
September 29	.47	.50	.59	.85	.48	.52	.60	.86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00	-
September 30	.47	.50	.59	.85	.48	.52	.60	.86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	25.50	.45

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

NEW LOW LEVELS TOUCHED IN OCTOBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
October 1	\$.047	\$.050	\$.059	\$.085	\$.048	\$.052	\$.060	\$.086	\$.100	\$.115	\$.140	\$.150	\$.110	\$.120	\$.145	\$.150	25.00	\$.045
October 2	.47	.50	.59	.85	.48	.52	.60	.86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	24.25	—
October 4	.47	.50	.59	.85	.48	.52	.60	.85	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	24.25	—
October 5	.46	.48	.58	.82	.48	.52	.60	.84	1.00	1.12	1.40	1.50	1.08	1.18	1.40	1.50	24.25	—
October 6	.46	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.82	1.00	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.50	25.25	—
October 7	.45	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.80	1.00	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.50	25.25	—
October 8	.45	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.78	.08	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.50	24.50	.40
October 9	.42	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.78	.08	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.50	24.00	—
October 11	.40	.48	.57	.75	.45	.48	.58	.76	.08	1.08	1.38	1.48	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.50	23.00	—
October 13	.38	.46	.53	.73	.42	.48	.56	.75	.97	1.08	1.38	1.48	1.00	1.15	1.35	1.50	23.00	—
October 14	.36	.46	.52	.73	.40	.47	.56	.74	.95	1.07 1/2	1.38	1.48	1.00	1.15	1.35	1.50	22.50	—
October 15	.38	.46	.52	.73	.40	.45	.54	.74	.95	1.07 1/2	1.36	1.48	1.00	1.14	1.35	1.50	22.00	.35
October 16	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.92	1.07 1/2	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	21.00	—
October 18	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.92	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	—
October 19	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.92	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	—
October 20	.38	.44	.50	.72	.40	.45	.52	.72	.92	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	—
October 21	.38	.42	.50	.72	.40	.45	.52	.72	.92	1.07	1.35	1.47	.06	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	—
October 22	.38	.42	.50	.65	.40	.45	.52	.72	.92	1.06	1.35	1.47	.06	1.14	1.35	1.50	21.00	.31
October 23	.38	.42	.50	.64	.40	.44	.52	.72	.90	1.06	1.35	1.47	.05	1.12	1.35	1.50	21.50	—
October 25	.38	.42	.50	.64	.40	.44	.52	.70	.90	1.06	1.35	1.47	.05	1.12	1.35	1.50	22.50	—
October 26	.38	.40	.50	.64	.40	.42	.50	.70	.90	1.06	1.34	1.46	.04	1.12	1.35	1.50	22.70	—
October 27	.37	.40	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.32	1.46	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.00	—
October 28	.37	.40	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.30	1.45	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.60	—
October 29	.37	.40	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.30	1.45	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.20	.32
October 30	.37	.40	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.30	1.45	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.00	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

CONTINUED LIQUIDATION IN NOVEMBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s		
November 1	30.36	30.40	30.46	30.60	30.38	30.42	30.47	30.62	30.88	1.05	1.30	1.45	30.93	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.50	30.32
November 2	36	40	46	60	38	42	47	62	88	1.05	1.30	1.45	90	1.08	1.33	1.50	Closed	—
November 3	36	40	46	60	38	42	47	62	88	1.05	1.30	1.45	90	1.05	1.30	1.50	21.65	—
November 4	36	40	46	60	38	42	47	62	88	1.05	1.30	1.45	90	1.05	1.30	1.50	22.65	—
November 5	36	40	46	60	38	41	47	62	85	1.00	1.30	1.45	90	1.05	1.30	1.48	20.85	—
November 6	36	40	46	60	37	40	47	62	86	1.00	1.25	1.40	90	1.02	1.28	1.48	20.25	32
November 8	36	40	46	60	37	40	47	62	86	1.00	1.25	1.40	90	1.02	1.28	1.45	20.45	—
November 9	35	38	46	60	37	40	47	62	85	1.10	1.25	1.40	88	1.02	1.28	1.45	19.85	—
November 10	35	38	46	60	37	40	47	62	85	1.00	1.25	1.40	88	1.02	1.28	1.42	20.05	—
November 11	35	38	46	60	37	40	47	62	85	1.00	1.25	1.40	88	1.02	1.28	1.42	20.05	—
November 12	35	38	46	60	36	40	47	62	82	95	1.25	1.40	85	97	1.28	1.42	19.40	—
November 13	35	38	46	60	36	40	47	62	82	95	1.25	1.40	85	97	1.28	1.42	19.40	32
November 15	35	38	46	60	36	40	47	62	82	95	1.25	1.40	85	97	1.28	1.42	19.25	—
November 16	35	38	45	58	36	40	46	60	82	95	1.25	1.40	85	97	1.28	1.42	18.75	—
November 17	35	38	45	58	36	40	46	60	82	95	1.25	1.40	85	97	1.28	1.42	18.05	—
November 18	35	38	45	58	36	40	46	60	82	95	1.25	1.40	85	97	1.28	1.42	18.05	—
November 19	34	38	45	58	36	40	46	60	80	93	1.20	1.30	83	95	1.25	1.38	17.55	26
November 20	34	38	44	58	36	40	46	60	80	93	1.20	1.30	83	95	1.25	1.38	17.25	—
November 22	32	37	42	57	33	38	44	59	80	93	1.20	1.30	83	95	1.25	1.38	17.10	—
November 23	32	37	42	57	33	38	44	59	78	90	1.20	1.30	80	92	1.22	1.32	17.30	—
November 24	32	37	42	57	33	37	44	55	78	90	1.20	1.30	80	92	1.22	1.32	17.30	—
November 26	31	35	41	53	32	36	42	53	78	90	1.20	1.30	80	92	1.22	1.32	15.85	—
November 27	31	35	41	52	32	35	42	53	75	85	1.15	1.25	78	87	1.18	1.27	15.50	23
November 29	31	35	41	50	32	35	42	52	75	85	1.15	1.25	78	87	1.18	1.27	15.75	—
November 30	31	35	41	50	32	35	42	52	75	85	1.15	1.25	78	87	1.18	1.27	16.00	—

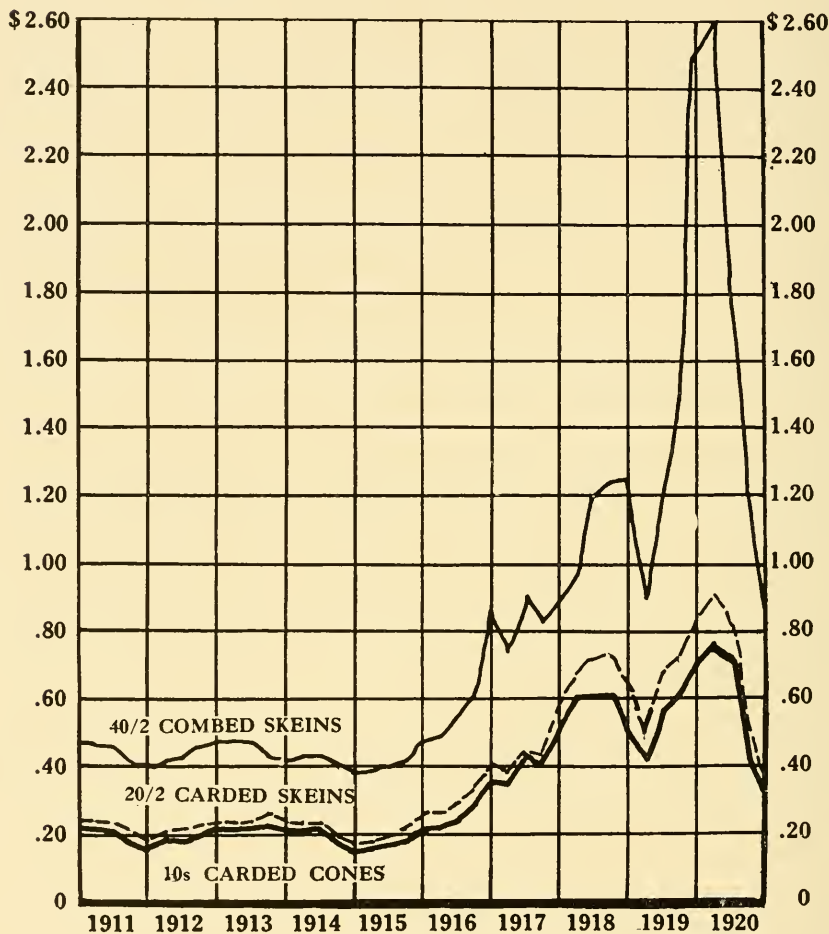
PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

PRICES WEAKENED FURTHER DURING DECEMBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"								
	8s		20s		30s		42s		8s		20s		30s		42s				30s		42s		30s		42s	
	8s	30s	42s	8s	30s	42s	8s	30s	42s	8s	30s	42s	8s	30s	42s	8s			30s	42s	8s	30s	42s	8s	30s	42s
December 1	30.31	30.35	30.41	30.50	30.32	30.35	30.42	30.52	30.75	30.85	31.15	31.25	30.78	30.87	31.18	16.65	—									
December 2	31	33	41	50	32	34	42	52	75	85	112	120	78	86	115	16.65	—									
December 3	31	33	41	50	32	34	42	52	74	85	110	120	78	86	112	16.15	23									
December 4	31	33	41	50	32	33	42	52	74	85	105	118	76	86	105	16.30	—									
December 5	30	33	41	50	31	33	42	52	72	85	105	115	75	86	105	16.70	—									
December 6	30	33	41	50	31	33	42	52	72	85	100	115	75	86	105	16.25	—									
December 7	30	33	41	50	31	33	42	52	72	85	100	115	75	86	105	16.25	—									
December 8	30	32	41	49	30	32	42	50	72	85	100	115	75	86	105	16.25	—									
December 9	30	32	40	49	30	32	41	50	70	85	100	115	75	86	105	16.25	—									
December 10	30	32	40	49	30	32	41	50	70	85	100	115	74	86	105	16.25	24									
December 11	30	32	40	49	30	32	41	50	70	85	100	115	74	86	104	16.25	—									
December 12	30	32	40	49	30	32	41	50	70	85	100	115	74	86	104	16.25	—									
December 13	30	32	40	49	30	32	41	50	70	85	100	115	74	86	104	16.25	—									
December 14	30	32	40	49	30	32	40	50	70	80	100	115	74	85	104	15.50	—									
December 15	30	32	38	49	30	32	40	50	70	80	100	115	74	85	104	15.80	—									
December 16	28	32	38	47	30	32	40	48	68	80	100	115	72	85	104	16.00	25									
December 17	28	30	38	47	30	30	40	48	68	80	100	115	72	85	104	16.00	—									
December 18	28	30	37	47	28	30	38	48	68	80	98	115	72	85	100	15.05	—									
December 19	28	30	37	47	28	30	38	47	68	80	98	115	72	85	100	15.50	—									
December 20	28	30	37	47	28	30	37	47	68	80	98	115	72	85	100	15.25	—									
December 21	28	30	37	47	28	30	37	47	68	80	98	115	72	85	100	14.50	—									
December 22	28	30	36	44	28	30	36	46	66	77	98	115	70	82	100	15.00	—									
December 23	28	30	36	44	28	30	36	46	66	77	98	115	70	82	100	15.25	25									
December 24	28	30	36	44	28	30	36	46	66	77	95	110	70	82	100	15.00	—									
December 25	28	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	14.50	—									
December 26	27	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	15.00	—									
December 27	27	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	15.00	—									
December 28	27	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	14.50	—									
December 29	27	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	15.00	—									
December 30	27	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	14.60	—									
December 31	27	30	35	44	27	30	36	45	65	77	95	110	70	82	100	14.75	25									

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the prices of three staple cotton yarns, in cents per pound, in the United States, on the first of each quarter during the years 1911 to 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 10s single Southern carded yarn on cones. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 20s two-ply Southern carded yarn on skeins. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40s two-ply Eastern combed yarn on skeins.

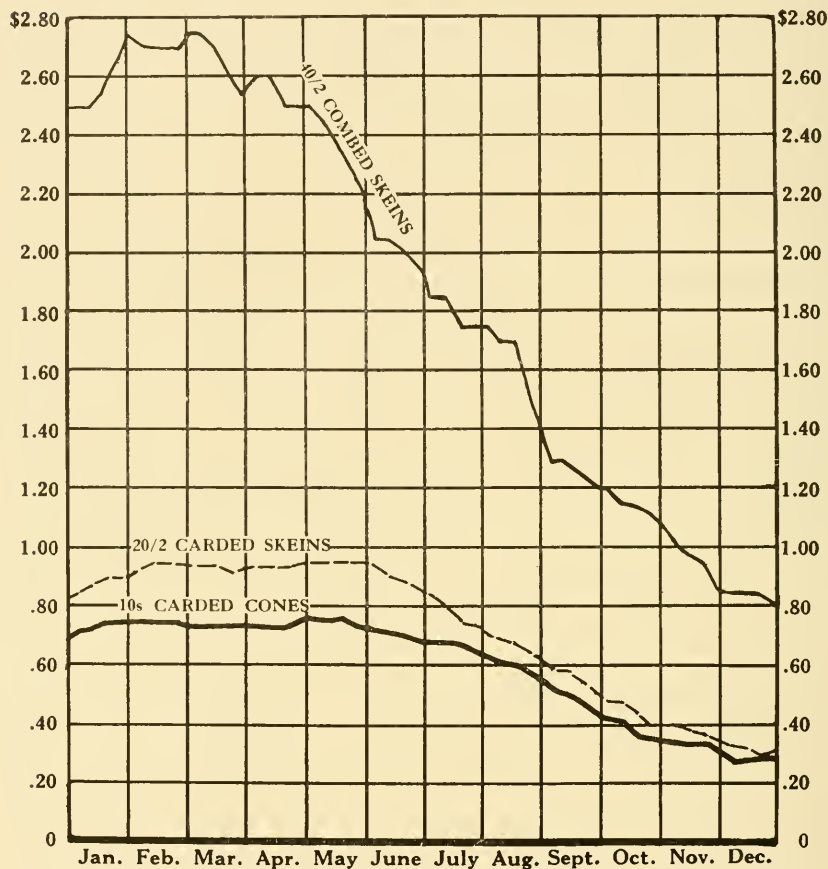
PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES ON FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE

(The prices given below were taken partly from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and partly from the *Textile World Journal*)

Prices are Per Pound

DATE	10s Single Southern Carded Frame Cones	20/2 Southern Carded Skeins	40/2 Eastern Combed Skeins
January 1, 1911	\$0.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .24 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.47 to .47 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1911 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 to .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 to .46 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1911 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .23	.45 to .45 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1911 . . . . .	.18 to .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .21	.42 to .42 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1912 . . . . .	.16 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .18 $\frac{3}{4}$	.40 to .40 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1912 . . . . .	.18 to .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .22	.42 to .42 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1912 . . . . .	.18 to .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .22	.43 to .43 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1912 . . . . .	.20 to .20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 to .46 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1913 . . . . .	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 to .24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48 to .48 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1913 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .24	.48 to .48 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1913 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47 to .47 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1913 . . . . .	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 to .25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43 to .43 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1914 . . . . .	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .21 $\frac{3}{4}$	.23 to .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 to .42 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1914 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{4}$	.23 to .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .43
July 1, 1914 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .43
October 1, 1914 . . . . .	.15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 to .18	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .39
January 1, 1915 . . . . .	.14 to .15	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 to .37 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1915 . . . . .	.15 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .18	.38 to .38 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1915 . . . . .	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 to .19	.40 to .40 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1915 . . . . .	.18 to .19	.21 to .22	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .42
January 1, 1916 . . . . .	.20 to .22	.25 to .27	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .48
April 1, 1916 . . . . .	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .22	.26 to .27	.48 to .50
July 1, 1916 . . . . .	.23 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .24	.28 to .31	.53 to .55
October 1, 1916 . . . . .	.29 to .31	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .35	.60 to .63 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1917 . . . . .	.35 to .37	.39 to .41	.85 to .90
April 1, 1917 . . . . .	.34 to .36	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .38	.71 to .76
July 1, 1917 . . . . .	.44 to .46	.43 to .46	.88 to .91
October 1, 1917 . . . . .	.41 to .42	.42 to .45	.80 to .85
January 1, 1918 . . . . .	.50 to .52	.55 to .58	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .92
April 1, 1918 . . . . .	.60 to .61	.67 to .68	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .97
July 1, 1918 . . . . .	.61 to .63	.71 to .73	1.18 to 1.19
October 1, 1918 . . . . .	.61 to .63	.73 to .75	1.24
January 1, 1919 . . . . .	.50 to .53	.62 to .65	1.24
April 1, 1919 . . . . .	.41 to .43	.46 to .50	.85 to .95
July 1, 1919 . . . . .	.55 to .57	.67 to .69	1.15 to 1.25
October 1, 1919 . . . . .	.60 to .63	.70 to .72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.45 to 1.50
January 1, 1920 . . . . .	.69 to .73	.84 to .85	2.50 to
April 1, 1920 . . . . .	.74 to .77	.90 to .92	2.60 to
July 1, 1920 . . . . .	.70 to .75	.80 to .85	1.85 to
October 1, 1920 . . . . .	.42 to .45	.50 to .55	1.20 to
January 1, 1921 . . . . .	.28 to .29	.31 to .32	.82 to

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1920



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the movement of prices of three staple cotton yarns, in cents per pound, in the United States, from week to week during 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 10s single Southern carded yarn on cones. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 20s two-ply Southern carded yarn on skeins. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40s two-ply Eastern combed yarn on skeins.

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES WEEK BY WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1920

(The prices given below were taken partly from the New York *Journal of Commerce* and partly from the monthly reports of Frederick B. Macy & Co., of New Bedford)

Prices are Per Pound

DATE	10s Single Southern Carded Frame Cones	20/2 Southern Carded Skeins	40/2 Eastern Combed Skeins
January 1	\$0.69 to \$0.70	\$0.82 to \$0.84	\$2.50 to
5 . . . . .	.71 to .72	.85 to	2.50 to
12 . . . . .	.73 to	.87 to	2.50 to
19 . . . . .	.75 to	.90 to	2.55 to
26 . . . . .	.75 to	.90 to	2.65 to
February 2 . . . . .	.75 to	.90 to .93	2.75 to
9 . . . . .	.75 to	.93 to .95	2.70 to
16 . . . . .	.75 to	.93 to .95	2.70 to
24 . . . . .	.75 to	.93 to .95	2.70 to
March 1 . . . . .	.73 to .74	.93 to .95	2.75 to
8 . . . . .	.73 to .74	.93 to .95	2.75 to
15 . . . . .	.73 to .74	.93 to .95	2.70 to
22 . . . . .	.73 to .74	.90 to .93	2.60 to
29 . . . . .	.74 to	.93 to	2.55 to
April 5 . . . . .	.74 to	.93 to .95	2.60 to
12 . . . . .	.74 to	.93 to .95	2.60 to
19 . . . . .	.74 to	.93 to .95	2.50 to
26 . . . . .	.76 to	.95 to	2.50 to
May 3 . . . . .	.76 to	.95 to	2.50 to
10 . . . . .	.76 to	.95 to	2.45 to
17 . . . . .	.76 to	.95 to	2.35 to
24 . . . . .	.74 to	.95 to	2.25 to
June 1 . . . . .	.74 to	.95 to	2.20 to
7 . . . . .	.72 to .74	.93 to .95	2.05 to
14 . . . . .	.72 to	.90 to	2.05 to
21 . . . . .	.70 to .71	.88 to .90	2.00 to
28 . . . . .	.69 to .70	.85 to .88	1.95 to
July 6 . . . . .	.68 to	.83 to .85	1.85 to
12 . . . . .	.68 to	.80 to	1.85 to
19 . . . . .	.68 to	.75 to	1.75 to
26 . . . . .	.65 to	.73 to	1.75 to
August 2 . . . . .	.63 to	.70 to	1.75 to
9 . . . . .	.61 to .62	.68 to .70	1.70 to
16 . . . . .	.61 to	.67 to	1.70 to
23 . . . . .	.57 to	.65 to	1.50 to
30 . . . . .	.55 to	.63 to	1.45 to
September 7 . . . . .	.52 to	.58 to .60	1.30 to
13 . . . . .	.52 to	.58 to .60	1.30 to
20 . . . . .	.48 to .50	.54 to .55	1.25 to
27 . . . . .	.45 to	.50 to	1.20 to
October 4 . . . . .	.42 to .45	.48 to	1.20 to
11 . . . . .	.41 to	.48 to	1.15 to
18 . . . . .	.38 to	.44 to	1.14 to
25 . . . . .	.35½ to	.40 to	1.12 to
November 1 . . . . .	.35½ to	.40 to	1.10 to
8 . . . . .	.35 to	.40 to	1.02 to
15 . . . . .	.34 to	.38 to	.97 to
22 . . . . .	.34 to	.37 to	.95 to
29 . . . . .	.31 to	.35 to	.87 to
December 6 . . . . .	.28 to	.33 to	.86 to
13 . . . . .	.29 to	.32 to	.86 to
20 . . . . .	.29 to	.30 to	.85 to
27 . . . . .	.28 to	.30 to	.82 to
31 . . . . .	.28 to .29	.31 to .32	.82 to

OPENING, HIGH, LOW AND CLOSING PRICES OF COTTON YARN DURING 1920

Per Pound

(Compiled in the New York Market by the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

SOUTHERN TWO-PLY CHAIN WARPS, ETC.					SOUTHERN SINGLE SKEINS				
	Open	High	Low	Close		Open	High	Low	Close
6s to 10s . . .	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	24s	\$0.92	\$1.05	\$0.32	\$0.32½
12s to 14s . . .	0.73	0.90	0.27	0.27	26s	0.93	1.08	0.32½	0.32½
2-ply 16s	0.75	0.95	0.28	0.28	30s	1.00	1.25	0.40	0.40
2-ply 20s	0.85	0.98	0.29	0.29	SOUTHERN FRAME CONES				
2-ply 24s	0.96	1.10	0.32	0.32	8s	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.25	\$0.25
2-ply 26s	1.00	1.12	0.33	0.33	16s	0.68	0.76	0.26	0.26
2-ply 30s	1.12	1.30	0.35	0.35	12s	0.68	0.77	0.26½	0.26½
2-ply 40s	1.60	2.25	0.40	0.40	14s	0.71	0.78	0.27	0.27½
2-ply 50s	1.90	2.60	0.55	0.55	16s	0.73	0.79	0.27½	0.27½
SOUTHERN TWO-PLY SKEINS					18s	0.74	0.80	0.28	0.28
6s to 10s . . .	\$0.65	\$0.73	\$0.26	\$0.26	20s	0.75	0.84	0.28½	0.28½
10s to 12s . . .	0.70	0.78	0.27	0.27	22s	0.76	0.85	0.28½	0.28½
14s	0.72	0.88	0.27½	0.27½	24s	0.83	0.92	0.29	0.29
16s	0.75	0.90	0.28	0.28	26s	0.84	0.93	0.31	0.31
20s	0.83	0.95	0.28	0.28	30s	0.97½	1.10	0.30	0.30
24s	0.95	1.08	0.31	0.31	30s extra . . .	0.92½	1.08	0.34	0.34
26s	0.97	1.12	0.32½	0.32½	EASTERN COMBED PEELER CONES				
30s	1.08	1.30	0.35	0.35	10s	\$1.12	\$1.16	\$0.50	\$0.50
40s	1.50	2.25	0.40	0.40	12s	1.13	1.17	0.50½	0.50½
50s	1.75	2.75	0.54	0.54	14s	1.14	1.18	0.51	0.51
60s	1.85	2.80	0.66	0.66	18s	1.18	1.20	0.52	0.52
UPHOLSTERY YARNS					20s	1.20	1.22	0.55	0.55
8s, 3 & 4-ply .	\$0.63	\$0.65	\$0.20	\$0.20	22s	1.22	1.24	0.56	0.56
DUCK YARNS					24s	1.26	1.30	0.58	0.58
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—					26s	1.30	1.32	0.60	0.60
8s	\$0.66	\$0.74	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	28s	1.50	1.54	0.62	0.62
10s	0.72	0.78	0.27½	0.27½	30s	1.54	1.58	0.65	0.65
12s	0.73	0.79	0.28½	0.28½	32s	1.58	1.62	0.70	0.70
16s	0.76	0.90	0.28½	0.28½	34s	1.88	1.88	0.75	0.75
20s	0.86	0.98	0.30	0.30	36s	1.92	1.92	0.80	0.80
SOUTHERN SINGLE CHAIN WARPS					40s	2.00	2.20	0.83	0.83
6s to 12s . . .	\$0.71	\$0.76	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	50s	2.75	2.75	0.90	0.90
14s	0.74	0.82	0.27	0.27	60s	3.10	3.10	1.00	1.00
16s	0.75	0.85	0.27½	0.27½	EASTERN CARDED PEELER SKEINS AND WARPS				
20s	0.85	0.93	0.28½	0.28½	2-ply 20s . . .	\$1.08	\$1.30	\$0.33	\$0.33
22s	0.85	0.96	0.29½	0.29½	2-ply 22s . . .	1.10	1.32	0.35	0.35
24s	0.92	1.08	0.31	0.31	2-ply 24s . . .	1.13	1.35	0.38	0.38
26s	0.93	1.10	0.33	0.33	2-ply 26s . . .	1.18	1.40	0.40	0.40
30s	1.00	1.25	0.35	0.35	2-ply 30s . . .	1.30	1.52	0.41	0.41
40s	1.40	2.00	0.40	0.40	2-ply 40s . . .	2.00	2.25	0.51	0.51
SOUTHERN SINGLE SKEINS					2-ply 45s . . .	2.25	2.50	0.55	0.55
6s to 8s . . .	\$0.70	\$0.76	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	EASTERN CARDED CONES				
10s	0.71	0.78	0.26½	0.26½	10s	\$0.74½	\$0.81	\$0.31	\$0.31
12s	0.72	0.80	0.27	0.27	12s	0.75½	0.82	0.32	0.32
14s	0.73	0.83	0.27½	0.27½	14s	0.76½	0.84	0.33	0.33
16s	0.74	0.83	0.28	0.28	16s	0.78	0.85	0.34	0.34
20s	0.83	0.93	0.28½	0.28½	20s	0.81½	0.91	0.36	0.36
22s	0.84	0.94	0.29	0.29	22s	0.82½	0.93	0.37	0.37
					26s	0.90	0.98	0.39	0.39
					28s	0.93	1.08	0.40	0.40
					30s	1.00	1.15	0.50	0.50
					40s	1.40	1.90	0.60	0.60

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON FABRICS, IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER GROUP OF SCOMMODITIES, QUARTER BY QUARTER, FROM 1914 TO 1921

Prices of 1913, Represented by 100, Taken as Basis

(Compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	Cotton Yarn 10/1 Carded	Pepper- ell Brown Sheet- ings	Lons- dale Bl'ch'd Muslins	Farm Prod- ucts	Food, etc.	Fuel & Light- ing	Metals & Metal Prod- ucts	Lumber & Build- ing Ma- terials	Chem- icals & Drugs	House Fur- nishings	All Com- modities
Aver. of 1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January, 1914	99.4	102.3	106.2	101	102	99	92	98	100	99	100
April, 1914	99.4	98.9	103.2	103	95	98	91	99	100	99	98
July, 1914	97.3	95.9	103.7	104	104	95	85	97	99	99	100
October, 1914	76.8	88.7	103.2	103	107	93	83	96	105	99	99
January, 1915	74.6	78.4	85.0	102	106	93	83	94	103	99	99
April, 1915	74.6	81.9	91.0	107	105	89	91	94	102	99	100
July, 1915	72.4	82.2	91.5	108	105	90	102	93	108	99	101
October, 1915	88.1	85.3	91.0	105	104	96	100	93	124	99	102
January, 1916	94.9	95.5	97.1	108	114	105	126	99	150	105	111
April, 1916	101.7	102.3	103.2	114	118	108	147	102	172	108	117
July, 1916	114.5	106.8	107.3	118	122	108	145	99	156	121	120
October, 1916	135.6	133.0	121.4	136	141	133	151	101	150	124	134
January, 1917	153.6	150.1	133.5	148	151	176	183	106	159	132	151
April, 1917	162.7	163.7	136.5	181	183	184	208	114	170	139	173
July, 1917	203.6	191.8	195.1	199	182	192	257	132	198	152	187
October, 1917	189.8	197.8	206.3	208	184	146	182	134	252	152	181
January, 1918	242.5	234.2	219.5	207	188	157	174	136	232	161	185
April, 1918	278.7	328.8	280.5	217	180	157	177	146	229	172	190
July, 1918	289.6	-	304.9	224	186	166	184	154	216	199	198
October, 1918	276.0	-	304.9	224	202	167	187	158	218	226	205
January, 1919	201.4	261.6	254.9	222	209	170	172	161	191	218	203
April, 1919	188.7	205.5	214.6	235	212	167	152	162	178	217	203
July, 1919	267.4	300.0	334.1	246	218	171	158	186	171	245	219
October, 1919	276.5	313.7	358.5	230	212	181	161	231	174	264	230
January, 1920	328.6	389.1	399.9	246	253	184	177	268	189	324	248
April, 1920	351.7	-	412.4	246	270	213	195	341	212	331	265
July, 1920	316.7	-	412.4	236	268	252	191	333	217	362	262
October, 1920	196.3	274.2	296.2	182	204	282	184	313	216	371	225
January, 1921	130.1	165.6	190.7	136	162	228	152	239	182	283	177

ACTUAL PRICES OF COTTON, IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER BASIC RAW MATERIALS, QUARTER BY QUARTER, FROM 1914 TO 1921

(Compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

		Cotton Middling Upland, Per lb.	Wool $1\frac{1}{2}$ Grades Scoured, Per lb.	Wheat No. 1 Northern, Per bu.	Corn No. 2 Mixed, Per bu.	Cattle Good to Choice Steers, Per 100 lbs.	Copper Electro- lytic, Per lb.	Iron Bessemer Pig, Per 2,240 lbs.	Coal Bitu- minous, Per 2,000 lbs.
Average of 1913		\$0.128	\$0.471	\$0.874	\$0.625	\$8.507	\$0.157	\$17.133	\$2.200
January, 1914		.127	.417	.876	.614	8.757	.149	14.960	2.200
April, 1914		.132	.417	.912	.668	8.713	.144	14.900	2.200
July, 1914		.131	.444	.897	.710	9.219	.134	14.900	2.200
October, 1914		-	.458	1.103	.732	9.431	.117	14.840	2.200
January, 1915		.083	.514	1.353	.719	8.533	.130	14.590	2.200
April, 1915		.103	.557	1.541	.749	8.031	.159	14.550	2.200
July, 1915		.092	.557	1.390	.783	9.213	.190	14.950	2.200
October, 1915		.125	.600	1.012	.635	8.876	.180	16.950	2.200
January, 1916		.124	.643	1.289	.761	8.666	.229	21.580	2.200
April, 1916		.121	.686	1.217	.760	9.119	.269	21.950	2.200
July, 1916		.130	.686	1.170	.808	9.985	.265	21.950	2.200
October, 1916		.181	.686	1.757	.955	9.995	.285	24.080	3.750
January, 1917		.176	.872	1.917	.981	10.531	.295	35.950	4.500
April, 1917		.208	1.000	2.382	1.397	12.310	.340	42.200	5.000
July, 1917		.261	1.200	2.582	2.044	12.560	.318	57.450	5.000
October, 1917		.281	1.382	2.170	1.968	14.675	.235	37.250	3.300
January, 1918		.324	1.455	2.170	1.775	13.113	.235	37.250	3.600
April, 1918		.317	1.455	2.170	1.665	15.175	.235	36.150	3.600
July, 1918		.312	1.437	2.170	1.665	17.625	.255	36.600	4.100
October, 1918		.325	1.437	2.216	1.385	17.856	.260	36.600	4.100
January, 1919		.296	1.200	2.223	1.401	18.413	.204	33.600	4.100
April, 1919		.290	1.091	2.589	1.609	18.325	.153	29.350	4.000
July, 1919		.351	1.236	2.680	1.920	16.869	.215	29.350	4.000
October, 1919		.355	1.236	2.625	1.400	17.594	.217	29.350	4.500
January, 1920		.393	1.236	2.931	1.503	15.938	.193	40.400	4.100
April, 1920		.424	1.200	3.006	1.706	13.906	.192	43.650	5.500
July, 1920		.410	.909	2.831	1.549	15.381	.190	47.150	6.000
October, 1920		.226	.727	2.106	.888	14.688	.168	49.210	7.100
January, 1921		.167	.546	1.788	.682	9.840	.129	33.960	5.600

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON, IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER BASIC RAW MATERIALS, QUARTER BY QUARTER, FROM 1914 TO 1921

Prices of 1913, Represented by 100, Taken as Basis

(Compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

		Cotton Middling Upland	Wool 4-8 Grades Scoured	Wheat No. 1 Northern	Corn No. 2 Mixed	Cattle Good to Choice Steers	Copper Electro- lytic	Iron Bessemer Pig	Coal Bitu- minous
Average of 1913		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January,	1914	99.3	88.5	100.3	98.2	102.9	94.6	87.3	100.0
April,	1914	103.0	88.5	104.4	106.8	102.4	91.4	87.0	100.0
July,	1914	102.3	94.3	102.6	113.6	108.4	85.4	87.0	100.0
October,	1914	—	97.3	126.2	117.0	110.9	74.4	86.6	100.0
January,	1915	64.7	109.2	154.9	114.9	100.3	82.6	85.2	100.0
April,	1915	80.5	118.3	176.4	119.9	94.4	101.0	84.9	100.0
July,	1915	71.9	118.3	159.0	125.3	108.3	126.8	87.3	100.0
October,	1915	97.7	127.4	115.7	101.6	104.3	114.4	98.9	100.0
January,	1916	97.0	136.5	147.6	121.8	101.9	145.5	126.0	100.0
April,	1916	94.3	145.6	139.3	121.6	107.2	170.9	128.1	100.0
July,	1916	101.6	145.6	133.9	120.3	117.4	168.8	128.1	100.0
October,	1916	141.7	145.6	201.1	152.8	116.4	181.2	140.6	170.5
January,	1917	137.8	182.3	219.4	157.1	123.8	187.5	209.8	204.5
April,	1917	159.0	208.8	272.6	223.5	144.7	216.1	246.3	227.3
July,	1917	203.9	254.8	295.4	327.0	147.6	202.5	335.3	227.3
October,	1917	219.9	288.8	248.4	314.8	172.5	149.4	217.4	150.0
January,	1918	253.1	308.9	248.3	284.0	154.1	149.7	217.4	162.7
April,	1918	247.7	308.9	248.3	266.4	178.4	140.7	211.0	162.7
July,	1918	243.8	305.1	248.3	266.4	207.2	162.4	213.6	186.4
October,	1918	253.9	305.1	253.5	221.6	209.9	165.6	213.6	186.4
January,	1919	231.3	254.8	254.3	224.2	216.4	129.9	196.1	186.4
April,	1919	226.6	231.6	296.2	257.4	215.4	97.5	171.3	181.8
July,	1919	274.2	262.4	306.6	307.2	198.3	136.9	171.3	181.8
October,	1919	277.3	262.4	300.3	224.0	206.8	138.2	171.3	204.5
January,	1920	307.1	258.4	335.6	240.4	187.3	122.8	235.8	186.4
April,	1920	331.4	250.6	344.2	273.0	163.5	122.0	254.8	250.0
July,	1920	320.6	180.9	324.1	247.8	180.8	120.8	275.2	272.7
October,	1920	176.8	151.9	241.1	142.0	172.7	106.5	287.2	322.7
January,	1921	130.6	118.6	204.7	109.1	115.7	81.9	198.2	254.5

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

PRICES ROSE IN JANUARY

The year opened with prices very firm. Gray goods advanced promptly soon after business was resumed and were bought liberally in the first ten days of the year. Steady buying continued for a time, but a break in Wall Street and some other unsettling factors caused hesitation and a slight weakening. In the last week of the month weakness disappeared and buying of a broad character, but in small lots was persistent. Many contracts were made during the month calling for deliveries to the early fall, and in several instances to the end of the year. Fine goods were more active, and the automobile trades bought liberally.

	64 x 60.	77-inch.	56 x 52.	9.00 yds.	47-inch.	60 x 48.	64 x 60.	5.35 yds.	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.	68 x 72.	4.75 yds.	72 x 79.	39-inch.	80 x 80.	4.00 yds.	39-inch.	80 x 80.	4.00 yds.	48 x 45.	4.00 yds.	48 x 48.	5.00 yds.	48 x 49.	5.00 yds.	76 x 72.	9.00 yds.	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 2	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 3	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 4	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 5	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 6	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 7	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 8	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	37	23	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47	27	30.25	39.25	27	33	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 9	20	22	2	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	40	47	28	30.25	39.25	28	34	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 10	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	40	47	28	30.25	39.25	28	34	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 11	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	40	47	28	30.25	39.25	28	34	40	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 12	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 13	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 14	21	23	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 15	21	23	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 17	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 18	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 19	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 20	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 21	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 22	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 23	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 24	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	30.25	39.25	29	30.25	29	36	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 25	21	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 26	21	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 27	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 28	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 29	21	23	2	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 30	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
January 31	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	42	50	30	30.25	39.25	30	37	42	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	40-inch.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

SIGNS OF HESITATION IN FEBRUARY

February was a very quiet month in the markets. Signs of hesitation in the cutting trade were very numerous, and there was a sharp falling off in the high prices asked for gray lining fabrics, such as satens and twills. The jobbers booked full orders on dress gingham for fall at the top prices named by mills, and most producers reported a sold up condition into October as a consequence of active buying. The fall trade on domets was also closed up to the full satisfaction of mills. The yarn markets began to hesitate in the last week of the month and mills began asking for bids. Western and Southern jobbers reported a very active distribution all through the month and the financial disturbances accompanying higher bank rates gave them little concern.

		64 x 69.	27-inch.	7.00 yds.	56 x 52.	27-inch.	9.00 yds.	60 x 48.	38 3/4-inch.	6.25 yds.	64 x 69.	38 3/4-inch.	5.35 yds.	68 x 72.	47 1/2 yds.	72 x 76.	49-inch.	80 x 89.	4.00 yds.	80 x 88.	39-inch.	5.00 yds.	48 x 48.	36-inch.	4.00 yds.	48 x 48.	31-inch.	5.00 yds.	48 x 40.	36-inch.	5.50 yds.	76 x 72.	9.00 yds.	88 x 80.	40-inch.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	30-inch.	11.35 yds.	Cotton, N.Y.		
February 2	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23	26	27 1/2	32 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	10 1/2	18	37	41	51	30	39.15																									
February 3	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21 1/2	23	25 3/4	27 1/2	32 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	10 1/2	18	37	41	52	30 1/2	38.60																									
February 4	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	22 1/2	25 1/4	27	32 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30 1/2	37.55																									
February 5	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	22 1/2	25 1/4	26 3/4	32	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30	37.80																									
February 6	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	22	25 1/2	26 1/2	32	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30	37.80																									
February 7	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30	38.00																									
February 8	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26 1/2	31	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40 1/2	52 1/2	30	38.00																									
February 9	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26	31	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40	52 1/2	30	37.75																									
February 10	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26	31	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40	52 1/2	30	37.75																									
February 11	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	24 3/4	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40	52 1/2	30	38.45																									
February 12	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	24 3/4	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	36 1/2	40	52 1/2	30	38.45																									
February 13	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	36	40	52	30	38.75																									
February 14	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	17 1/2	36	40	52	30	38.75																									
February 15	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	31	39 1/2	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	51	29	39.40																										
February 16	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50 1/2	29	39.00																										
February 17	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29	39.20																										
February 18	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29	39.00																										
February 19	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29	39.00																										
February 20	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29	39.00																										
February 21	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29	39.00																										
February 22	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	23	24	26 1/2	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	39	50	28 3/4	40.10																										
February 23	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	22 1/2	24	26 1/2	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28 1/2	39.85																										
February 24	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	21	22 1/2	24	26 1/2	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	39.65																										
February 25	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	39.65																										
February 26	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	39.65																										
February 27	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	39.65																										
February 28	.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	40.00																										

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

MARCH A MONTH OF RISING PRICES

March as a whole proved to be a month of rising prices for gray cloths. Sales were not very large in volume, but the scarcity of spot goods was great. To some extent it was due to the greatly disorganized transportation conditions arising from storms and railroad embargoes, and later in the month a strike at the port of New York affecting all coastwise deliveries. The prices finally attained were the highest reached since Civil War days, and at the close it was the general view of the trade that still higher values would come if there were no financial disturbance. Speculation was cut off by the sustained high money rates and the refusal of many houses to go on giving goods and credit to those who were known to be buying for resale.

	64 x 60.	72 x 60.	56 x 52.	9.00 yds.	60 x 48.	38 1/2 in.	64 x 60.	53 1/2 in.	68 x 72.	47 1/2 yds.	72 x 76.	39 in.	80 x 80.	4.00 yds.	80 x 88.	3.00 yds.	39 in.	48 x 48.	5.00 yds.	48 x 40.	5.50 yds.	76 x 72.	40 in.	88 x 80.	8.50 yds.	96 x 100.	7.00 yds.	88 x 80.	11.55 yds.	Cotton Spot.
March 1	15 1/2	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	16 1/2	35	38 1/2	50	28 1/2	40.25											
March 2	15 1/2	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	16 1/2	35	38 1/2	50	28 1/2	40.50											
March 3	15 1/2	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	24 1/2	10 1/2	16 1/2	35	38 1/2	50	28	40.75											
March 4	15	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	38 1/2	24	10 1/2	16 1/2	35	38	50	28	40.65											
March 5	15	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	38 1/2	24	10 1/2	16 1/2	35	38	40	28	40.00											
March 6	15	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	38 1/2	24	10 1/2	16 1/2	35	38	48 1/2	28	40.00											
March 8	15	14	14	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	30	38	24	18 1/2	10 1/2	35	38	48 1/2	28	40.00											
March 9	15	14	14	14	21	23	23 1/2	27	30	38	24	18 1/2	10 1/2	35 1/2	38	49	28	40.75												
March 10	15	14	14	14	21 1/2	23	23 1/2	27 1/2	31	38	24	10 1/2	16 1/2	36	38 1/2	40	28 1/2	41.00												
March 11	15	14	14	14	21 1/2	23	24	27 1/2	31	38	24	10 1/2	16 1/2	36	38 1/2	49	28 1/2	41.00												
March 12	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23 1/2	24 1/2	28	31	38	24	10 1/2	16 1/2	36	38 1/2	49	28 1/2	41.00												
March 13	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23 1/2	25	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	16 1/2	36	38 1/2	49	29	41.00												
March 15	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23 1/2	25 1/2	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	49	29	41.00												
March 16	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23 1/2	25 1/2	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	49	29	41.00												
March 17	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23 1/2	25 1/2	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	49	29	41.00												
March 18	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	23 1/2	25 1/2	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	49 1/2	29	41.00												
March 19	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	22	24	25 1/2	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	49 1/2	29	41.00												
March 20	15 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	22	24	25 1/2	28	31	38	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	49 1/2	29	41.25												
March 22	15 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	22 1/2	24 1/2	26	28	31 1/2	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29 1/2	42.00												
March 23	15 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	23	24 1/2	26	28	31 1/2	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29 1/2	43.25												
March 24	15 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	23	24 1/2	26	28	31 1/2	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29 1/2	42.00												
March 25	15 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	23	24 1/2	26	28 1/2	32	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29 1/2	41.50												
March 26	15 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	23	24 1/2	26	29	32	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29 1/2	41.50												
March 27	15 1/2	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	23	24 1/2	26	29	32 1/2	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	39	50	29 1/2	41.50												
March 29	16	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	23	24 1/2	26	29 1/2	32 1/2	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	18	36	39 1/2	50	30	41.50												
March 30	16	15	15	15	23	25	26	30	33	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	18	36	40	50	30	41.50												
March 31	16	15	15	15	23	25	26	30	33	38 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	18	36	40	50	30	41.75												

(Compiled by C. H. PIERCE & COMPANY)

TOP WAS REACHED IN APRIL,

In April a rise continued steadily until the last week when soft spots began to show following financial troubles in Japan, continued bank pressure here, and an unmistakable growth in popular protests against high clothing prices throughout the country. But the eagerness of buyers to put down orders when printers granted protection, followed later on by a firm opening in the carpet and rug markets, news of various lines being sold up and withdrawn for the fall season, gave cloth buyers courage and several contracts for gray goods were made to carry through September. The bag trade also came forward and made large purchases, and further evidences appeared of a need for goods in the automobile trades.

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* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

IN JUNE MARKETS WEAKENED SLOWLY

In June the markets weakened very slowly. Trading was quiet and converters were particularly conspicuous by their absence. One or two printers bought cloths for delivery in the third quarter of the year, and some few contracts were placed for the last quarter of the year at prices down in some instances nearly 7½ per cent from the spot quotations. The largest producer of denims named a price for deliveries in the third quarter of the year on the same basis as the one named in February, i. e., 44c for 2.20 indigos, and this had a steady effect upon some higher prices that were being asked. It was decided by one printer to continue the print and percale prices of the second quarter into the third quarter of the year.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	60 x 48, 38½-inch, 9.00 yds.	60 x 48, 38½-inch, 9.00 yds.	64 x 60, 38½-inch, 9.55 yds.	68 x 72, 39-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 76, 39-inch, 4.25 yds.	80 x 80, 39-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 39-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 30-inch, 5.50 yds.	48 x 40, 30-inch, 5.50 yds.	76 x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	96 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 30-inch, 11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
June 1	15½	15	21	21	23½	24	27	30	36	22	18½	16½	16½	20	33	45	26	*
June 2	15½	15	21	21	23½	24	27	30½	36	22½	18½	16½	16½	28½	32½	45	26	40.00
June 3	15½	15	21	21	24	24	27	31	36	22½	18½	17	17	28	32	45	26	40.00
June 4	15½	14½	21	21	23½	24	27	31	36	22½	18½	17	17	28	32	45	26	40.00
June 5	15½	14½	21	21	24	24½	27	31	36	23	18½	17	17	28	32½	45	26	40.00
June 6	15½	15	21	21	24	24½	27	31	36	23	18½	17	17	28	33	45	26	40.00
June 7	15½	15	21	21	24	24½	27	31	36	23	18½	17	17	28	33	45	26	40.00
June 8	15½	15	21	21	23½	24	27	31	36	22½	18½	17	17	28	33	45	26	40.00
June 9	15½	14½	21	21	23½	24	27	30½	35½	22	18½	17	17	28	33	45	25½	40.00
June 10	15½	14½	21	21	23½	24	27	30	35	22	18½	17	17	28	33	45	25	40.00
June 11	15½	14½	21	21	23½	24	27	30	34½	22	18	17	17	28	33	44½	24½	40.00
June 12	15½	14½	21	21	23½	23½	27	30	34	22	18	17	17	28	33	44	24	40.00
June 13	15½	14½	21	21	23½	23½	27	30	34	22	18	17	17	28	33½	44	24	40.00
June 14	15½	14½	21	21	23½	23½	27	30	34	22	18	17	17	28	33½	44	24	40.00
June 15	15½	14½	21	21	23½	23½	27	30	33	22	18	16½	16½	28	32	44	24	39.50
June 16	15½	14½	20½	20½	23½	23½	27	30	33	22	18	16½	16½	28	32	44	24	39.50
June 17	15½	14½	20½	20½	23½	23½	26½	29	33	22	18	16½	16½	28	31½	43½	24	39.25
June 18	15½	14½	20	20	23½	23½	26½	29	33	21½	18	16½	16½	27½	31	43	24	39.25
June 19	15½	14½	20	20	23½	23½	26½	29	32½	21½	18	16½	16½	27½	31	43	24	39.25
June 20	15½	14½	20	20	22½	23½	26½	29	32½	21½	18	16	16	27½	30½	43	24	38.75
June 21	15½	14½	20	20	22½	23½	26½	29	32½	21½	17½	16	16	27½	30	43	24	38.25
June 22	15½	14½	20	20	22½	23	26	28½	32	21½	17	16	16	27½	30	43	24	38.25
June 23	15	14	20	20	22½	22½	26	28½	32	21	17	16	16	27½	30	43	24	38.25
June 24	15	13½	20	20	22½	22½	26	28	32	21	17	16	16	27½	30	43	24	37.75
June 25	15	13½	20	20	22½	22½	26	28	32	21	17	16	16	27½	30	43	24	38.25
June 26	15	13½	19½	19½	22½	22½	26	28	32	21	17	16	16	27	29½	42½	24	38.25
June 27	15	13½	19½	19½	22½	22½	26	28	32	21	17	16	16	27	29	42½	24	38.25
June 28	15	13	19½	19½	22	22½	26	28	32	21	17	15½	15½	27	29	42½	24	38.75
June 29	15	13	19½	19½	22	22½	26	28	32	21	17	15½	15½	27	29	42½	24	38.75
June 30	15	13	19½	19½	22	22½	26	28	32	21	17	15½	15½	26½	29	42	24	38.75

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

GINGHAM MANUFACTURERS PROVIDED SHOCK IN SEPTEMBER

In September cotton goods prices moved downward until toward the middle of the month, when there was a moderate spurt of buying that lifted prices a little. Before the end of the month the gains were wiped out. Raw cotton became much unsettled and contributed greatly to the unsettled conditions in cloths. About the middle of the month gingham prices were revised unexpectedly by the largest producer, and a few days later the fact was telegraphed all over the country and created further unsettlement concerning values as viewed by the buyer. Owing to the uncertainty that existed many selling agents for knit goods and other spring lines were unable to get action from buyers, and further delays in trade were enforced.

	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 60, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 52, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	9.00 yds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 48, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 6.25 yds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 60, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 5.55 yds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 72, 39-inch, 4.75 yds.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 76, 39-inch, 4.25 yds.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 80, 39-inch, 4.00 yds.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 88, 39-inch, 5.00 yds.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 48, 30-inch, 4.00 yds.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, 30-inch, 5.00 yds.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, 30-inch, 5.00 yds.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 40, 30-inch, 5.50 yds.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 80, 30-inch, 11.55 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N. Y.
September 1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	19	30.25
September 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.75
September 3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.75
September 4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.75
September 5	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	32.25
September 6	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	32.25
September 7	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.75
September 8	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.75
September 9	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.25
September 10	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 11	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 12	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 13	10	9	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 14	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 15	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 16	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	19	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24	34	19	31.00
September 17	10	9	12	12	15	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	31.00
September 18	10	9	12	12	15	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	31.00
September 19	10	9	12	12	15	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	31.00
September 20	10	9	12	12	15	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	31.00
September 21	10	9	12	12	15	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	31.00
September 22	10	9	12	12	15	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	30.50
September 23	10	9	12	12	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	18	19	25	14	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	29.50
September 24	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	25	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	23	34	19	28.50
September 25	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	25	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25	34	19	28.00
September 26	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	21	25	34	19	26.00
September 27	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	17	18	25	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	21	25	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26.00
September 28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	17	25	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	21	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26.00
September 29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	17	25	13	11	11	11	21	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26.00
September 30	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17	18	25	13	11	11	11	21	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.50

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

STEADILY DECLINING PRICES IN OCTOBER

October was generally a month of very light trading and steadily declining prices. Contributing factors to the unsettled conditions were the prices of second hands where small lot liquidation was constant. New prices were named on bleached muslins in the middle of the month on a basis of 15c a yard decline, while percales were cut to 15c from 30c. Many jobbers throughout the West held liquidation and readjustment sales without adding much to the volume of business at first hands. Agitation for lower prices was nation-wide. The weakness in cotton was a serious factor delaying recovery. Curtailment of production among the mills grew to very large proportions, especially toward the end of the month, and some wage reductions were announced.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 9.00 yds.	60 x 48, 38½-inch, 9.25 yds.	64 x 60, 38½-inch, 5.35 yds.	68 x 72, 39-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 76, 39-inch, 4.25 yds.	80 x 80, 39-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 39-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 48, 36-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 36-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 36-inch, 5.50 yds.	76 x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	96 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 30-inch, 11.35 yds.	Cotton, N.Y. spot.
October 1	9½	8½	11	13	14½	17	18	25	12½	11	11	21	24½	33	18½	25.00
October 2	9½	8½	11	13	14½	16½	17½	25	12½	11	11	21	24	32½	18½	23.00
October 3	9½	8½	11	13	14½	16	17	25	12½	11	11	21	24	32½	18	24.25
October 4	9½	8½	11	13	14½	16	17	25	12½	11	10½	21	23½	32½	18	24.25
October 5	9	8½	10	12	14	15½	16½	25	12½	11	10½	21	23½	32½	18	24.25
October 6	9	8½	10	12	14	15½	16½	25	12½	11	10½	20½	23	31½	18	24.25
October 7	9	8½	10	11½	13½	15½	16½	24	12½	10½	10	20	23	31	18	25.25
October 8	9	8½	10	11½	13½	15½	16½	24	12½	10½	9½	20	22½	30½	18	25.25
October 9	9	8½	10	11	13	15½	16	23½	12½	10½	9½	20	22½	30½	18	24.50
October 10	9	8½	10	11	13	15	16	23	12	10	9	19½	22	30	17½	24.00
October 11	9	8	9½	11	12½	14½	16	23	11½	10	9	19½	21	30	17½	23.00
October 12*	9	8	9½	11	12½	14½	16	23	11½	10	9	19½	21	30	17½	23.00
October 13	9	8	9½	10½	12	14	15½	23	11½	10	8½	19	21	29	17½	23.00
October 14	9	8	9½	10½	12	14	15½	23	11½	10	8½	19	21	29	17½	23.00
October 15	8½	7¾	9½	10½	12	14	15	23	11½	10	8½	18½	21	28	17½	22.50
October 16	8½	7¾	9	10½	11½	14	15	23	11½	10	8	18	21	27	17½	22.00
October 17	8	7½	9	10½	11½	13½	15	22	11½	9½	8	17	21	26½	17½	21.00
October 18	8	7½	9	10½	11½	13½	14½	21½	11½	9½	8	16½	20½	26	17	20.50
October 19	8	7½	8½	10	11	13½	14	21	11½	9½	8	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 20	8	7½	8½	10	11	13	14	20½	11½	9½	8	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 21	8	7½	8½	10	11	13	14	20½	11½	9½	8	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 22	8	7½	8½	10	11	13	14	20½	11½	9½	8	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 23	8	7½	8½	10	11	13	14	20	10½	9	7¾	15½	19½	25	16	20.50
October 24	8	7½	8½	10	11	13	14	20	10½	9	7¾	15½	19	25	15½	21.00
October 25	8	7½	8½	10	11	13	14	20	10½	9	7¾	15½	19	25	15	21.50
October 26	8	7½	8½	10	11	13½	14	20	10½	9	7¾	15	19	24½	14½	22.50
October 27	8	7½	8½	10	11	13½	14	20	10½	9	8	15	19	24	14½	22.70
October 28	8	7½	8½	10	11½	13½	14	20	10½	9	8	15	19	23½	14½	22.15
October 29	8	7½	8½	10	11½	13½	14	20	10½	8½	8	14½	18½	23½	14½	22.60
October 30	8	7½	8½	10	11½	13½	14	20	10	8½	8	14½	18	23	14	22.20
October 31	8	7	8	10	11½	13½	14	20	10	8½	8	14½	18	23	14	22.00

* Columbus Day, Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

RUTHLESS PROFIT-CUTTING IN NOVEMBER

In November there were many unusual developments, notable among them being the ruthless marking off of profits through price reductions and the vast increase in the curtailment of production in mill centers. Immediately after election, and an overwhelming Republican success, a carpet and rug auction was announced. Contrary to many fears, buying support was extended from all over the country and all merchandising was assisted by the success of the sale. Finishing prices were reduced 10 per cent. In the middle of the month, when price reductions had failed to stimulate a movement of goods, several of the largest houses handling bleached and brown domestics announced a willingness to ship goods "on memorandum." Finally at the end of the month there were announcements of many jobbers' sales at low prices for the purpose of liquidating high priced stocks. Throughout these many changes, gray goods were about as inactive on the whole as in any similar period in many years, barring the one year 1918, when the armistice was signed.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7.50 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 9.00 yds.	60 x 48, 38½-inch, 0.25 yds.	64 x 60, 38½-inch, 5.35 yds.	68 x 72, 39-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 76, 39-inch, 4.25 yds.	80 x 80, 39-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 39-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 48, 36-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 31-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 36-inch, 5.50 yds.	76 x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	90 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 30-inch, 11.35 yds.	Cotton, N.Y.
November 1	7 1/4	7	8 1/4	10	11 1/4	13 1/4	14	18	10	8 1/4	8	14 1/4	18	22 1/2	14	22.50
November 3	7 1/4	7	8 1/4	10	11 1/4	13 1/4	14	17 1/2	10	8 1/4	8	14 1/4	18	22 1/2	14	22.10
November 4	7 1/4	7	8 1/4	10	11 1/4	13 1/4	14	17	10 1/2	8 1/4	7 1/2	14 1/4	18	22	13 1/2	21.65
November 5	7 1/4	7	8 1/4	10	11 1/4	13 1/4	14	17	10	8 1/4	7 1/2	14 1/4	18	22	13 1/2	20.85
November 6	7 1/4	7	8 1/4	10	11 1/4	13 1/4	14	17	10	8 1/4	7 1/2	14 1/4	17 1/2	22	13 1/2	20.25
November 8	7 1/4	7	8 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13	17	10	8 1/4	7 1/2	14 1/4	17 1/2	21 1/2	13 1/2	20.45
November 9	6 1/2	6 1/2	8	9 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13	17	10	8 1/4	7 1/2	14 1/4	17	21	13	19.85
November 10	6 1/2	6 1/2	8	9 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13	17	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	14 1/4	17	20 1/2	13	20.05
November 11	6 1/2	6 1/2	8	9 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	13	16 1/2	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	14 1/4	17	20 1/2	13	20.05
November 12	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	9	10	12	12 1/2	16 1/2	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	13	19.40
November 13	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	9	9 1/2	12	12 1/2	16 1/2	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	13	19.40
November 15	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	12	16 1/2	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	19.25
November 16	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	12	16 1/2	9 1/2	8	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	19.25
November 17	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8	9 1/2	11 1/2	12	16 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	18.75
November 18	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8	9	11 1/2	12	16 1/2	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	18.05
November 19	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	10 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	17.55
November 20	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	11	15 1/2	9	7 1/2	6 1/2	13 1/2	17	20	12 1/2	17.10
November 22	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	11	15 1/2	9	7 1/2	6 1/2	13 1/2	17	20	12 1/2	17.10
November 23	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	11	15 1/2	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	17	20	12 1/2	17.30
November 24	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	11	15 1/2	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	17	20	12 1/2	15.85
November 26	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	11	15	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	17	20	12 1/2	15.50
November 27	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	11	15	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	17	19 1/2	12 1/2	15.50
November 29	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	15	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19	12 1/2	15.75
November 30	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	8	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	15	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	19	12 1/2	16.00

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

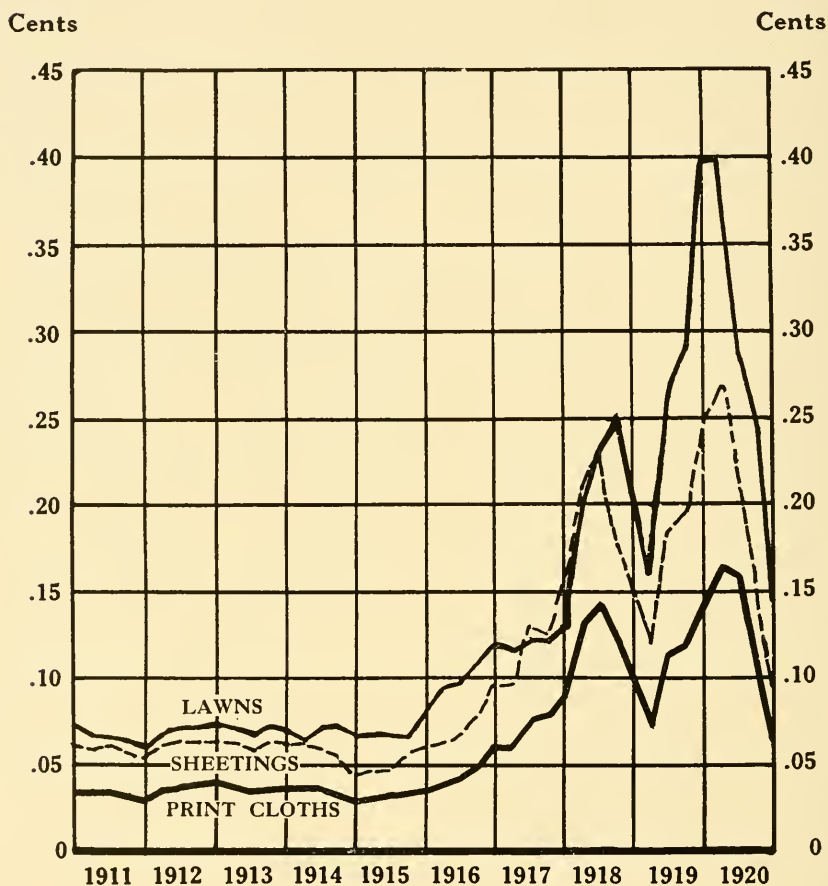
(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

GENERAL REVISIONS IN DECEMBER

Moderate buying on the part of a few large interests during December sufficed to maintain wide print cloth prices fairly steady for the month. A wage reduction of 2½ per cent went into effect in New England mills. Curtailment of production in the latter part of the month was estimated to have reached 50 per cent of capacity in cloth mills and 60 per cent or more in finishing plants. Wide sheetings were reduced from a basis of 80c to 55c a yard for 10-4 bleached goods. On December 30 a very drastic revision of prices on staple ginghams and other products of the Amoskeag Company was made, following the one in September, and bringing staple ginghams down to 10¼c net. On the following day all the other leading gingham selling agents revised their prices.

	64 x 60, 27 in., 7.00 yds.	50 x 52, 27 in., 9.00 yds.	60 x 48, 30 in., 9.25 yds.	64 x 60, 30 in., 5.35 yds.	68 x 72, 30 in., 4.75 yds.	72 x 70, 30 in., 4.25 yds.	80 x 80, 30 in., 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 30 in., 5.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30 in., 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 31 in., 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 30 in., 4.00 yds.	48 x 40, 30 in., 5.50 yds.	70 x 72, 40 in., 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40 in., 8.50 yds.	96 x 100, 40 in., 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 30 in., 11.35 yds.	Cotton Spot, N.Y.
December 1	6	5 1/4	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	15 1/2	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	15 1/2	16	19 1/2	12 1/4	16.65
December 2	6	5 1/4	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/4	16	20	13	16.65
December 3	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	7	7	7	13 1/2	16	20	13	16.15
December 4	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	7	7	7	13 1/2	16	20	13	16.30
December 6	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	7	7	7	13 1/2	16	20	13	16.70
December 7	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	7	7	7	13 1/2	16	19 1/2	12 1/4	16.25
December 8	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	7	7	7	13 1/2	16	19 1/2	12 1/4	16.25
December 9	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19 1/2	12 1/4	16.25
December 10	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.50
December 11	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 13	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 14	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 15	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 16	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 17	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 18	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 19	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 20	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 21	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 22	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 23	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 24	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 27	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 28	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 29	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 30	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80
December 31	6	5	7	7	9 1/4	10 1/4	11	16	8 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	13 1/2	16	19	12 1/4	15.80

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES ON FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the prices of three staple cotton cloths, in cents per linear yard, in the United States, on the first of each quarter during the years 1911 to 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 36", 56 x 60, 4-yard sheetings. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40", 88 x 80, 8.50-yard lawns.

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES ON FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE

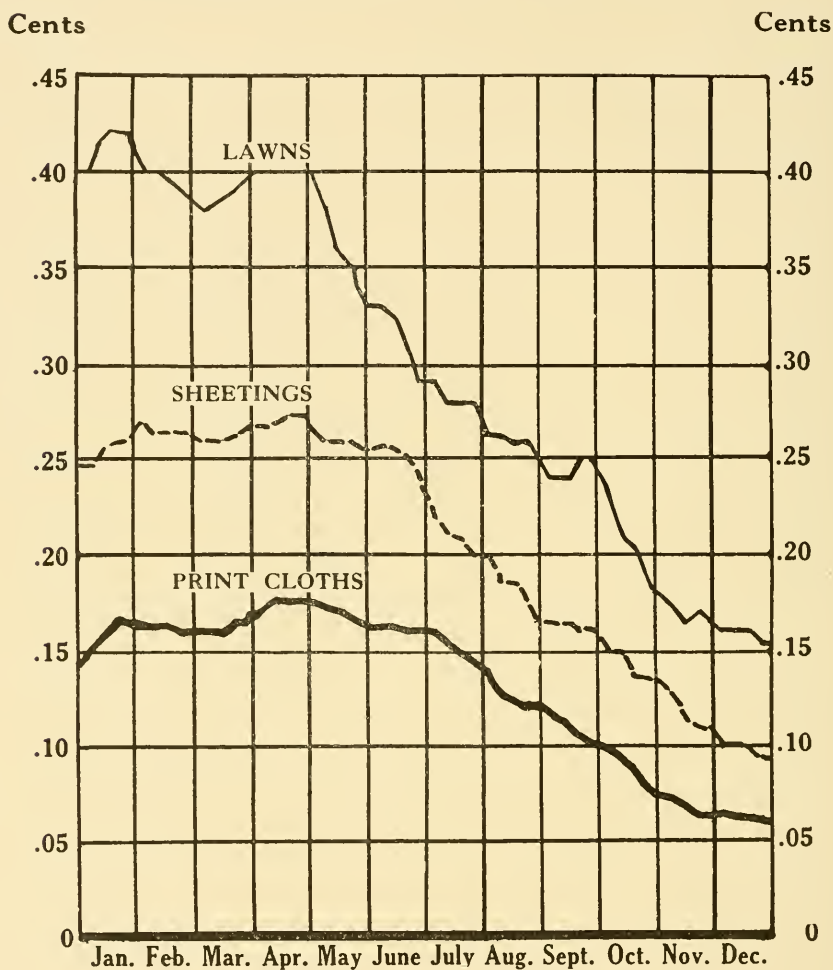
(Prices of Print Cloths and Brown Sheetings are from the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Prices of Fine Lawns were compiled by C. H. Pope & Co., Cloth Brokers)

Prices are Per Linear Yard

DATE	Print Cloths 28", 64 x 64 7 Yards per Lb.	Brown Sheetings 36", 56 x 60 4 yards per Lb.	Fine Lawns 40", 88 x 80 8.50 yards per Lb.
January 1, 1911	\$0.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
April 1, 1911 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.06	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
July 1, 1911 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1911 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .05 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1912 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{1}{8}$	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
April 1, 1912 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07
July 1, 1912 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
October 1, 1912 . . . . .	.04	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
January 1, 1913 . . . . .	.04 $\frac{1}{16}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
April 1, 1913 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{8}$	.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
July 1, 1913 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 to .06 $\frac{1}{8}$	.07
October 1, 1913 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{3}{8}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
January 1, 1914 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{3}{8}$	.07
April 1, 1914 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
July 1, 1914 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06	.07 $\frac{5}{8}$
October 1, 1914 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
January 1, 1915 . . . . .	.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .04 $\frac{1}{12}$	.06 $\frac{5}{8}$
April 1, 1915 . . . . .	.03	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .04 $\frac{5}{12}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
July 1, 1915 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.04 $\frac{3}{8}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1915 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	.05 $\frac{3}{8}$ to .05 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07
January 1, 1916 . . . . .	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.08
April 1, 1916 . . . . .	.04	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{3}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1916 . . . . .	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{3}{8}$ to .06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1916 . . . . .	.04 $\frac{5}{8}$	.08	.11
January 1, 1917 . . . . .	.06	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12
April 1, 1917 . . . . .	.05 $\frac{7}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1917 . . . . .	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1917 . . . . .	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.12
January 1, 1918 . . . . .	.09	.15 $\frac{1}{4}$	.13
April 1, 1918 . . . . .	.13	.21	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1918 . . . . .	.14	.23	.23 $\frac{1}{4}$
October 1, 1918 . . . . .	.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
January 1, 1919 . . . . .	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.16	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1919 . . . . .	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12	.16
July 1, 1919 . . . . .	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1919 . . . . .	.12	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .20	.29
January 1, 1920 . . . . .	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.40
April 1, 1920 . . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .27	.40
July 1, 1920 . . . . .	.16	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29
October 1, 1920 . . . . .	.10	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1921 . . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Government fixed price

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1920



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the movement of prices of three staple cotton cloths, in cents per linear yard, in the United States, from week to week during 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 36", 56 x 60, 4-yard sheetings. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40", 88 x 80, 8.50-yard lawns.

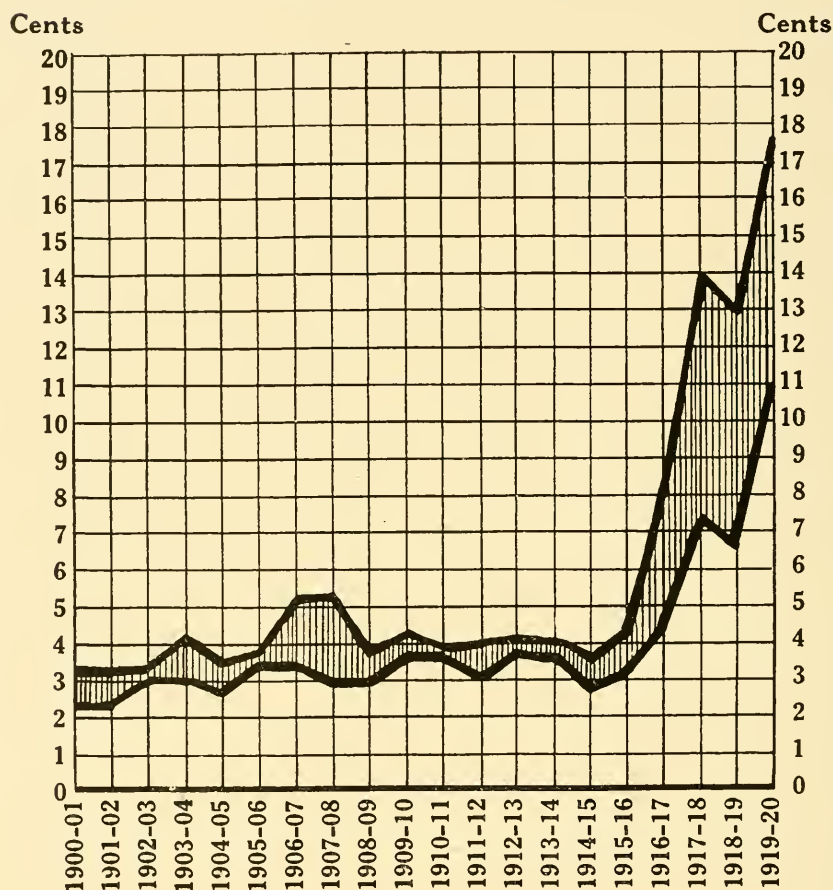
PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES WEEK BY WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1920

(From the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

Prices are Per Linear Yard

DATE		Print Cloth 28", 64 x 64 7 yards per Lb.	Brown Sheetings 36", 56 x 60 4 yards per Lb.	Fine Lawns 40", 88 x 80 8.50 yards per Lb.
January	2.	\$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$.0.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$.0.25	\$.0.40
	5. . . . .	.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .25	.40
	12. . . . .	.16	.25 to .26	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$
	19. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .26	.42
February	26. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26	.42
	2. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.41
	9. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.26 to .27	.40
	16. . . . .	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	.26 to .27	.40
March	24. . . . .	.16	.26 to .27	.39
	1. . . . .	.16	.26	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8. . . . .	.16	.26	.38
	15. . . . .	.16	.26	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	22. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 to .26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39
	29. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .27	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5. . . . .	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .27	.40
	12. . . . .	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.40
May	19. . . . .	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 to .27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40
	26. . . . .	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 to .27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40
	3. . . . .	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 to .27	.40
	10. . . . .	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.26	.38 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	17. . . . .	.17	.26	.36
	24. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .26	.35
	1. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33
	7. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .26	.33
July	14. . . . .	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
	21. . . . .	.16	.25	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	28. . . . .	.16	.24	.29
	6. . . . .	.16	.22	.29
August	12. . . . .	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21	.28
	19. . . . .	.15	.21	.28
	26. . . . .	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.28
	2. . . . .	.14	.20	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	9. . . . .	.13	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{4}$
	16. . . . .	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26
	23. . . . .	.12	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26
	30. . . . .	.12	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
October	7. . . . .	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24
	13. . . . .	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24
	20. . . . .	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
	27. . . . .	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
November	4. . . . .	.10	.15	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11. . . . .	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.21
	18. . . . .	.09	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	25. . . . .	.08	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19
December	1. . . . .	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18
	8. . . . .	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15. . . . .	.07	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	22. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.17
December	29. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.16
	13. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.16
	20. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.16
December	27. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	31. . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$

HIGH AND LOW PRICES FOR PRINT CLOTHS



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the high and low prices of 28" 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloth in the New York market. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF PRINT CLOTHS

The table below shows the high and low prices of 28" 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths, in cents per yard, in the New York market. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

Year	High	Low
1900-01	3.25	2.37
1901-02	3.25	2.37
1902-03	3.37	3.00
1903-04	4.12	3.00
1904-05	3.50	2.62
1905-06	3.81	3.37
1906-07	5.25	3.38
1907-08	5.25	3.00
1908-09	3.62	3.00
1909-10	4.25	3.62
1910-11	3.88	3.62
1911-12	4.00	3.12
1912-13	4.06	3.75
1913-14	4.00	3.62
1914-15	3.50	2.88
1915-16	4.25	3.25
1916-17	8.00	4.25
1917-18	14.00	7.25
1918-19	13.00	6.75
1919-20	17.50	11.00

PRICES OF COTTON DOMESTICS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1910 TO 1920

In cents per linear yard

(From the New York Journal of Commerce)

	Jan. 1, 1910					Jan. 1, 1911					Jan. 1, 1912					Jan. 1, 1913					1914					1915					1916				
	Jan. 1, 1910					Jan. 1, 1911					Jan. 1, 1912					Jan. 1, 1913					1914					1915					1916				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close							
Newberry drill, standard	12½	20	12½	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20							
Otis checks	14½	23	14½	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23							
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4 bleached . .	11½	18	11½	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18							
8-oz. Stark duck*	22	32	22	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32							
2.40 blue denim†	18	32½	18	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½							
Pequot, 10-4 bleached	37½	55	37½	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55							
Pepperell Standard Drill	12½	20	12½	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20							

* Beginning with year 1920, quotations are on Monarch duck instead of Stark duck.

† Beginning with year 1919, quotations are on 2.20 blue denim instead of 2.40 blue denim.

PRICES OF FINE COMBED YARN COTTON FABRICS FROM 1911 TO 1920

In cents per linear yard

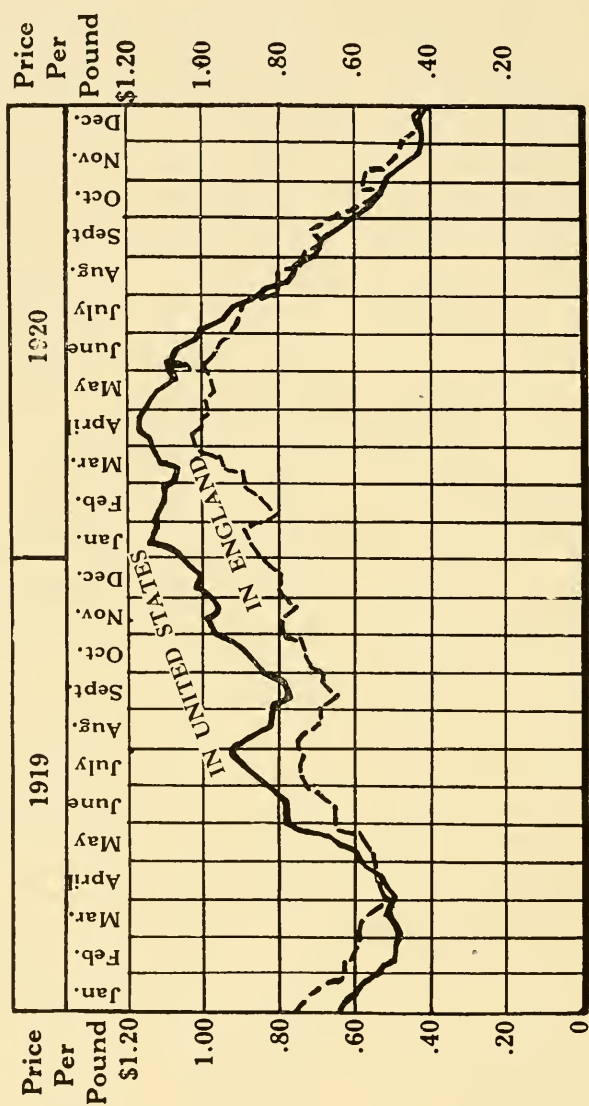
(From statistics compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION		1911				1912				1913			
		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
88 x 80	30" 11.35 yds.	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
76 x 72	40" 9.00 yds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
88 x 80	40" 8.50 yds.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
96 x 100	40" 7.25 yds.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
84 x 80	40" 10.50 yds.	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION		1914				1915				1916			
		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
88 x 80	30" 11.35 yds.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
76 x 72	40" 9.00 yds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10
88 x 80	40" 8.50 yds.	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
96 x 100	40" 7.25 yds.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
84 x 80	40" 10.50 yds.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION		1917				1918				1919				1920			
		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
88 x 80	30" 11.35 yds.	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
76 x 72	40" 9.00 yds.	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33	33	33	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13
88 x 80	40" 8.50 yds.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19	19	40	40	40	40	42	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
96 x 100	40" 7.25 yds.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	23	23	23	47	47	47	47	52	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
84 x 80	40" 10.50 yds.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	24	24	24	40	40	40	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next two pages. The solid line shows the average prices of eight fabrics in the New York market. The broken line shows the average prices of eight fabrics of approximately the same average construction in the Manchester market.

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

(Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 61 × 61, average linear yards per pound 5.4, average square yards per pound 5.06, and average number of yarn 29.4.

The English prices are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 63 × 60, average linear yards per pound 5.0, average square yards per pound 5.08, and average number of yarn 29.3.

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Manchester, England. At current exchange— demand ster- ling (cents per pound)	Per cent. that English prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
January	2	65.91	75.80	15% above
	9	64.60	74.60	15 "
	16	59.65	72.70	22 "
	23	57.26	66.80	17 "
February	30	53.91	63.20	17 "
	6	53.28	63.10	18 "
	13	50.94	61.80	21 "
	20	50.07	60.80	21 "
March	27	50.06	60.20	18 "
	6	49.52	58.71	19 "
	13	50.06	57.63	15 "
	20	51.10	55.52	8 "
April	27	50.58	50.98	1 "
	3	50.60	52.25	3 "
	10	52.46	53.35	2 "
	17	55.10	53.86	2 below
May	24	57.00	55.20	3 "
	1	59.91	55.32	8 "
	8	60.56	56.92	6 "
	15	65.48	57.04	11 "
June	20	67.61	59.39	12 "
	27	75.94	64.37	15 "
	3	79.35	65.78	17 "
	10	70.86	65.95	17 "
July	17	78.62	67.78	11 "
	24	81.35	69.01	14 "
	1	84.92	73.14	14 "
	8	86.87	73.24	16 "
August	15	90.67	75.07	17 "
	22	92.06	74.05	19 "
	29	92.18	75.70	18 "
	5	91.40	75.15	18 "
September	12	87.49	73.94	17 "
	19	82.59	70.07	15 "
	26	83.77	69.46	17 below
	2	83.67	69.59	17 "
October	9	78.39	67.72	14 "
	16	78.34	68.00	13 "
	23	80.63	68.72	15 "
	30	85.11	72.18	15 "
November	7	86.75	72.07	17 "
	14	89.04	73.23	18 "
	21	92.49	74.00	20 "
	28	95.35	77.43	19 "
December	4	98.76	79.65	19 "
	11	99.79	78.54	21 "
	18	96.67	76.92	20 "
	25	97.70	78.81	19 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND (continued)

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Manchester, England. At current exchange— demand ster- ling (cents per pound)	Per cent. that English prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
December	2	99.64	79.46	20% below
	9	102.64	79.88	22 "
	16	101.06	79.83	21 "
	23	103.47	83.14	20 "
	30	104.32	—	—
1920				
January	6	107.48	—	—
	13	113.31	—	—
	20	114.73	80.20	22 "
	27	113.61	87.02	23 "
February	3	113.60	81.33	28 "
	10	111.45	—	—
	17	110.92	85.77	23 "
	24	110.23	87.24	21 "
March	2	107.43	87.46	19 "
	9	107.43	93.21	13 "
	16	111.17	95.61	14 "
	23	112.73	98.36	13 "
	30	113.95	102.04	10 "
April	6	113.95	102.49	10 "
	13	116.37	101.81	13 "
	20	116.06	102.36	12 "
	27	116.06	99.26	14 "
May	4	115.79	99.65	14 "
	11	114.03	98.64	13 "
	18	110.51	98.10	11 "
	25	107.48	98.41	8 "
June	1	108.59	100.36	8 "
	8	100.31	98.37	10 "
	15	107.10	96.34	10 "
	22	104.65	95.86	8 "
	29	102.06	93.60	8 "
July	6	100.00	92.49	7 "
	13	95.98	91.71	4 "
	20	92.92	90.68	2 "
	27	87.95	87.48	0.5 "
August	3	83.26	81.16	2 "
	10	79.60	80.21	0.7 above
	17	76.21	78.24	2 "
	24	74.18	72.72	1 below
	31	70.51	72.31	2 above
September	7	69.15	71.58	3 "
	14	69.98	69.36	0.8 below
	21	71.40	65.30	8 "
	28	68.95	62.82	9 "
October	5	62.86	60.20	4 "
	12	58.90	57.89	2 "
	19	53.95	53.25	1 "
	26	51.92	56.29	8 above
November	2	51.64	56.05	8 "
	9	48.67	53.97	9 "
	16	45.74	49.70	9 "
	23	42.41	49.09	16 "
	30	42.40	46.63	10 "
December	7	41.68	44.25	6 "
	14	41.08	42.97	5 "
	21	41.59	42.42	2 "
	28	40.41	41.08	4 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

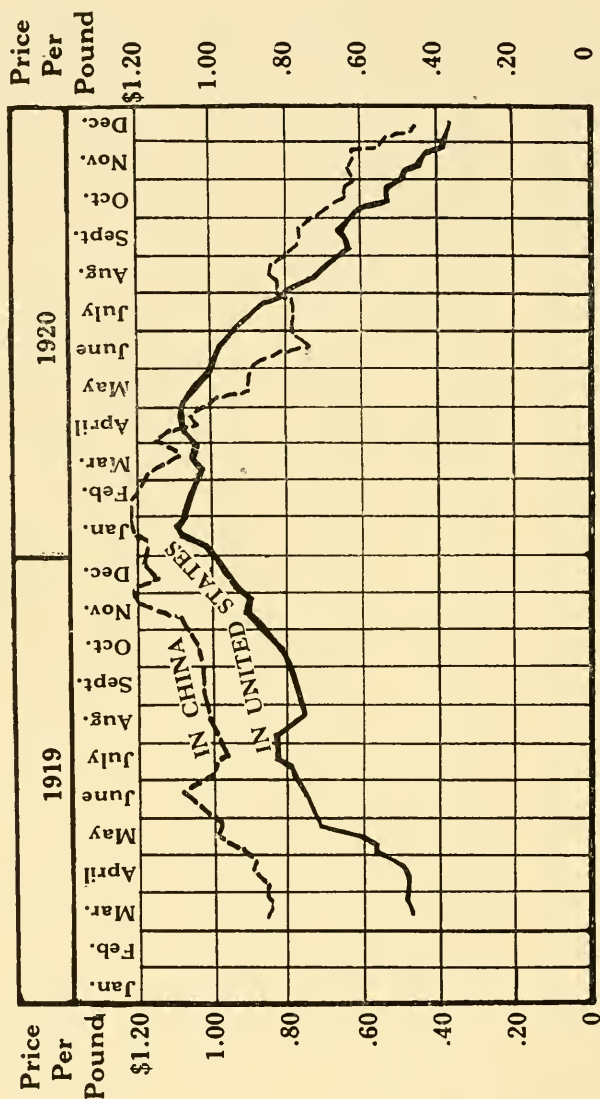
(Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 59×55, average linear yards per pound 4.63, average square yards per pound 4.41, and average number of yarn 23.8.

The Osaka prices are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 56×52, average linear yards per pound 4.19, average square yards per pound 4.19, and average number of yarn 23.8.

		New York	Osaka, Japan	
DATE		(cents per pound)	At current exchange— (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Japanese prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1920				
January	8	104.41	99.87	4.3 ^c below
	15	109.24	102.07	5.7 “
	22	109.88	100.79	8.3 “
February	29	108.14	103.67	4.1 “
	5	106.78	103.72	2.9 “
	12	105.24	105.30	.06 above
March	19	104.99	102.87	2.0 below
	26	102.85	106.42	3.5 above
	4	102.85	105.04	2.1 “
April	11	104.79	103.56	1.2 below
	18	106.49	102.00	3.4 “
	1	107.99	102.61	5.0 “
May	22	110.37	80.42	27.1 “
	13	107.95	74.57	30.9 “
	July	8	93.79	72.51	22.7 “
15		80.53	72.51	10.0 “
29		82.35	64.70	21.4 “
August	5	77.40	66.46	14.1 “
	12	74.34	65.04	11.3 “
	19	71.02	64.90	8.6 “
September	26	70.23	64.07	8.8 “
	2	67.82	64.54	4.8 “
	30	64.02	50.08	21.8 “
October	7	61.02	46.58	23.7 “
	21	52.73	48.45	8.1 “
	28	51.82	53.58	3.3 above
November	4	49.54	54.01	9.0 “
	11	47.28	54.84	16.0 “
	25	40.87	50.14	22.7 “
December	2	40.57	45.85	13.0 “

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next two pages. The solid line shows the average prices of four fabrics in the New York market. The broken line shows the average prices of four fabrics of approximately the same average construction in the Shanghai market.

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of four fabrics with an average construction of 48×49 , average linear yards per pound 6.08, average square yards per pound 5.49, and average number of yarn 24.4.

The Shanghai prices are the average prices of four fabrics with an average construction of 64×63 , average linear yards per pound 4.16, average square yards per pound 4.41, and average number of yarn 24.8.

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Shanghai At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Shanghai prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
March	13	47.45	86.40	82% above
	20	48.13	85.76	78 "
	27	48.13	86.66	80 "
April	3	48.13	86.11	79 "
	17	50.30	90.03	79 "
	24	53.04	89.82	69 "
May	1	57.09	91.82	61 "
	8	57.76	93.90	63 "
	15	61.14	98.11	60 "
	29	71.28	97.16	36 "
June	19	75.26	108.77	45 "
July	3	78.16	100.59	29 "
	10	79.62	100.25	26 "
	17	83.32	96.86	16 "
August	7	84.24	99.50	18 "
	21	76.34	101.57	33 "
October	16	81.12	104.88	29 "
November	13	91.48	110.04	20 "
	20	90.30	120.05	33 "
December	4	94.43	123.30	31 "
	11	96.28	115.67	20 "
	25	98.83	119.35	21 "
1920				
January	1	100.21	118.94	19 "
	8	102.57	117.00	14 "
	15	107.80	120.24	11 "
	22	110.43	121.80	10 "
	29	109.50	121.92	11 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA (continued)

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Shanghai At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Shanghai prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1920				
February	5	108.37	122.16	13% above
March	4	103.79	116.32	12 "
	11	103.40	114.87	11 "
	18	105.15	109.16	4 "
	25	105.35	112.62	7 "
April	1	105.74	115.89	10 "
	8	107.41	111.32	4 "
	15	108.78	105.13	3 below
	22	109.55	106.44	3 "
	29	109.55	103.93	5 "
May	6	108.58	98.71	9 "
	13	106.51	90.50	15 "
June	3	100.71	88.77	12 "
	17	98.91	74.85	24 "
July	1	93.81	79.93	14 "
	8	91.96	79.37	13 "
	22	86.12	79.33	7 "
	29	82.03	82.22	0.2 above
August	5	78.86	82.80	5 "
	12	74.87	84.80	13 "
	19	70.53	84.15	19 "
	26	69.31	82.11	18 "
September	2	64.90	78.01	20 "
	9	64.90	77.45	19 "
	16	66.37	77.19	16 "
	30	64.06	74.46	16 "
October	7	60.85	68.61	13 "
	14	54.85	65.71	20 "
	21	53.31	64.87	22 "
	28	51.32	63.51	24 "
November	4	48.76	64.64	33 "
	11	45.13	63.49	41 "
	18	42.78	62.90	47 "
	25	39.43	56.96	45 "
December	2	39.70	52.35	32 "
	9	38.13	46.18	21 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA

(Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of six fabrics with an average construction of 61×62, average linear yards per pound 4.4, average square yards per pound 4.6, and average number of yarn 27.5.

The Calcutta prices are the average prices of six fabrics with an average construction of 69×64, average linear yards per pound 4.3, average square yards per pound 4.4, and average number of yarn 27.8.

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Calcutta At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Calcutta prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
January	9	64.01	75.14	17% above
	16	58.61	75.14	28 "
	23	57.39	74.11	29 "
	30	53.42	74.11	39 "
February	6	52.87	71.91	36 "
	13	50.85	70.88	39 "
	20	49.82	69.35	39 "
	27	50.80	69.35	37 "
March	6	49.19	68.33	39 "
	13	50.20	68.33	36 "
	20	50.68	68.33	35 "
	27	50.51	70.74	40 "
April	3	50.33	70.74	41 "
	10	52.53	70.74	35 "
	17	55.43	70.74	28 "
	24	56.91	72.77	28 "
May	1	59.84	74.80	25 "
	8	60.23	74.80	24 "
	15	64.52	74.80	16 "
	22	71.65	74.80	4 "
	29	79.24	74.80	6 below
June	5	79.70	74.80	7 "
	12	78.84	74.80	5 "
	19	79.02	86.90	10 above
	26	83.77	88.30	5 "
July	3	86.87	89.02	2 "
	10	88.58	90.72	2 "
	17	91.45	93.18	2 "
	24	91.84	93.18	1 "
	31	91.65	88.73	3 below
August	7	88.79	88.73	No difference
	14	85.61	88.73	4% above
	21	81.06	94.29	16 "
	28	83.09	93.18	12 "
September	4	80.31	94.05	17 "
	11	77.49	95.03	23 "
	18	78.99	94.74	20 "
	25	82.31	92.85	13 "
October	9	86.64	94.68	9 "
	16	91.02	98.64	8 "
	23	91.93	97.31	6 "
	30	95.04	99.34	5 "
November	6	98.62	98.27	1 below
	13	97.87	100.60	3 above
	20	94.35	100.60	7 "
	27	98.04	100.44	2 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA (continued)

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Calcutta At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Calcutta prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
December	4	101.12	102.27	1% above
	11	102.49	102.15	No difference
	18	102.49	101.35	1% below
1920				
January	8	110.16	103.95	6 "
	15	115.27	101.55	12 "
	22	116.00	100.41	13 "
	29	112.77	100.41	11 "
February	5	110.65	106.12	4 "
	12	108.02	111.83	4 above
	19	107.91	110.11	2 "
	26	104.33	103.84	5 below
March	4	103.56	103.84	No difference
	11	106.79	107.26	" "
	18	109.04	98.13	10% below
	25	110.52	105.55	4 "
	31	110.91	108.69	2 "
April	8	112.01	113.25	1 above
	15	112.02	109.90	2 below
	22	111.77	108.69	3 "
	29	111.56	105.67	5 "
May	6	111.20	102.81	8 "
	13	109.00	100.47	8 "
	20	105.33	101.15	4 "
	27	102.74	99.00	4 "
June	3	103.62	103.15	0.4 "
	10	104.68	100.54	4 "
	17	101.67	92.48	9 "
	24	98.60	90.22	8 "
July	1	95.66	90.22	6 "
	8	92.37	91.29	1 "
	15	88.79	91.29	3 above
	22	85.08	89.80	5 "
	29	79.08	88.33	12 "
August	5	76.42	88.33	16 "
	12	72.97	86.62	19 "
	19	70.45	86.62	23 "
	26	69.58	81.21	17 "
September	2	66.22	81.81	23 "
	9	65.20	83.00	27 "
	16	67.95	83.00	22 "
	23	67.33	80.03	19 "
	30	63.64	77.81	22 "
October	7	58.06	71.77	24 "
	14	53.68	68.30	27 "
November	4	49.48	67.44	36 "
	11	46.05	69.52	51 "
	18	42.82	69.52	62 "
	25	41.00	65.59	60 "
December	2	41.07	63.91	56 "
	9	40.52	58.86	45 "

EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH BY GREAT BRITAIN

Returns through 1919 are in Running Yards, Returns for 1920 are in Square Yards
(From statistics compiled by British Board of Trade)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	568,228,500	559,603,500	618,912,700	688,105,100	319,141,800	424,103,500	499,181,000	400,611,000	219,700,500	114,757,300
February	320,097,500	180,522,100	564,666,100	583,151,600	300,082,300	416,781,500	330,124,800	361,002,300	232,012,100	311,020,200
March	620,601,500	622,311,100	560,095,000	500,375,000	352,135,100	421,720,500	414,337,500	302,075,300	195,864,200	307,118,700
April	521,053,600	524,431,000	587,552,800	531,008,000	380,715,800	400,117,000	317,149,500	302,365,000	268,458,700	431,838,300
May	544,544,700	569,364,600	606,254,300	572,913,100	473,731,000	500,837,000	471,597,300	393,216,900	258,426,800	448,251,000
June	519,366,500	519,366,500	615,557,600	569,504,000	434,116,100	500,831,000	305,504,200	361,216,500	303,583,100	405,183,500
July	499,866,700	635,366,000	638,711,100	628,775,700	438,767,100	470,006,200	300,087,600	288,617,700	279,180,500	365,109,600
August	577,899,500	611,782,100	570,216,500	513,071,600	487,760,300	424,317,100	469,083,000	267,610,600	337,182,400	362,535,000
September	523,397,400	669,621,300	618,972,500	574,358,500	400,863,500	461,097,500	420,143,300	277,709,000	277,792,700	382,138,600
October	580,381,500	669,185,300	610,077,100	576,174,500	397,323,200	386,238,100	382,871,100	246,119,200	393,662,500	341,092,100
November	560,081,500	598,045,600	593,659,100	596,060,000	348,847,200	340,500,000	394,487,100	233,769,900	376,620,000	341,092,100
December	517,203,800	554,379,000	539,692,300	276,015,100	374,209,300	499,366,300	332,911,500	267,148,900	392,862,900	248,045,800
Total	6,653,613,900	6,012,692,800	7,075,548,400	5,735,854,700	4,748,094,600	5,354,503,900	4,979,076,000	3,695,772,100	3,528,756,500	4,436,557,500

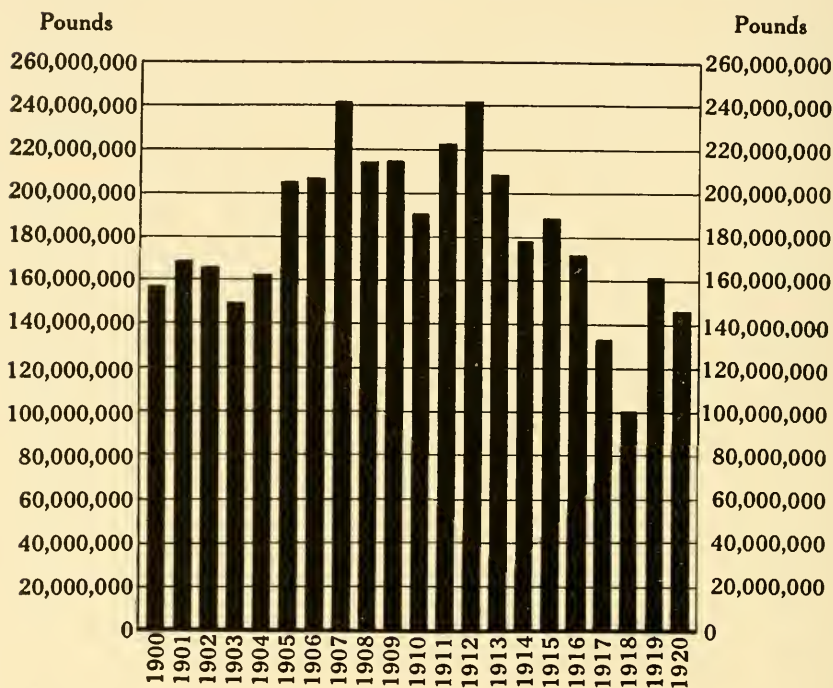
EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN BY GREAT BRITAIN

Expressed in Pounds

(From statistics compiled by British Board of Trade)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	19,530,100	20,633,300	19,003,300	19,056,000	13,830,300	13,634,300	13,773,700	8,757,400	9,013,400	16,458,900
February	17,593,700	20,383,300	16,701,100	19,074,100	10,118,600	15,763,200	10,158,200	6,020,000	9,106,000	11,092,700
March	22,119,800	23,701,500	17,212,000	19,824,300	15,553,100	13,440,200	10,885,700	9,029,000	12,094,200	10,072,200
April	17,543,800	19,003,500	18,578,000	19,692,500	10,039,300	13,657,500	8,459,000	7,117,400	10,005,500	11,100,200
May	18,651,000	20,869,900	17,776,700	20,234,300	19,318,500	17,202,000	10,423,800	8,014,200	10,050,500	11,286,000
June	16,779,700	19,091,300	19,086,700	19,866,000	18,599,600	17,094,300	12,266,300	16,715,000	13,681,300	14,800,700
July	14,852,100	20,621,800	16,620,200	19,866,000	13,052,200	14,686,500	14,073,400	9,036,000	15,026,000	15,320,800
August	19,288,800	20,870,200	15,998,100	8,610,800	13,429,500	15,011,800	16,787,300	8,866,700	15,026,000	12,933,700
September	15,828,000	18,009,500	15,734,400	9,668,100	10,205,700	14,251,100	13,429,500	6,862,300	12,017,000	11,588,500
October	21,803,200	22,515,500	19,059,100	8,618,500	13,711,300	13,541,200	19,484,200	7,402,100	14,252,200	16,376,500
November	20,706,400	18,025,200	18,247,600	9,547,000	14,493,500	15,182,500	8,457,000	9,425,200	13,001,000	11,002,000
December	18,631,300	18,314,300	17,207,100	9,966,000	14,835,400	11,225,200	8,019,600	8,730,000	14,563,700	7,716,700
Total	223,857,600	243,954,300	210,175,500	178,527,800	188,178,700	172,192,800	133,153,400	101,793,700	102,665,500	137,542,900

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN BY GREAT BRITAIN



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the exports of cotton yarn by Great Britain. The statistics are in terms of pounds. The years are calendar years. The statistics were compiled by the British Board of Trade

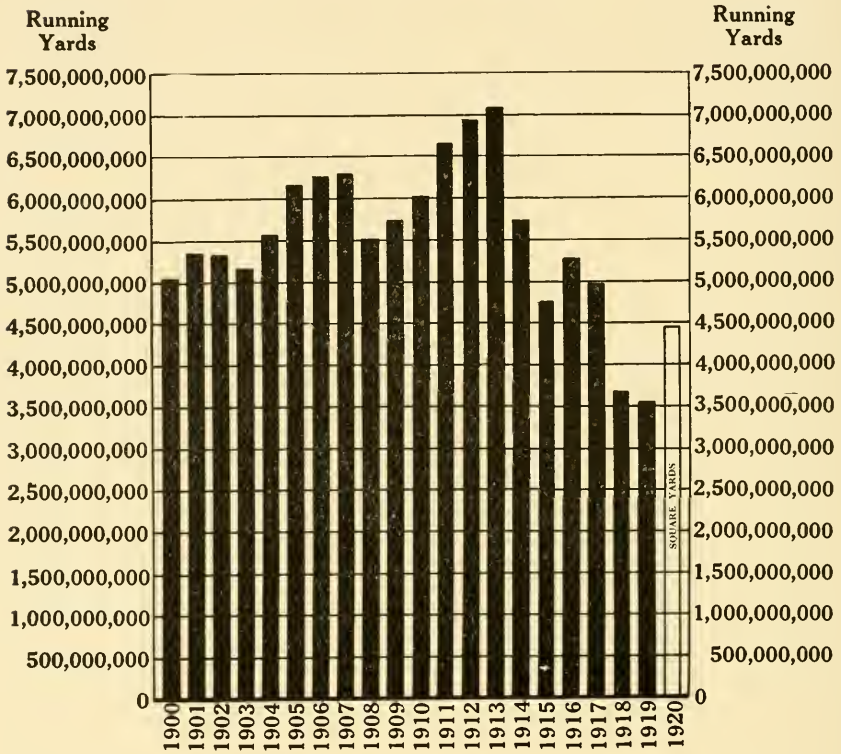
EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN BY GREAT BRITAIN

Expressed in Pounds

(From statistics compiled by the British Board of Trade)

Year	Exports
1900	158,272,900
1901	169,658,000
1902	166,360,900
1903	150,758,100
1904	163,901,400
1905	205,100,500
1906	207,378,700
1907	241,076,700
1908	214,762,200
1909	215,223,400
1910	191,694,500
1911	223,857,600
1912	243,954,300
1913	210,175,500
1914	178,527,800
1915	188,178,700
1916	172,192,800
1917	133,153,400
1918	101,793,700
1919	162,665,800
1920	147,542,900

EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH BY GREAT BRITAIN



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the exports of cotton cloth in the piece by Great Britain. The statistics for 1900 to 1919 inclusive are in running yards; those for 1920 are in square yards. The years are calendar years. The statistics were compiled by the British Board of Trade.

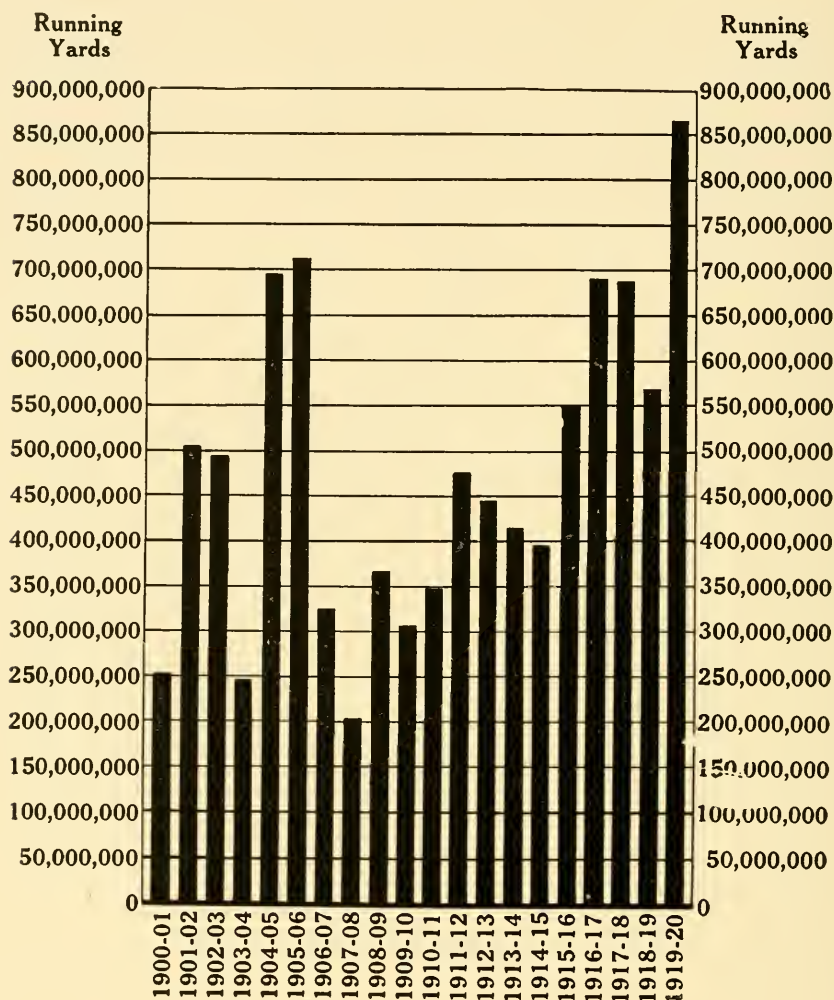
EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH BY GREAT BRITAIN

(The statistics for 1900 to 1919 inclusive are in running yards; those for 1920 are in square yards)

(From statistics compiled by the British Board of Trade)

Year	Exports
1900	5,031,727,000
1901	5,364,600,000
1902	5,331,552,200
1903	5,157,315,500
1904	5,591,822,600
1905	6,196,783,000
1906	6,260,771,900
1907	6,297,707,400
1908	5,530,808,900
1909	5,722,158,500
1910	6,018,454,140
1911	6,653,613,900
1912	6,912,625,800
1913	7,075,548,400
1914	5,735,854,700
1915	4,745,734,600
1916	5,255,503,900
1917	4,979,076,900
1918	3,695,772,100
1919	3,528,756,600
1920	4,436,557,500

EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH FROM THE UNITED STATES



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the exports of cotton cloth in the piece, expressed in running yards, from the United States, during years ending June 30th. The statistics were compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

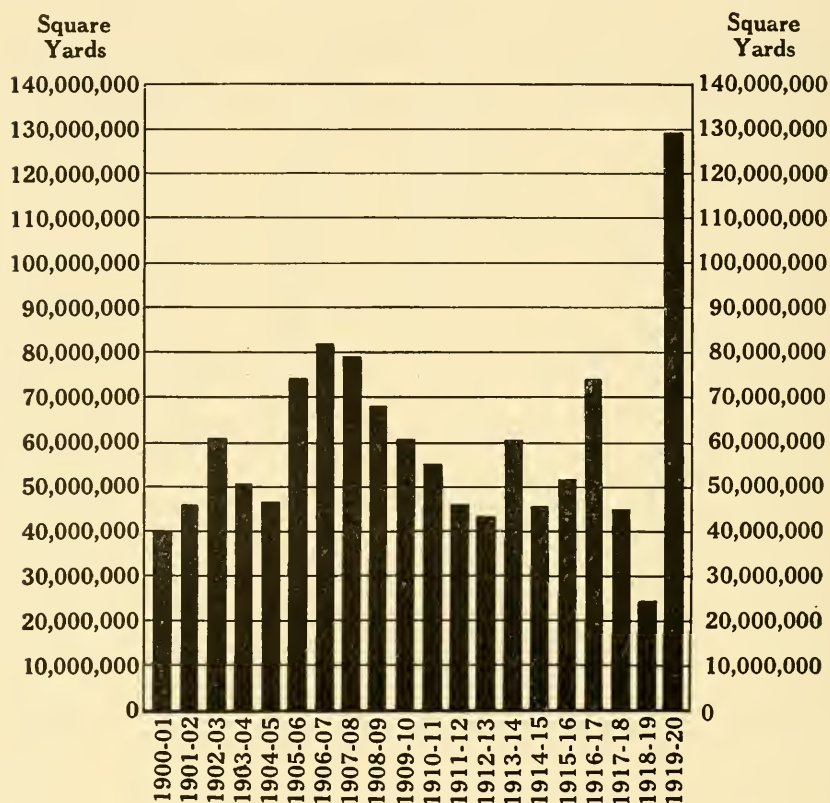
EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH

In Terms of Running Yards

(From statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce)

Year	Exports
1900-1901	251,503,351
1901-1902	504,773,813
1902-1903	495,379,197
1903-1904	247,380,737
1904-1905	694,500,715
1905-1906	711,493,054
1906-1907	326,340,329
1907-1908	205,994,812
1908-1909	367,631,542
1909-1910	309,911,304
1910-1911	346,590,169
1911-1912	476,778,499
1912-1913	444,729,241
1913-1914	414,860,013
1914-1915	396,944,195
1915-1916	550,571,720
1916-1917	690,193,896
1917-1918	684,927,075
1918-1919	570,302,799
1919-1920	867,292,647

IMPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH INTO THE UNITED STATES



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the imports of cotton cloth in the piece, expressed in square yards, into the United States during years ending June 30. The statistics were compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

IMPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

In Terms of Square Yards

(From statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce)

Year	Imports
1900-1901	40,763,027
1901-1902	46,212,325
1902-1903	61,320,192
1903-1904	51,448,203
1904-1905	47,519,370
1905-1906	74,657,229
1906-1907	82,640,331
1907-1908	79,485,524
1908-1909	68,376,608
1909-1910	61,947,101
1910-1911	55,535,160
1911-1912	46,710,473
1912-1913	43,637,361
1913-1914	61,633,329
1914-1915	46,799,419
1915-1916	52,446,385
1916-1917	74,012,978
1917-1918	45,015,423
1918-1919	24,474,101
1919-1920	129,185,989

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of quantity

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

This table embraces only those classes of goods which can be expressed in units of quantity. It does not include, necessarily, other classes which cannot be so expressed. The table on imports expressed in terms of value includes all the imports of manufactures of cotton.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cotton thread and yarn:										
Thread and carded yarns, warps, or warp yarn, on beams, in skeins, etc. (lbs.)	7,070,150	7,631,446	6,436,613	6,650,146	6,041,854	9,039,434	9,281,264	3,036,481	3,861,968	10,620,645
Spool thread and crochet, darlings, and embroidery cotton (100 yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,938,565	83,331,072
Cloths:										
Unbleached (sq. yds.)	3,856,389	4,370,131	3,666,363	3,728,821	4,072,746	11,533,599	10,867,736	6,587,806	10,732,411	50,408,634
Bleached (sq. yds.)	14,112,700	11,682,279	13,626,440	17,491,168	13,630,472	14,534,086	12,553,902	5,938,830	9,454,881	23,923,795
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (sq. yds.)	33,762,041	29,445,517	29,279,786	41,052,024	25,047,452	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed in the piece (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	24,460,857	27,153,613	11,866,779	11,577,432	88,716,021
Printed (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	5,011,711	4,153,755	2,606,832	3,725,381	13,071,021
All other (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	10,857,385	10,328,066	5,839,319	3,263,310	14,006,804
Total cloths (sq. yds.)	52,031,130	45,497,927	46,563,568	62,272,013	42,750,670	66,406,638	65,206,862	32,830,569	40,753,451	140,788,365
Handkerchiefs or mufflers (doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744,400	4,022,424
Laces, embroideries, etc., and articles made thereof (except wearing apparel):	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,586,001	24,889,080
Embroideries, including edgings, insertings, and galloons (yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	362,318	1,426,368
Lace window curtains (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laces and lace articles, including lace edgings, insertings, and galloons:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand-made (yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,680,254	5,077,856
All other (yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209,093,548	215,586,125
Plushes, velvets, corduroys and other pile fabrics (sq. yds.)	5,327,686	4,947,085	5,071,153	3,484,003	2,096,729	4,227,528	2,219,711	357,603	433,335	1,038,664
Tapestries and Jacquard figured upholstery goods (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,244,506	0,280,593
Waste or flocks (lbs.)	49,258,534	37,541,144	38,105,858	10,139,522	16,003,487	20,915,740	15,038,754	1,207,336	2,124,663	9,090,707
Wearing apparel:										
Knit goods:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloves (doz. pairs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181,239	386,114
Stockings, hose and half hose (doz. pairs)	2,385,428	2,322,951	2,048,118	2,017,590	848,349	57,927	51,307	116,310	65,955	228,285
All other knit goods (doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,850	21,951

NOTE.—Where no figures are given for the earlier years (as for Spool Thread and Crochet, Darning and Embroidery Cotton prior to 1910) the items were either not compiled or not separately classified in those years. If compiled, they were grouped with other items shown in the table. It should not be assumed that there were no imports of such items because no figures were given for these items separately.

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of value
(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cotton thread and yarn: Thread and carded yarns, warps, or warp yarns, on beams, in skeins, etc. Spool thread and crochet darning, and embroidery cotton	\$4,230,305	\$4,300,214	\$3,824,455	\$4,035,320	\$3,315,350	\$7,378,667	\$10,301,324	\$6,338,487	\$7,031,356	\$5,418,106
Cloths:										
Unbleached	424,354	409,369	472,527	484,205	303,414	1,203,015	1,664,726	2,223,662	5,402,862	13,748,108
Bleached	2,307,589	2,008,578	2,604,226	2,950,442	2,023,706	2,446,687	2,533,201	1,806,397	3,318,075	9,108,582
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed in the piece	5,761,220	5,108,243	5,845,461	7,518,617	4,219,123	5,595,204	8,226,795	4,575,846	5,259,012	16,787,812
Printed	—	—	—	—	—	1,020,096	1,674,109	940,538	1,650,793	6,006,101
All other	—	—	—	—	—	1,727,730	2,134,323	2,011,288	2,036,001	5,956,054
Total cloths	\$8,553,172	\$7,016,100	\$5,022,214	\$10,058,064	\$6,636,333	\$11,094,022	\$15,031,247	\$11,648,031	\$17,664,093	\$31,753,747
Handkerchiefs or mufflers	—	448,064	482,371	331,272	243,722	502,154	1,287,855	1,066,896	1,595,277	3,677,779
Laces, embroideries, etc., and articles made thereof (ex- cept wearing apparel)	36,005,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product of the Philippine Is- lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	05-049	132,073
Embroideries, including edg- ings, insertings, and galloons	—	43,480,100	11,620,092	7,000,830	7,488,800	4,917,027	1,750,010	501,725	637,753	2,501,362
Lace window-curtains and Laces and lace articles, includ- ing lace edgings, insertings, and galloons:	—	770,045	750,362	604,657	423,368	571,410	300,077	142,011	104,520	1,008,744
Hand-made	—	1,114,673	431,280	114,218	41,770	440,870	774,087	305,340	925,668	1,021,173
All other	16,737,184	17,431,810	15,374,595	10,220,030	10,452,410	10,452,410	6,800,933	4,048,602	7,702,408	12,093,224
Nets or nettings	—	776,737	1,368,750	1,327,870	1,471,924	2,777,470	1,552,557	1,944,449	2,460,038	1,916,001
Veils or veillings	—	61,710	43,034	28,724	8,727	22,039	12,047	8,803	23,811	69,681
All other	—	5,009,330	2,572,986	1,138,484	688,452	1,230,858	1,786,553	960,538	1,858,329	5,597,861
Total laces, etc.	\$36,005,819	\$38,099,887	\$44,231,253	\$26,378,288	\$10,753,031	\$20,451,084	\$12,995,494	\$8,872,428	\$13,009,116	\$24,300,149
Plushes, velvets, corduroys, and other pile fabrics	2,428,804	2,788,053	2,527,152	1,767,769	1,418,690	2,018,593	1,544,141	354,356	593,147	1,115,295
Tapestries and Jacquard figured upholstery goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426,550	3,355,811
Waste or hocks	2,578,457	1,759,003	1,759,803	972,157	686,535	1,471,951	935,487	94,123	210,878	802,512
Wearing apparel: Product of the Philippine Is- lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,796,634	7,349,452
Knit Goods:										
Gloves	—	—	2,610,222	2,543,839	900,442	135,721	118,493	—	395,854	1,345,637
Stockings, hose, half hose	3,073,665	2,923,601	915,686	3,271,804	1,052,123	636,174	400,100	1,150,799	379,778	968,849
All other knit goods	520,059	440,101	915,686	5,815,733	2,861,505	771,865	587,593	1,201,402	842,200	2,440,486
Total knit goods	3,593,724	3,363,822	3,033,878	1,501,117	1,182,668	1,797,325	1,030,325	2,351,003	1,638,534	3,445,400
All other wearing apparel	3,410,892	4,023,878	4,049,972	4,501,117	1,182,668	1,797,325	1,030,325	2,351,003	1,638,534	3,445,400
All other manufactures of cotton	4,034,821	5,489,025	6,030,414	8,612,263	6,075,427	7,393,819	8,035,582	7,632,500	4,122,079	10,177,000
Total manufactures of cotton	\$63,804,094	\$67,978,226	\$65,359,542	\$60,312,013	\$42,472,291	\$53,751,310	\$53,825,208	\$30,868,295	\$52,649,218	\$137,431,814

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of quantity

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

This table embraces only those classes of goods which can be expressed in units of quantity. It does not include, necessarily, other classes which cannot be so expressed. The table on exports expressed in terms of value includes all the exports of manufactures of cotton.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cloths (running yards):										
Duck:										
Unbleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,398,833	5,007,520	9,128,503	13,103,185
Bleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,458,643	2,254,458	4,260,404	4,840,554
Colored	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,493,547	731,388	1,301,202	1,570,616
All other Cloths:										
Unbleached	214,154,730	221,160,846	245,916,185	125,050,257	209,098,108	161,057,402	125,310,773	73,436,891	142,885,303	138,358,072
Bleached	32,212,623	43,322,108	40,430,206	39,021,824	69,914,086	86,033,815	143,108,426	99,227,003	120,340,050	181,415,527
Colored	163,832,848	199,770,172	180,330,801	161,805,808	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed	-	-	-	-	98,181,200	142,506,810	183,295,059	139,768,162	137,665,935	159,132,852
Dyed in the piece	-	-	-	-	38,740,820	48,286,707	105,410,079	133,174,426	150,051,800	178,481,420
Dyed in the yarn	-	-	-	-	101,503,188	181,771,162	195,037,632	90,484,726	105,304,039	138,824,996
Total cloths	410,200,201	464,253,126	466,677,252	326,477,889	518,338,302	620,255,896	764,621,892	544,174,574	683,045,326	818,820,522
Mill Waste (pounds)										
Rags (except paper stock) (lbs.)	51,855,853	74,900,010	77,059,287	58,750,031	44,789,174	47,420,205	62,259,352	46,868,332	57,317,920	57,877,150
Hosiery (dozen pairs)	-	-	10,325,793	10,747,910	5,810,034	2,661,566	4,975,111	5,024,029	6,184,533	6,817,937
Yarn (pounds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,477,338	11,575,655	11,575,655
								13,355,800	20,090,124	21,090,399

NOTE.—Where no figures are given for the earlier years (as for Unbleached, Bleached, and Colored Duck prior to 1917) the items were either not compiled or not separately classified in those years. If compiled, they were grouped with other items shown in the table. It should not be assumed that there were no exports of such items because no figures are given for these items separately.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of value

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Blankets and comforts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,408,163	\$3,551,511	\$5,106,387
Duck:										
Unbleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,235,424	3,430,806	7,469,640	10,755,053
Colored	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,002,157	1,234,330	3,037,108	2,084,248
All other cloths:							471,781	312,067	718,083	882,717
Unbleached	\$15,230,303	\$14,042,869	\$17,093,110	\$6,377,464	\$17,631,374	\$16,786,683	11,787,668	11,830,027	23,501,461	32,028,971
Bleached	2,330,000	3,359,272	3,186,148	3,250,848	4,822,465	7,701,565	17,661,781	19,000,086	26,213,748	50,872,284
Colored	10,710,728	12,550,514	11,078,215	11,001,287	5,616,204	10,156,865	18,550,148	21,628,277	23,205,092	38,488,742
Printed	-	-	-	-	3,360,508	5,213,038	15,460,089	30,073,042	40,605,093	58,854,401
Dyed in the piece	-	-	-	-	7,272,941	18,101,709	26,281,686	19,018,808	27,005,072	43,261,762
Dyed in the yarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cloths	\$38,280,031	\$30,858,655	\$32,257,482	\$23,635,509	\$38,733,582	\$58,044,850	\$95,480,607	\$107,510,333	\$151,007,817	\$238,220,282
Laces and embroideries	-	-	108,462	264,204	382,443	771,742	1,614,209	1,569,322	1,731,075	1,620,490
Mill waste	-	-	4,850,341	3,813,688	3,051,800	4,804,771	9,005,416	9,488,664	12,411,794	12,368,596
Rags (except paper stock)	-	-	517,154	461,207	227,608	186,395	245,419	342,419	515,754	641,557
Thread, sewing, crochet, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824,776	4,367,762	4,471,017
Wearing apparel:										
Collars and cuffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,227	771,210	816,142
Corsets	-	-	2,282,780	1,882,445	1,037,742	2,204,055	1,552,161	1,923,078	2,880,858	3,583,707
Knit goods	-	2,251,025	2,685,231	6,423,715	16,870,857	22,721,821	15,008,880	-	-	-
Hosiery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,258,474	26,882,566	37,870,655
Underwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,807,486	8,602,203	14,007,830
All other knit goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945,833	1,558,995	2,510,558
All other wearing apparel	6,020,650	7,092,101	6,172,376	6,438,521	16,321,950	12,072,010	10,521,324	6,181,308	10,082,218	17,724,523
For men and boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,015,130	3,664,724	4,512,235
For women and children	605,090	666,107	745,013	900,634	3,610,912	5,645,815	6,583,081	8,416,604	14,488,650	20,014,910
All other	5,670,667	6,762,670	5,809,528	6,263,500	14,687,403	22,717,212	18,897,530	10,380,570	20,657,978	38,493,121
Total manufactures of cotton	\$45,686,591	\$52,450,888	\$55,519,267	\$59,092,093	\$93,833,456	\$120,340,571	\$158,818,816	\$181,020,486	\$273,115,794	\$402,070,617

NOTE.—Where no figures are given for the earlier years (as for Blankets and Comforts for the years prior to 1918) the items were either not compiled, or not separately classified in those years. If compiled, they were grouped with other items shown in the table. It should not be assumed that there were no exports of such items because no figures are given for these items separately.

Conversely, figures for certain classes of goods (as for All Other Cloths, Colored, after 1914) are discontinued when this classification is broken up into several sub-classifications. All Other Cloths, Colored, being subdivided into Printed, Dyed in the Piece, and Dyed in the Yarn.

GENERAL INDEX

- Acreage of cotton, see "Cotton Acreage"
- Alexandria:
 - Exports of cotton from, 68, 69
 - Receipts of cotton at, 66
 - Stocks of cotton at, 67
- American takings of cotton, see "Cotton takings, of American by American mills"
- American-Egyptian cotton:
 - Acreage of, 35
 - Production of, 35
- China, prices of cloth in, 160-162
- Cloth Exports:
 - By Great Britain, 165, 168, 169
 - By United States, 170, 171
- Cloth Imports by United States, 172-175
- Cloth Prices:
 - Compared with prices of other commodities, 133
 - Of domestics, 154
 - Of fine fabrics, 155
 - Of gray cloths, 136-147
 - Of print cloths, 152, 153
 - Of stable fabrics, 148-151
 - In United States and China, 160-162
 - In United States and England, 156-158
 - In United States and India, 163, 164
 - In United States and Japan, 159
- Commercial crops of American cotton, 33, 34
- Condition reports of cotton crops, see "Cotton Condition Reports"
- Consumption of cotton, see "Cotton Consumption"
- Cost of mill building and equipment, 91-94
- Cotton acreage:
 - In Egypt, 40, 41, 54, 55
 - In India, 40, 41, 52, 53
 - In United States, 40, 41, 44
- Cotton, American-Egyptian, 35
- Cotton condition reports:
 - American, 46-48
 - Egyptian, 43
- Cotton consumption:
 - In United States, 82-86
 - In World, 78, 79, 90
- Cotton crop estimates, American, 45
- Cotton, Egyptian, 22-24, 40-43, 54-56, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85, 108-110
- Cotton exports:
 - From Alexandria, 68, 69
 - From United States, 57-59, 82, 83
- Cotton, extra-staple:
 - Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, in United States, 35
 - Production of, in World, 23
- Cotton, forecasts of American crop, 45
- Cotton ginnings, 36, 37
- Cotton, imports of, into United States, 56
- Cotton, Indian, 22-24, 40-43, 52, 53, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85
- Cotton, into-sight movement of American, 62, 64, 65
- Cotton, long-staple:
 - Production of, in United States, 35
 - Production of, in World, 23
- Cotton, prices of, 103-127, 134, 135
- Cotton production:
 - In Egypt, 22-24, 54, 55
 - In India, 22-24, 52, 53
 - In United States, 22-24, 32-36
 - In World, 20-24
- Cotton receipts:
 - At Alexandria, 66
 - At United States ports, 60
- Cotton, Sea Island, 34, 108, 110
- Cotton stocks:
 - At Alexandria, 67
 - In Great Britain, 73
 - In United States, 70, 71, 72, 74, 80
 - At United States ports, 72
 - In World (spinners' stocks), 80, 81
 - In World (visible supply), 75
- Cotton supply and distribution in United States, 87
- Cotton, takings of American:
 - By American mills, 63
 - By Southern mills, 60
 - By World, 61
- Cotton, World's visible supply: 75
- Cotton yield per acre:
 - In Egypt, 42, 43, 55
 - In India, 42, 43, 52, 53
 - In United States, 41-43
- Cotton cloth, see "Cloth"
- Cotton crops, review of last ten American, 25-31
- Cotton manufactures, see "Manufactures of Cotton"
- Cotton seed:
 - Crushed, 38
 - Exported, 39
 - Prices, 111
 - Production, 38
 - Products obtained from, 38
 - Values of crops and exports, 39
- Cotton trade in 1920, Review of, 7-20
- Cotton yarn, see "Yarn"
- Dividends of New Bedford and Fall River mills, 107
- Domestics, prices of, 154
- Egyptian cotton, 22-24, 40-43, 54-56, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85, 108-110
- England, prices of cloth in, 156-158
- Estimates of crop, see "Cotton, forecasts of American crop"
- Exports of cotton, see "Cotton Exports"
- Exports of cotton cloth, see "Cloth Exports"
- Exports of cotton yarn, see "Yarn Exports"
- Extra-staple cotton:
 - Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, in United States, 35
 - Production of, in World, 23
- Fall River, wages in, 98, 99
- Forecasts of crop, see "Cotton, forecasts of American crop"
- Freight rates on cotton, New York to Liverpool, 55
- Frosts, dates of, in United States cotton belt, 49-51
- Ginneries in United States, 39
- Ginnings of cotton, see "Cotton Ginnings"
- Grades, average, of American cotton crops, 37
- Gray cloths, see "Cloths"
- Great Britain:
 - Cloth, exports of, 165, 168, 169
 - Yarn, exports of, 165-167
- Imports of cotton, see "Cotton Imports"
- Imports of cotton cloth, see "Cloth Imports"
- Imports of cotton yarn, see "Yarn Imports"
- India, prices of cloth in, 163-164
- Indian cotton, 22-24, 40-43, 52, 53, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85

- Into-sight movement of American cotton, 62, 64, 65
- Japan, prices of cloth in, 159
- Lancashire, wages in, 102
- Linters:
- Consumption of, in United States, 85
 - Exports of, by United States, 58
 - Production of, in United States, 33, 38
 - Stocks of, in United States, 74
- Location of mills in United States, frontispiece
- Long-staple cotton:
- Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, in World, 23
 - Production of, in United States, 35
- Looms, in Southern states, 97
- Manufactures of cotton:
- Exports by United States, 176-177
 - Imports by United States, 174-175
- Mill building and equipment, cost of, 91-94
- New Bedford, wages in, 101
- Prices of cotton, see "Cotton Prices"
- Prices of cotton cloth, see "Cloth Prices"
- Prices of cotton yarn, see "Yarn Prices"
- Print cloths, see "Cloths"
- Production of cotton, see "Cotton Production"
- Sea Island cotton:
- Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, 34
- Southern states:
- Looms in, 97
 - Mills in, 97
 - Spindles in, 88, 89, 96
 - Takings of cotton by mills in, 60
- Spindles:
- In United States, 88, 89, 95, 96
 - In World, 77, 94
- Stocks of cotton, see "Cotton Stocks"
- Supply and distribution of cotton in United States, 87
- Takings of American cotton:
- By mills in Southern states, 60
 - By mills in United States, 63
 - By mills in World, 61
- Visible supply of cotton in World, 75
- Wages:
- In Fall River, 98, 99
 - In Lancashire, 102
 - In New Bedford, 101
 - In United States, 100
- World:
- Cotton consumption of, 78, 79, 90
 - Cotton production of, 20-24
 - Long-staple cotton production of, 23
 - Spindles of, 77, 94
 - Takings of American cotton, 61
 - Visible supply of cotton, 75
- Yarn exports:
- By Great Britain, 165-167
 - By United States, 176-177
- Yarn imports by United States, 174-175
- Yarn prices, 116-133
- Yield of cotton per acre, see "Cotton Yield per Acre"

Index of Advertisers

	PAGE
Aberthaw Construction Company	270-271
Aladdin Company, The.	275
Allen Company	205
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	255
American Moistening Company	234
American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.	281
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	238
Ashworth Bros., Inc.	196
Barber-Colman Company	208
Borne, Strymser Company	240
Bosson & Lane	241
Bradford Durfee Textile School	288
Buffalo Forge Company	235
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	224
Campbell Mfg. Co.	213
Casper Ranger Construction Co..	274
Chaffee Bros. Co.	230
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	210
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	228
Davis & Furber Machine Co.	226
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.	254
Dinsmore Mfg. Co.	222
Draper Corporation	185, 209
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.	237
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.	190
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.	242
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	215
Fales and Jenks Machine Co.	189
Federal Mutual Liability Ins. Co.	282
Firth, Inc., William	191
Flynt Building and Construction Co.	273
Foster Machine Co.	203
General Building Company	272
General Electric Company	256-257
Goulds Manufacturing Company, The	249
Green Company, Samuel M.	264
Greene Paper Company, R. L.	231
Greist Manufacturing Company	199
H. & B. American Machine Co.	183
Hammel Oil Burning Equipment Co.	252
Hetherington, John & Sons, Ltd.	193
Hopedale Manufacturing Co.	212
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	194
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	262
International Engineering Works, Inc.	247
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.	218
Knoeppel & Co., Inc., C. E.	278
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.	239

Index of Advertisers

	PAGE
Leigh & Butler	192
Link-Belt Company	259
Lockwood, Greene & Company	267
Lowell Textile School	284
Lupton's Sons Company, David	276
Main, Charles T.	265
Mason Machine Works Co.	186
Merchants National Bank, The	280
Monks & Johnson	266
Montgomery Co., The J. R.	219
Morse Chain Company	260-261
Mossberg Company, Frank	204
Murphy Iron Works	251
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.	236
National Ring Traveler Co.	201
New Bedford State Textile School	285
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.	244
Pairpoint Corporation, The	206
Parks-Cramer Company	232-233
Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	229
Perkins Company, Inc., B. F.	227
Petroleum Heat and Power Company, Inc.	253
Philadelphia Textile School	286
Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.	225
Rhode Island School of Design	287
Riley Stoker Company, Sanford	251
Roy & Son Co., B. S.	195
Royle & Sons, John	217
Saco-Lowell Shops	187
Seafie & Sons Co., Wm. B.	250
Scott & Williams, Inc.	220
Sirrine & Company, J. E.	268
Smith & Furbush Machine Co.	221
Solvay Process Co., The	243
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.	197
Stafford Company, The	211
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	214
Stevens, John A.	263
Stone & Webster, Inc.	269
Texas Company, The	245
Textile Finishing Machinery Co., The	223
Universal Winding Company	202
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Company	216
U. S. Ring Traveler Company	200
U. S. Testing Company, Inc.	279
Vitrolite Company, The	277
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The	246
Warp Compressing Machine Co.	207
Weld & Co., Stephen M.	283
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	258
Whitin Machine Works	184
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	198
Wickes Boiler Co., The	248
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.	188

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R.I.

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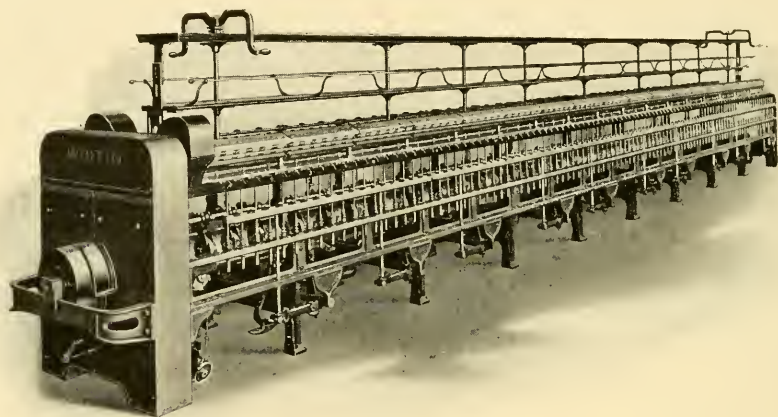
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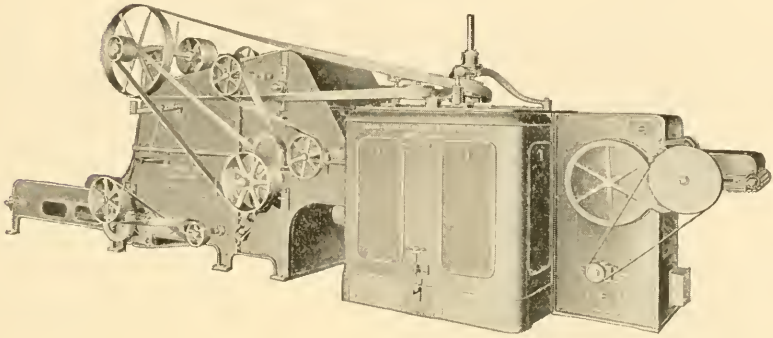
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Winders
Slashers
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Willows
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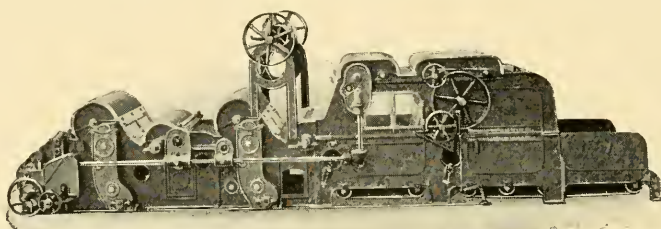
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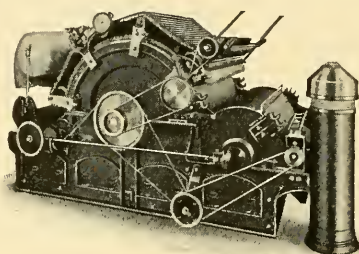
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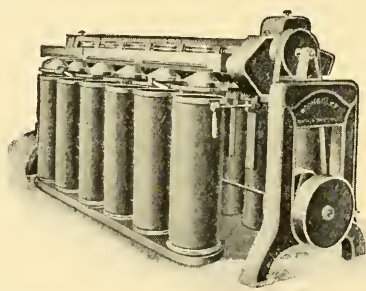
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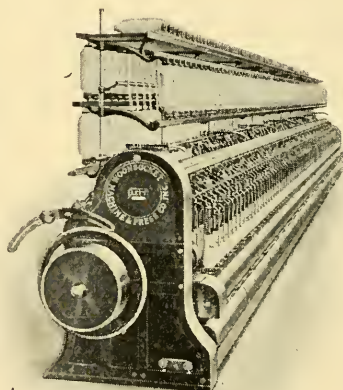
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REVOLVING TOP FLAT CARD



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Breaker Pickers

Intermediate Pickers
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Intermediate Frames
Roving Frames
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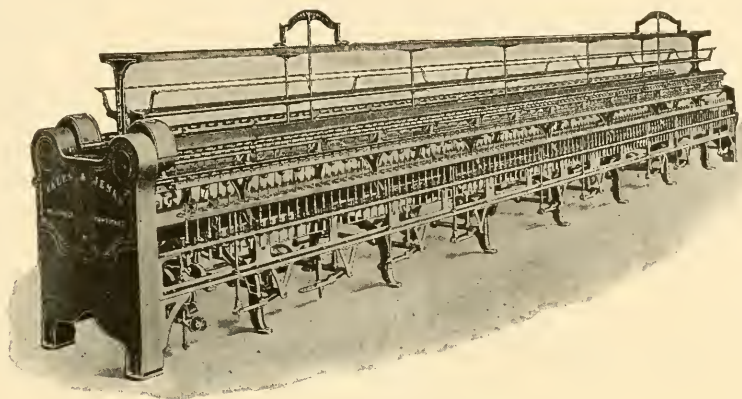
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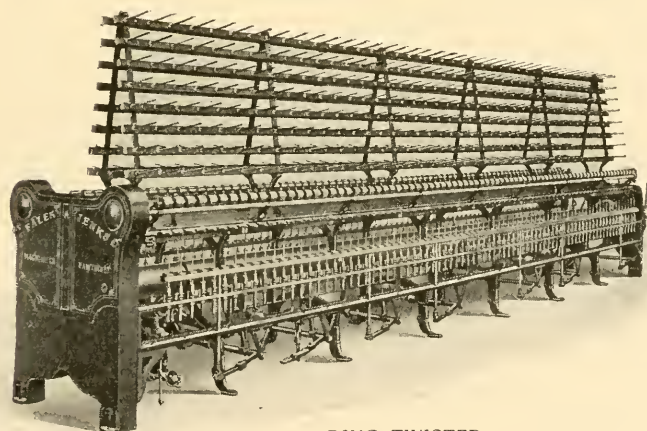
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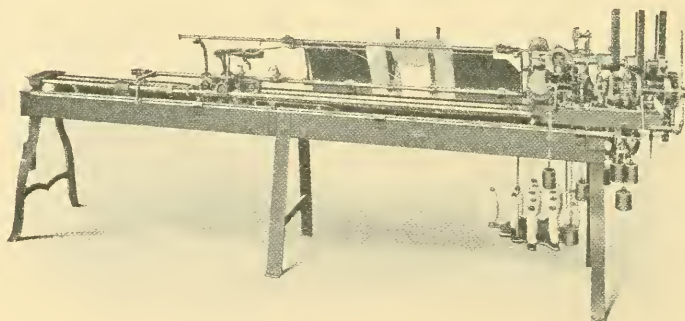
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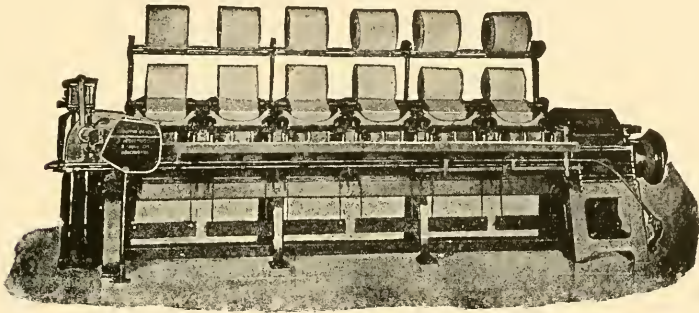
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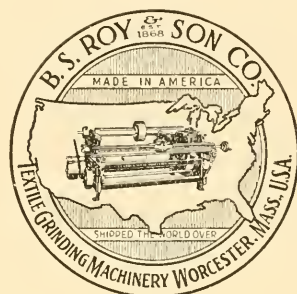
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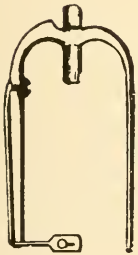
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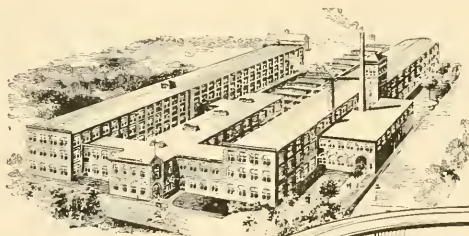
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Plate Holders (with Rust Resisting Finish) Cast Iron Holders and Aluminum Holders.

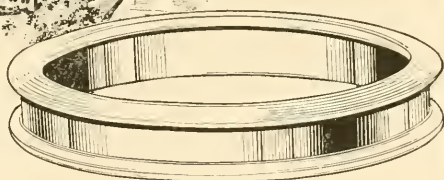
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Made of a special grade heddle wire, are always uniform—free from burrs, accurate in design. In addition to our many standard designs we are prepared to make them from your own specifications. A comparative test will prove their superiority.



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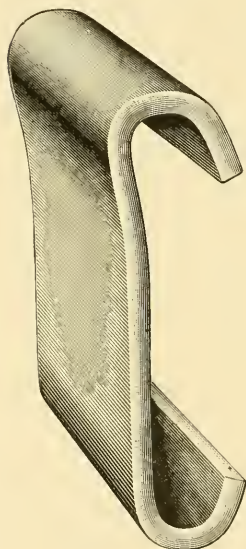
159 ABORN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Southern Representative: WM. P. VAUGHAN, BOX 792. GREENVILLE, S. C.

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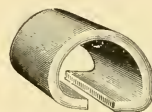
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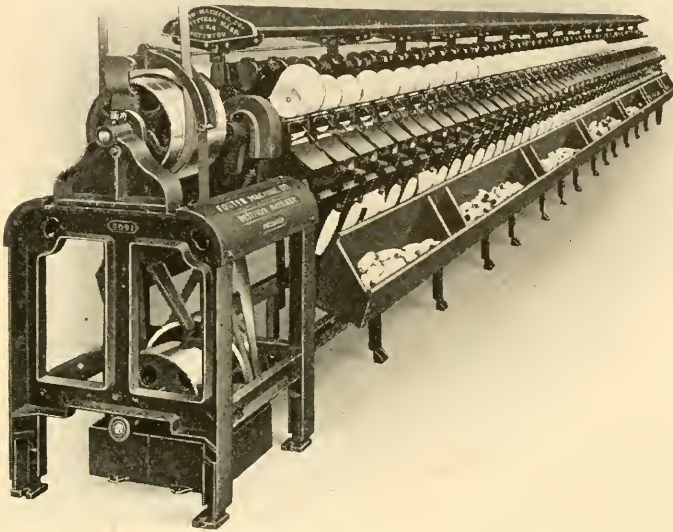
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Model Thirty Cone Winder

Cone Winding and Tube Winding Machines, open wind or precise wind, any length of traverse. Drawing supply from cop, bobbin or spool.

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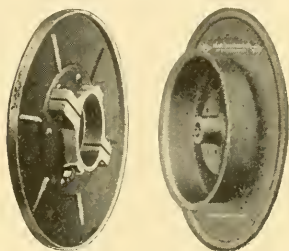
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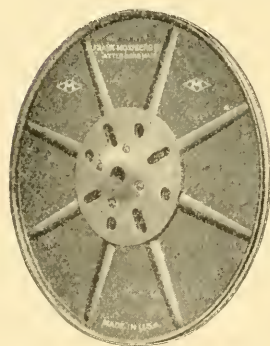


Pressed Steel Beams, Reels, and Spools have every advantage over wood or cast iron. Steel is stronger, lighter in weight, does not warp, crack, or chip.

Mills throughout the country recognize the superior merits of Pressed Steel, and are standardizing on

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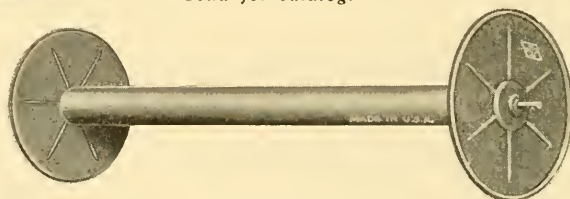


They save the money wasted by the continual breakage of wood.

They eliminate frequent purchasing.

Practically every winding and reeling requirement is taken care of by our standard designs: but if our catalog doesn't show what you want we can make it, for we are the pioneers and leaders in the manufacture of pressed steel products for textile mills.

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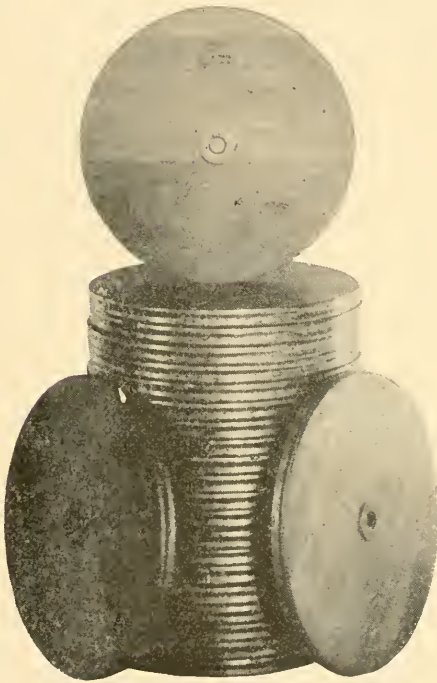
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Manufacturers of

Patent Wooden Beam Heads

Light—Serviceable—Durable



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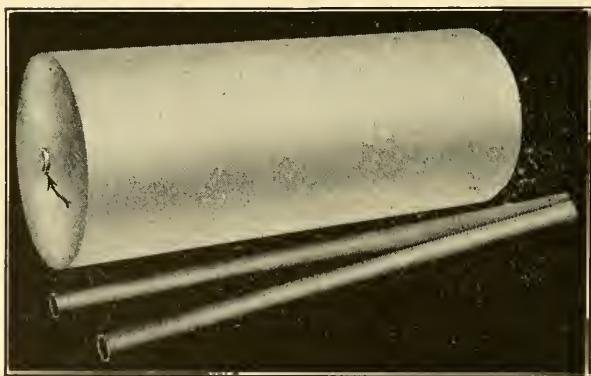


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ESPECIALLY FOR

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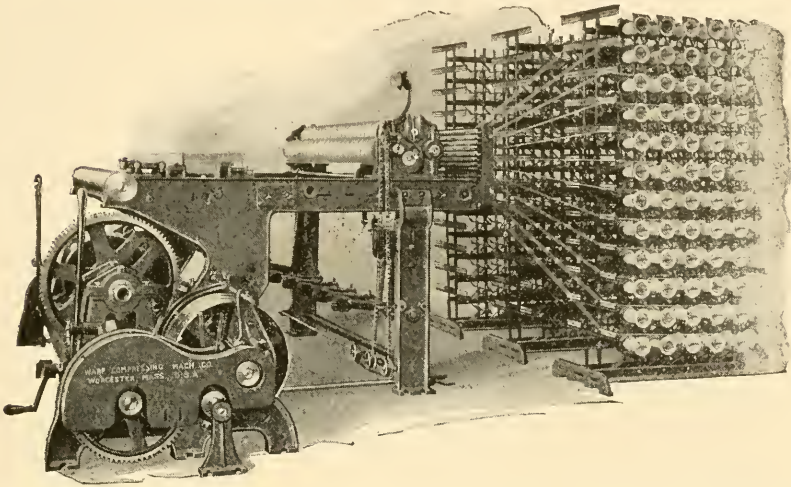


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DIRECT BEAMING OUTFIT FOR PLIED COTTON YARNS

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Warp Compressors

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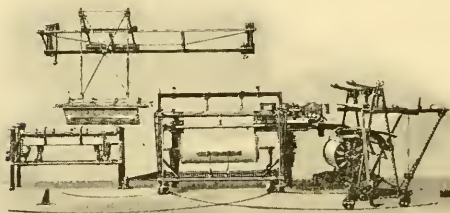
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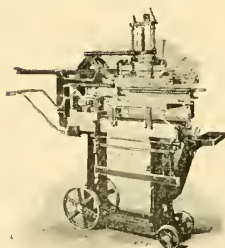
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ROCKFORD, ILL.

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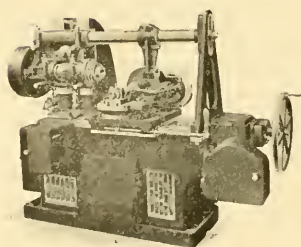
Warp Tying Machine—Model E

A machine that will produce in ten hours as much work as can be done by fifteen drawing-in hands, accurate to the last degree, a labor saver and dividend payer.



Warp
Tying
Machine
Model K

A portable machine, for tying-in behind the loom. It handles a wide range of work such as ducks, tire fabrics, towellings, damasks, crochet and satin quilts, double beam work, blankets, corduroys, fancy worsteds, velvet, plush, tapestry. Reduces tying-in or twisting-in cost and idle loom time.



No. 12
Gear
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A manufacturing machine for heavy duty work. This machine has been developed to cut with the greatest degree of accuracy the range of sizes in spur and spiral gears that are commonly met with in general practice.

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THE NORTHROP LOOM

TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

meets the question of labor shortage by calling for less weavers in the weave room;

A Northrop loom weave room needs but 25 to 50 per cent. as many weavers as with common looms;

The Northrop loom saves 50 to 75 per cent. of the labor cost of weaving;

It goes far towards replacing the shortage in weave room production by its capacity to be operated without any weavers at all during the noon hour and a corresponding time night or morning;

It can be operated by less experienced help than the common loom;

Bear in mind that the added saving in making high-priced cloth soon pays the increased cost of the looms compared with pre-war prices.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Increase Production

Increase number of looms per weaver

Decrease Seconds

Decrease Overhead

©

The decrease in immigration plus the tremendous loss in man-power during the war will make the automatic loom a necessity.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PATERSON, N.J.

Southern Representatives ALEXANDER & Garsed, Charlotte, N.C.

Representatives for Continental Europe—

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION,

47 AVE. DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

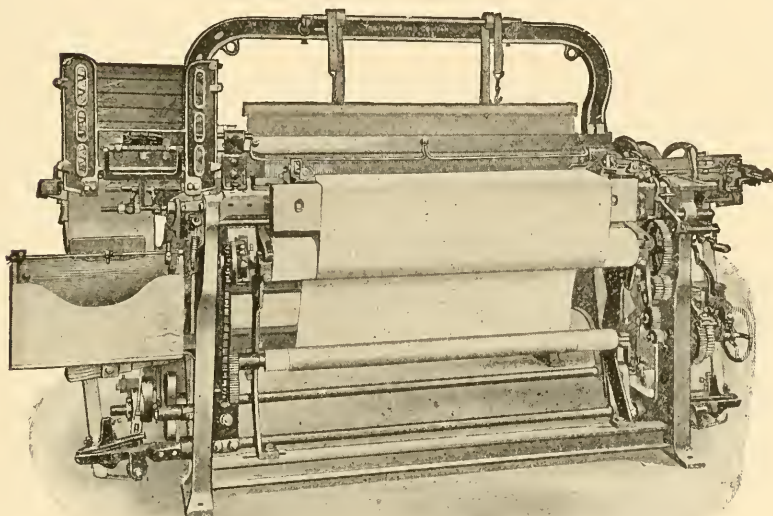
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AUTOMATIC LOOMS



WE MANUFACTURE BOTH SHUTTLE CHANGING AND BOBBIN CHANGING LOOMS FOR THE CORRECT WEAVING OF FABRICS OF THE WIDEST RANGE. THE STAFFORD AUTOMATIC SHUTTLE-CHANGING LOOM IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL IN THE PRODUCTION OF FABRICS IN WHICH FABRIC PERFECTION IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE, WHILE THE NEW BOBBIN-CHANGING LOOM MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Weaving Machinery Specialists

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY

MILFORD, MASS.

JONAS NORTHROP, PRES.

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AUTOMATIC WEAVING

is now the rule rather than the exception.

When ready to buy, let us quote you on the

NORDRAY

the latest and simplest. Built by the

HOPEDALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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CAMPBELL BALL-BEARING TOP ROLLS

We have developed a new type of Ball-Bearing Top Roll for

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which eliminates the defects of the solid type top roll.

We specialize in the design and manufacture of

TOP ROLLS

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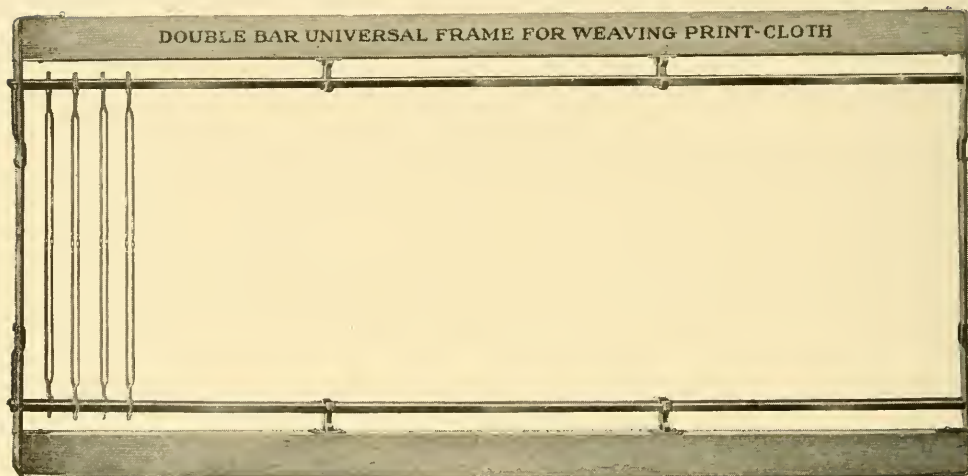
21st & Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

EASTERN OFFICE, 634 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R.I.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, 111 Washington Street, Greenville, S.C.

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES AND UNIVERSAL FRAMES

A large percentage of Manufacturers realize the great importance of the Steel Heddle which has become a standard equipment in most of the mills and is used today universally on most all classes of goods which are manufactured in this country, Canada, Japan, or China.



The Universal Frame is used in hundreds upon hundreds of Textile Mills. Why? Because it is built for service—for efficiency—for durability. It is built for real economy. You can have the **Universal Frame** built to fit the peculiar conditions of your mill and your product.

COTTON, SILK, WORSTED or WOOL There is a Heddle and Frame for the Work

From fancy cotton shirtings to canvas—from narrow fabrics to broad silk—from light worsteds to heavy woolen cloths, there is a heddle and frame for your particular kind of work.

We are manufacturers of the best *doup heddle* the market ever produced. We are makers of the best finished drop heddles and wires you ever had in your mill.

The "Made in America" cast steel Reed Wire, for all kinds of Reeds, is made in our plant.

These are facts.

Do you want a list of users in your particular line?

Write to these people yourself.

They'll tell you what Steel Heddle Equipment has done for them.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS
IN AMERICA

Loom Harness and Reeds



COTTON HARNESS for all kinds of Plain and Fancy Weaves in Cotton and Silk Goods.

MAIL HARNESS for Cotton Duck, Worsted, Silk and Woolen Goods.

SELVEDGE HARNESS, any depth up to 25 inches, for Weaving Tape Selvedges.

REEDS for Cotton, Woolen, Silk and Duck.

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks. Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

We make a specialty of equipping Harness for the

WARP DRAWING MACHINE

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57 EDDY STREET,

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MANUFACTURERS of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and SHUTTLES

Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

SHUTTLES

Our "STETSON" patented hand threading shuttle is the best on the market. Repeat orders attest to its merits. Will be pleased to furnish samples upon request.

We also make shuttles for Draper, Stafford, and Crompton & Knowles Looms, and would be glad to furnish samples upon request.

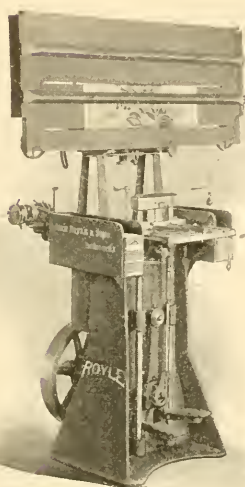
Correspondence solicited on all matters relating to bobbins for Textile Mills.

JOHN ROYLE & SONS

PATERSON, N.J.

JACQUARD CARD CUTTERS, LACERS, REPEATERS.

ROYLE CARD CUTTERS



are necessary for preparing from the design the original set of cards for weaving the pattern. They combine many advantageous features for most dependable returns without wearying strain on the operator. Can be built in any size and index; either pedal drive, belt drive, or electric motor drive. See Circulars Nos. 163 and 187.

The Royle Lacers are for uniting into one continuous string the individual cards of each pattern or design. Simple and automatic in make-up and operation they do not require any expert attention. Capacity, upwards of 1,800 cards per hour. See Circular No. 162.

The Royle Repeaters are for duplicating the laced set or string of cards when more than one loom is to be run on same pattern. Accurate duplicating is absolutely certain because of special structural features and the amount of returns much exceeds that from any other method. See Circular No. 161.

When writing, send sample card.

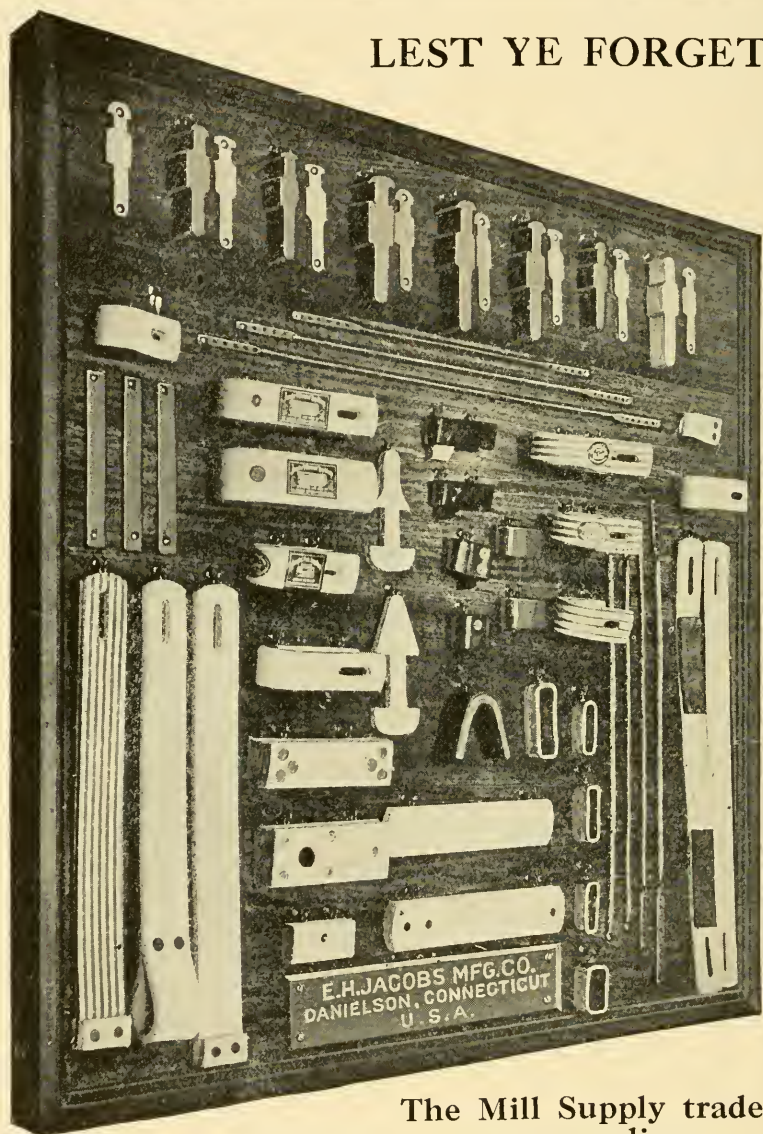
E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

DANIELSON, CONN.

ESTABLISHED 1869

MANUFACTURERS OF JACOBS LOOM SUPPLIES

LEST YE FORGET



**The Mill Supply trade
carry our lines**

THE J. R. MONTGOMERY COMPANY

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

Manufacturers of

COTTON WARPS—

In Combed and Carded Yarns made from Peeler, Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton, dyed in all colors, put up on beams, plain or in pattern warps, in chain warps or ball warps, skeins, tubes and cones.

MERCERIZED COTTON YARNS—

In gassed or ungassed, plain or colors, on jack spools, tubes, cones, skeins, chain or ball warps.

NOVELTY YARNS—

Bourette, Boucle and Flake Yarns in Silk, Worsted, Cotton or combinations of same.

EMBROIDERY, HAND KNITTING and MENDING COTTON—

Mercerized or unmercerized, in skeins, balls, boxes and labeled.

TINSEL—

Gold, Silver, Copper, on spools, plain or Matt.

TINSEL THREADS—

Gold, Silver, Copper, Antique, Steel.

TINSEL METAL CORDS—

For tying candy boxes and Christmas packages.

TINSEL BRILLIANTS—

In all colors and combinations, two or three ply.

ESTABLISHED 1865

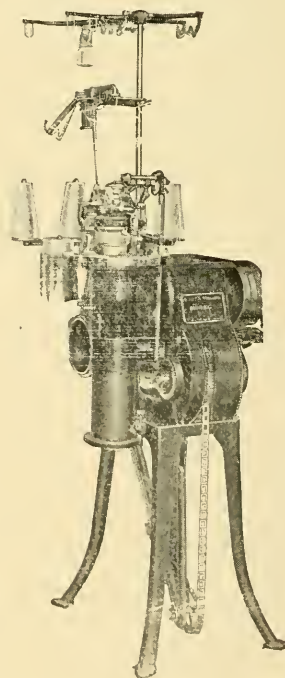
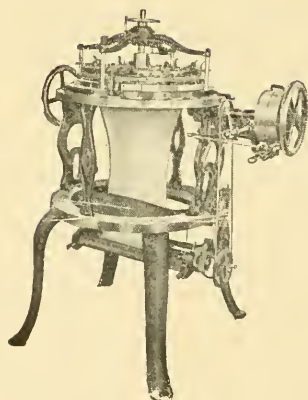
SCOTT & WILLIAMS
INCORPORATED

366 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

KNITTING MACHINERY
(Patented)

FOR

**HOSIERY
AND UNDERWEAR**

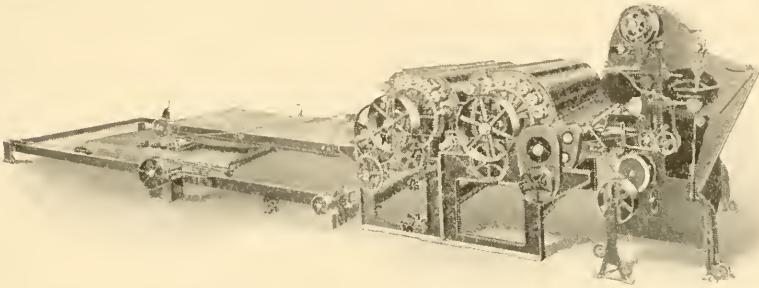


Write for Illustrated Catalog

SMITH & FURBUSH MACHINE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

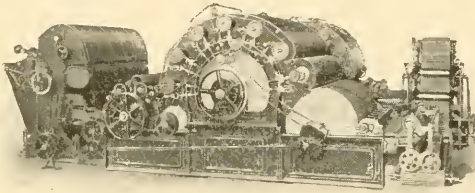
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



IMPROVED BLAMIRE LAPPER FELTING OUTFIT

Ask for Circular NA-199

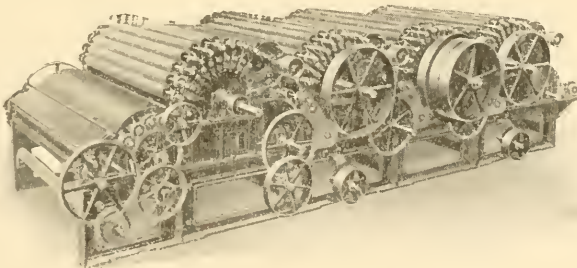
The above cut shows our latest felting equipment. The garnett is built on our sectional unit frame construction with our new blamire lapper. With this blamire it is possible to change the width and weight of felt without stopping the machine.



TWO CARD SET FOR COTTON WASTE

Ask for circular NA-186

The set of cards shown is used in making Cotton Waste, Shoddy, Asbestos and other yarns spun on the woolen principle. Single cylinder cards of this type are used for making Absorbent Cotton, Wadding and the better grades of Batts.



4 CYLINDER BREAST GARNETT MACHINE

Ask for Circular NA-182

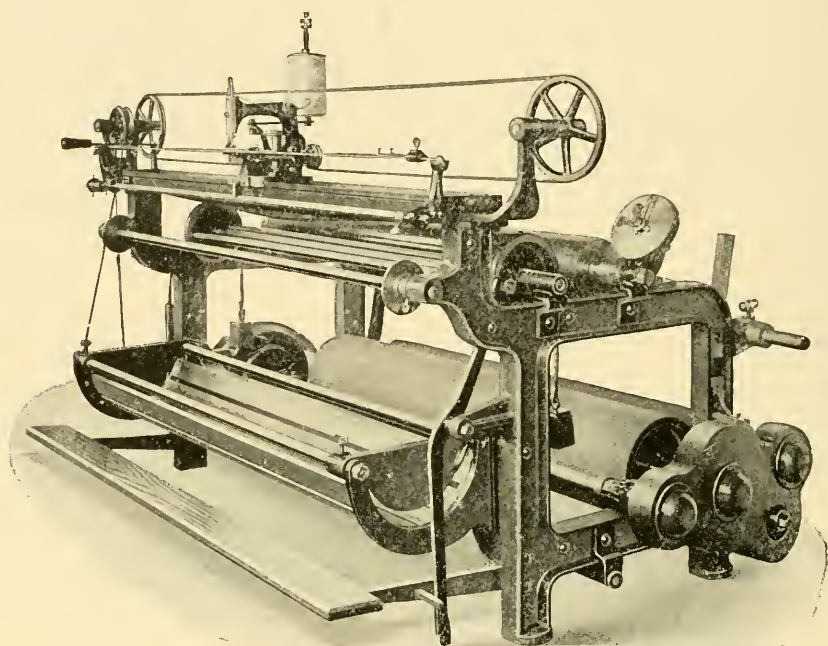
We now build all our garnetts on sectional unit frames.

We can supply a complete line of machinery for reworking all kinds of cotton waste.

DINSMORE MANUFACTURING CO.

SALEM, MASS.

SEWING MACHINES



No. 4 Opening, Sewing, and Re-rolling Railway Machine, showing
Measuring Roll Dinsmore or Singer Type Head as preferred

RAILWAY AND ROTARY MILL SEWING MACHINES

An absolutely perfect system for joining the ends of cloth to make a continuous piece for all of the various methods of finishing. Thirteen styles.

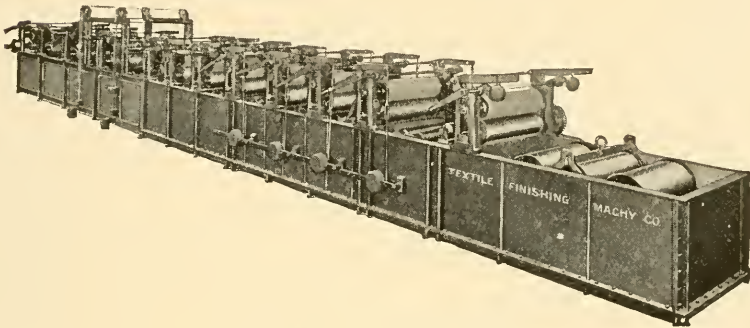
Send for *Illustrated Catalogue*.

THE
TEXTILE-FINISHING
MACHINERY
CO

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE R. I.

NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST

BLEACHING, DYEING, DRYING, AND FINISHING MACHINERY
FOR TEXTILE FABRICS AND WARPS



WARP MERCERIZING MACHINE

OUR SPECIALTIES

Warp Mercerizing Machines

Warp and Piece Dyeing Machines

Warp Indigo Dyeing Machines

Warp Drying Machines

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR COMPLETE PLANTS

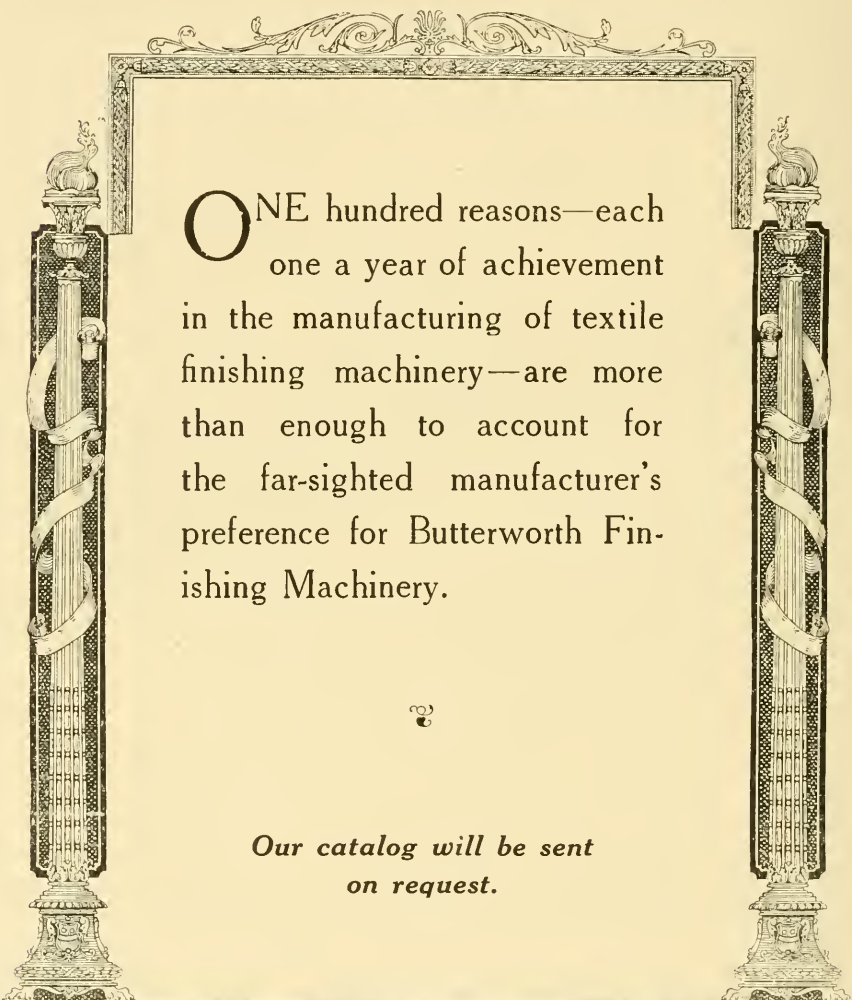
H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE OFFICE
TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Canadian Representative
W. J. WESTAWAY COMPANY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA



ONE hundred reasons—each one a year of achievement in the manufacturing of textile finishing machinery—are more than enough to account for the far-sighted manufacturer's preference for Butterworth Finishing Machinery.



*Our catalog will be sent
on request.*

Bleaching Machines
Drying Machines
Singeing Machines
Mercerizing Ranges
Hydraulic Presses
Dyeing Machines



FINISHING
Butterworth
MACHINERY



Soaping Machines
Tentering Machines
Mangles (all kinds)
Calenders (all kinds)
Color Kettles
Cell Dryers

“Proctor” DRYERS

for Every Drying Need of the Cotton Manufacturer

“Proctor” Dryers are used in a vast number of mills in every branch of cotton manufacture requiring a drying operation. Whether the mill or dye-house dries raw stock, yarn or fabric, there is a “Proctor” Dryer of special design suited to its needs.

Every “Proctor” Dryer, in design and performance, reflects the practical value of forty years’ experience on the part of its makers. Each type of machine has many users to recommend it for superior drying results—the most satisfactory treatment of the material—the greatest dependability, efficiency and economy of operation.

RAW STOCK AND LOOSE MATERIALS

THE “PROCTOR” AUTOMATIC RAW STOCK DRYER—for dyed and bleached cotton, linters, cotton and wool mixtures, rags, hosiery in bulk, and similar materials. Single and triple conveyor types.

YARN

“PROCTOR” SKEIN YARN DRYERS—Automatic conveyor and truck types for yarn in skeins, tape, braid and similar materials.

THE “PROCTOR” PACKAGE YARN DRYER—for yarn in wound packages as dyed by the Franklin Process Dyeing Machines.

THE “PROCTOR” YARN SCOURING MACHINE.

FABRICS—KNIT OR WOVEN

THE “PROCTOR” AUTOMATIC PIECE GOODS DRYER—for woven or knit goods in the piece, turkish toweling, etc.

THE “PROCTOR” TENTER HOUSING—for enclosing and providing air circulation for any tenter, thereby materially increasing its capacity.

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THE “PROCTOR” AUTOMATIC BOARDING, DRYING AND STRIPPING MACHINE—for “boarding” all kinds of stockings and half-hose.

THE “PROCTOR” AUTOMATIC BULK HOSIERY DRYER.

Write for a catalogue on the “Proctor” Dryer suited to your needs.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

formerly The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

7TH ST. & TABOR RD., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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CHARLOTTE, N.C.

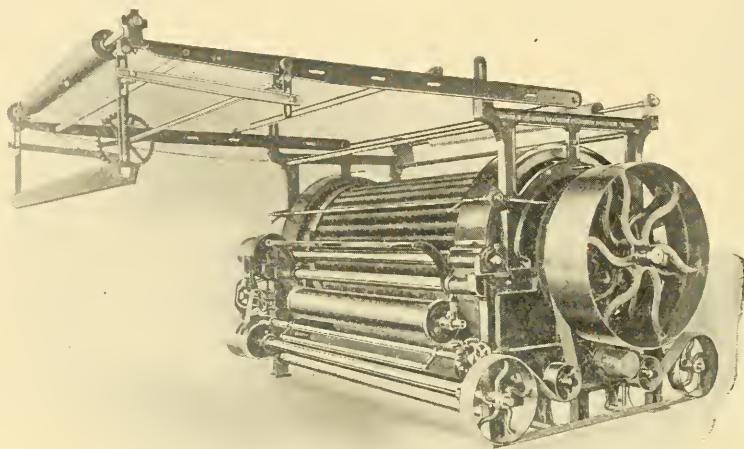
NEW YORK.

Represented in Canada by W. J. Westaway Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

DAVIS AND FURBER MACHINE CO.

NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.

OLDEST MANUFACTURERS OF PLANETARY NAPPERS IN AMERICA. NAPPERS FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS, CARD CLOTHING, CARD GRINDERS, WASTE CARDING-MACHINES, TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, ETC.



Davis and Furber Nappers are the result of long experience in building textile machinery. The various forms are built to give the desired effects on wool, cotton, and knit goods; and maximum production with least power and floor space.

Among the important features are: The double-acting principle, a large number of worker rolls, card clothing made in our own factory and best suited to the goods. The cylinders are built up according to the well-known Grosslein patent, are light yet rigid, and have the most approved oiling device which provides just the right amount with no excess. Our plain journal bearings are proving very satisfactory. If preferred we can furnish ball bearings.

Ask for catalogs, stating what machines are desired.

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B. F. PERKINS & SON, INC.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CALENDER ROLLS, CLOTH
TESTERS, EXHAUST AND VENTILATING FANS, ETC.

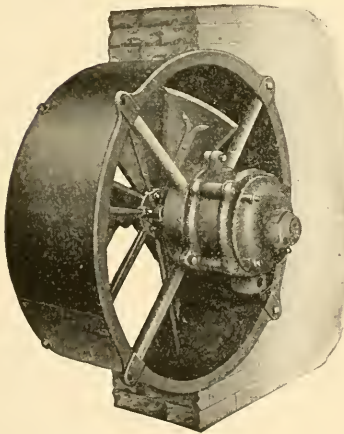
CALENDER ROLLS

COTTON — PAPER — HUSK — COMBINATION



"RESISTANT BUT RESILIENT"

EXHAUST AND VENTILATING FANS for all mill needs



All steel construction.

Built for either pulley or motor drive

Inexpensive to install.

Small power consumption.

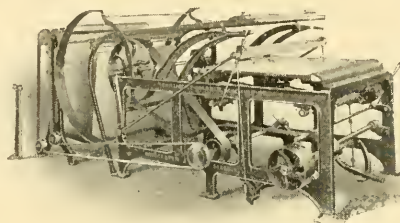
Adjustable and reversible blades.

Let us help you solve your ventilation problems.

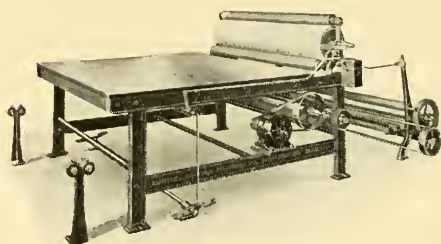
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CLOTH ROOM AND PACKAGING MACHINERY
FOR COTTON GOODS



NEW STYLE CLOTH FOLDER
With Simplex Drop Table



TYPE H, INSPECTING MACHINE
With Flat Table

Inspecting

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Stamping

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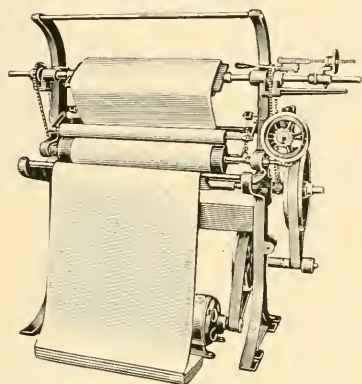
Finishing Machinery for Woolen, Worsted and Felt Goods, Carpets,
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Picking, Burring and Mixing Machines for Wool or Mixed Stock.

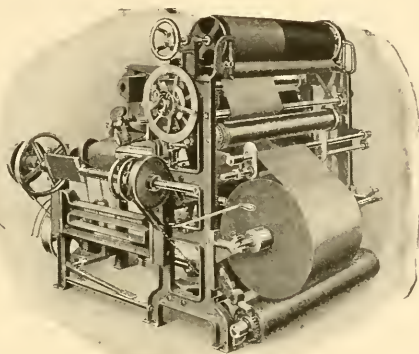
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SPRINGFIELD VERMONT

COTTON MACHINERY FOR WINDING, ROLLING,
DOUBLING, MEASURING, INSPECTING, TRADEMARKING
AND YARDNUMBERING



Lancashire Winder



Model E New York Fabric Packaging Machine

These two machines are for the

AUTOMATIC PACKAGING

of cottons either in the open width with the Lancashire, or including
doubling with Model E

They save their cost, over any other method, in a short time

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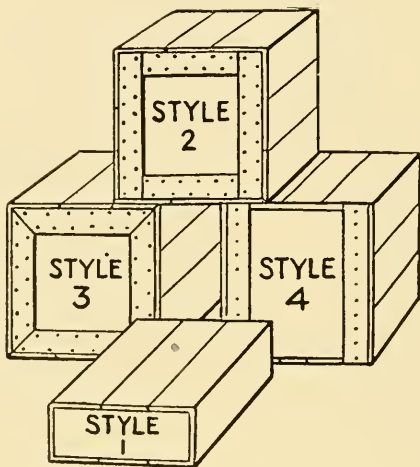
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BOXES, CLOTH BOARDS

ESTABLISHED 1883

INCORPORATED 1900

CARLOAD
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A
SPECIALTY

24 YEARS MANUFACTURING
CLOTH BOARDS
OF THREE KINDS
PATENT, WOOD, PAPER



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CONVERTERS and BLEACHERIES**

PAPERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



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CONTRACTORS

for

**Fireproof Roofings, Asbestos Materials, Pipe and
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**Eastern Distributors of
"RELIANCE ROOFING"**

Guaranteed 10 years without paint

PARKS-CRAMER COMPANY

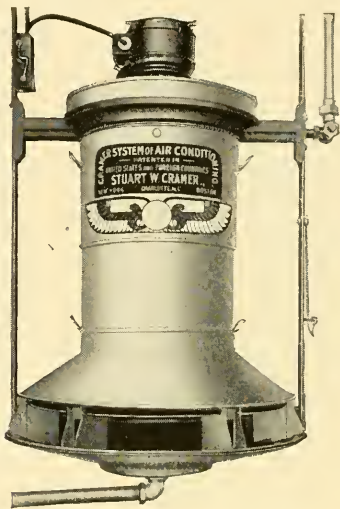
SUCCESSORS TO THE G. M. PARKS CO., AND STUART W. CRAMER
MANUFACTURERS OF HUMIDIFYING APPARATUS
FITCHBURG, MASS.

BRANCH OFFICES
BOSTON, MASS., 1102 OLD SOUTH BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TURBO-HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM;
AIR WASHERS; HUMIDIFIERS.
COOLERS; AUTOMATIC HUMID-
ITY AND TEMPERATURE

REGULATORS; PSYCHROM-
ETERS; DIAPHRAGM
VALVES; CONDITIONING
EQUIPMENTS.



"High Duty" Copper Fan Air
Conditioner

COPPER FAN AIR CONDITIONERS. (High Duty)

This air conditioner produces, with approximately the same power expenditure, enormously increased results, both in air handling and water evaporative capacity.

It is the only really successful fan humidifier made. The only one that does not blow out drops of water, and that has an instantly accessible interior, with perforated copper pan strainer, and a fan motor removable without bothering with bolts or screws.

To take the fan off, merely lift it off. It cannot fall off, as it is secured in a heavy iron ring while in a running position.

The design of inside cover is such that the spray is discharged in a flat horizontal plane, and not drawn back into fan at the top. Local circulation and wet spots around each head are thus avoided.

The smooth outside surface presents no unusual humps to be filled with floating lint, and its size is small compared with its evaporative and air handling capacity.

DIAPHRAGM HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE REGULATOR.

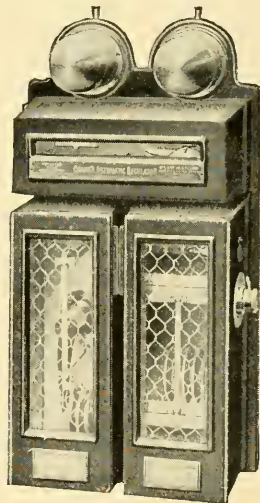
The essential features of this instrument are the metallic members, expanding and contracting with changes in temperature.

These movements are positive, and of such magnitude that they can be used without multiplication to open and close valves, and thereby produce a most simple and effective machine for this purpose.

In this machine the spray method of maintaining the wet bulb temperature without rags or wicks is used, and this part of the device needs no attention.

CENTRAL STATION EQUIPMENT.

Sometimes it is merely desirable to humidify, sometimes to air-wash or to heat, but more frequently to combine either two or more of these features in the same plant and at the same time to automatically control both the temperature and humidity.



Diaphragm Humidity and
Temperature Regulator

PARKS-CRAMER COMPANY

(Continued)

VENTILATING FAN AIR CONDITIONERS.

This type of equipment lends itself admirably to ventilating purposes, and is usually arranged with a thimble in the pilaster, or a direct duct connection to the transom on either side, so that part or all of the air drawn through the fan can be brought from out of doors. This head will handle 60,000 cu. ft. of air per hour, and in warm weather reduces it to the wet bulb temperature; while in winter, if hot water is used, as is ordinarily the case, warm tempered air is introduced.

TURBO-HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM.

The Turbo-humidifying system imparts additional humidity or moisture to the air in factories or other buildings.

Air under pressure is supplied through a main pipe to the several branch lines in which the heads are located. Parallel with these branch air lines are water lines. These are run dead level.

Water is supplied through a covered, float controlled tank. This tank is equipped with overflow pipe, draw-off pipe, filter, etc., and is covered to keep out dust and lint. The supply tank is a special one, but is about the size of that furnished with any complete toilet room set.

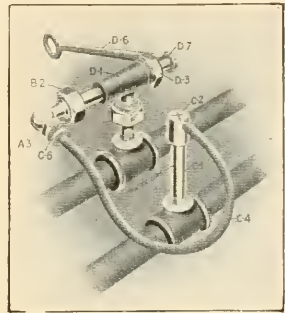
One of the tanks will supply from 60 to 70 heads, but in large rooms the best practice is to divide the system into 2, 3 or 4 separate sections. Tanks may be located in toilet rooms, or other convenient, accessible places.

It is absolutely impossible for water to overflow from the heads on floors, machinery, stock, etc., for when the air is shut off there is no power to lift the water up to and into the head.

The centrifugal motion imparted to the air by the turbo principle actually pulverizes the water before it is delivered to the atmosphere. The importance of this centrifugal action is noted, since it spreads the vapor and distributes it before condensation can occur.

The water inlet to the head is connected to the riser nipple, C-1, in the water branch pipe by means of a non-corrosive, flexible, metallic tube, C-4, which being provided with union connections, B-2, C-6, makes all parts readily accessible and adjustments easy. Two unions, one vertical and the other horizontal, make it possible to point the jet in any direction.

The turbo valve or cock, D-1, is so located that any head may be shut down without interfering with the others. Simply shutting off the air shuts down the head.



COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING.

The next most profitable use of compressed air from the Turbo-humidifier system applies directly to the manufacturing departments through its utilization in cleaning the mill and its machinery.

A hose specially designated for this service and a special cleaning nozzle with operating lever is supplied.

The use of compressed air is the easiest and most economical method of cleaning mill machinery. Write for complete details of this service.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: ATLANTA, GA.

Textile Executives and Engineers need no argument to convince them of the necessity of Humidifying Systems.

The only question is—"What System?"

Experience has answered this question for most of the country's greatest plants. They unerringly choose the system that has been satisfying the textile industry since 1888. That is the system designed and installed by American Moistening Company. They know that system by performance not promise. They know it is dependable, efficient, automatically controlled and easily maintained.

Two thousand mills have bought it. Our business is 90% repeat orders. Keen buyers do not come again unless they get their money's worth!

Through new affiliations with Grinnell Company what was already the best service in the humidifying field has been broadened and bettered.

STANDARD IN MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENT.

COMINS SECTIONAL
HUMIDIFIERS

FAN TYPE and HIGH
DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

VENTILATING TYPE OF
HUMIDIFIER (Taking fresh air into
the room from the outside)

ATOMIZER or COMPRESSED
AIR SYSTEM

CONDITIONING ROOM
EQUIPMENT

AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY
CONTROL (can be applied to sys-
tems already installed)

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE
CONTROL

COMINS ELECTRO
PSYCHROMETER

LET EXPERIENCE SOLVE
YOUR HUMIDIFYING PROBLEM.

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The "Buffalo" Hot Blast System

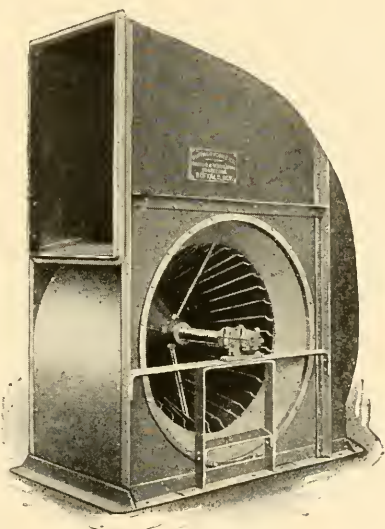
Save Your Dyehouse Roof

Steam has a bad habit of condensing on a cold day. It collects on your roof, on the walls and wherever it can find a surface. It drips on the goods and ruins them. It gets so dense that you cannot work to advantage—often it is dangerous.

One of the most expensive and troublesome features of a steamy dyehouse is the rotting and final complete destruction of the roof.

The Buffalo Hot Blast System eliminates the steam entirely. Moreover, it is positive. It is guaranteed.

If you want complete, detailed data, consult our Engineering Department. Each problem must be handled separately. We will gladly, and without charge, submit the information you want. Simply give us your problem and let us tell you all about the Buffalo Way. Write for Bulletin 721-32.



National Aniline *and* Chemical Co., Inc.

General Offices

21 BURLING SLIP :: NEW YORK



Dependable Cotton Dyes

The several groups of dyes usually employed by manufacturers of cotton goods are now regularly produced by this Company.

In shade, strength, and working qualities,

"NATIONAL" DYES

are fully equal to their pre-war types.

The gradual development of these dyes so as to ensure satisfactory results, is a triumph of the skill of American Dye Makers, and contributes to the establishment of this important National Industry.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company

DYESTUFFS SALES DEPARTMENT

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE



The heart of the American Dyestuffs Industry, the Deepwater Works of the Du Pont Company at Deepwater Point, New Jersey.

Building for permanence and not to meet a wartime emergency, our vast Deepwater Plant is the visible pledge of the Du Pont Company to America that her dyestuffs needs will be met, no matter what the situation without her borders.

From the research laboratory, through every phase of manufacture back to the checking laboratory, adequate facilities, involving a tremendous investment, are provided for large scale production of the essential dyestuffs required by the textile manufacturers and other dyestuffs consuming industries.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Dyestuffs Division
WILMINGTON, DEL.



ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

Established 1815

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

New York, N.Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Importers and Manufacturers of

Starches, Gums, Dextrine, Alizarine Assistant, Soluble Oil, Soap

and Every Known Material from Every Part of the World
for Starching, Softening, Weighting and Finishing
Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

**Special Attention Given by Practical Men to
Specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing
and Weighting COTTON, WOOLEN, and
WORSTED Fabrics, combining the Latest
European and American Methods**

**We believe there is no Problem in SIZING or FINISHING
that we Cannot Solve**

**FORMULAS for the Best Method of Obtaining any DESIRED
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HYDROSULPHITE CONCENTRATED POWDER

BLANKIT—DECROLINE

"BRETON" MINEROL

PRODUCTS FOR COTTON

"F" FOR SOFTENING
AND FINISHING

"S" FOR SCOURING
& KIER BOILING

Suitable Products Producing Permanent Results

LUBRICANTS for TEXTILE MACHINERY

"CRYSTAL" SHEAR OIL

"PARAGON" LOOM OIL "PARAGON" SPINDLE OIL

"COLO" AND "SILEX" GREASES

The Proper Lubricant for Every Need

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Works: Elizabethport, N.J.

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ESTABLISHED 1895

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High Grade Sulphonated and Saponified Castor Oil Products

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Castor Soap Oil

Turkey Red Oil

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KLOROSENE, a superior solvent for oil or grease spots

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Plant: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

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Liquid Chlorine FOR BLEACHING

- is easy to control
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- entails no waste or loss
- insures cleanliness of operation
- gives uniform and level colors

It eliminates

- tendering of goods
- lime stains
- disagreeable fumes
- dust to injure dyed goods
- objectionable sludge

ABOUT OUR CONTAINER EQUIPMENT

Aside from the size and variety of our container equipment, included in which are cylinders, ton drums and tank cars, we take pride in the manner and condition in which it is maintained and its usual availability for efficient service.



Liquid **EBC** Chlorine

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

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TEXTILE SODAS

For All Purposes

SOLVAY CAUSTIC SODA

SOLVAY SODA ASH

SOLVAY CAUSTIC ASH

SOLVAY CLEANSING SODAS

If you have any Alkali Problems write our TECHNICAL SERVICE DEPT., The Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N.Y. Get on our Mailing List for Solvay Bulletins,—they give the best methods for Analyzing Alkalies. Your Chemist will appreciate them.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT COMPANY

401 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

WAREHOUSES: NEWARK, N. J., CHARLOTTE, N. C., ATLANTA, GA., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS



Modern Textile Lubricants

The world moves onward—step by step. New ideas—new methods—new men—must be produced to meet the new demands.

Just as improved equipment is rapidly replacing obsolete outworn types—so is NON-FLUID OIL an improved lubricant replacing ordinary oils and greases.

Fluid oils are wasteful and inefficient. They leak out, drip, spatter and cause oil stains. Bearings require constant re-oiling to keep them from running dry—a loss of time as well as lubricant. Output of perfect goods from looms is cut down, because of damage from oil.

Leading mills throughout the country have found it possible to get away from these drawbacks by using NON-FLUID OIL, which is produced in grades adapted to nearly all kinds of bearings in textile mills. Below are listed some of the principal grades.

"A-No. 00": For comb-boxes, cylinder bearings, lick-in bearings of cards, cams of combing machines and looms.

Comb-boxes run from 6 to 8 weeks on one filling of "A-No. 00" as against 3 to 6 days with fluid oil. This product does not drip onto floors nor spatter on card clothing and drawing cans like fluid oil. When applying, only enough should be put in box to cover cans; do not fill boxes too full.

"A-No. 000": For use where a lighter grade than "A-00" is preferred—particularly in ring-oiling shafting, fan and beater bearings of breaker, intermediate and finisher pickers, necks of rolls on slicer and ribbon lap machines, combing machines, drawing frames, roving frames, ring spinning and mule frames and twistlers, cylinder bearings of spoolers; on reels and all parts of lower machinery that are oiled by hand with oil cans.

For spinning room service "A-No. 000" can be used in oil cans but feeds only one drop at a time instead of in a stream like fluid oil, therefore prevents waste and promotes cleanliness. Does not run off bearings like fluid oil, hence need be applied only one-third as often. If on filling oil cans with this "A-No. 000" grade it does not feed as many drops per minute as desired, cut off about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from spout of can to increase the feed; it should discharge at the rate of 40 to 50 drops per minute.

"A-No. 00000": For use where a lighter grade than "A-No. 000" is desired—ESPECIALLY ON BEARINGS OF LOOMS, quilling machines, Universal Cone Winders,

and ring-oiling bearings of cotton shearing machines.

"K-No. 00—Special": For use where a heavier grade than the "A-No. 00" is desired—particularly on cams of combing machines, loom cams, picker rods, picker shoes, picker balls, chain work, loom jackets, ball and roller bearings, nappers, and in oil boxes on heavy machinery and shafting.

"K-No. 000": For use in compression cups on bearings of engines, pumps and air compressors; also on loose pulleys, friction clutches, elevator guides, and generally in place of ordinary grease. Lasts much longer and keeps bearings cooler than ordinary grease; also prevents wear better, does not gum, and is not affected by extremes of heat and cold.

WHITE GRADES

For lubricating travelers on twister rings, particularly where wet twistlers are employed. These products do not befoul the rings and rails; perceptibly lengthen the life of travelers; cause the work to run better, thus diminishing the number of ends breaking down, and last but not least—largely reduce the percentage of stained yarn.

"K-Extra," "K-X" and "K-XX" grades should be applied sparingly in the same manner as tallow mixtures. **"K-XXXXX"** can be applied with oil cans, being especially prepared for use in this way.

"K-XXXX": For necks of rolls on wet twistlers.

CAUTION

NON-FLUID OIL should not be confused with thin grease substitutes that are being put out under similar names. The genuine NON-FLUID OIL is made only by us and the above trade-mark appears on every package. Look for it.

Write for copy of special bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery," and free test samples.



NEW YORK

THE TEXAS COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

CHICAGO

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



HOUSTON

Three Texaco Specialties for the Textile Mill:

TEXACO RABTEX SPINDLE OIL

A light-bodied, straight mineral oil. It is the result of long experimentation and represents the finest oil for the lubrication of Rabbeth or Ring Spindles in textile mills.

The use of Texaco Rabtex Spindle Oil will reduce the power necessary to drive the spinning frame. It is endorsed by the mills using it as the most wonderful spindle oil ever produced.

TEXACO COMB BOX LUBRICANT

A product specially prepared to meet the difficult conditions encountered in the comb box.

It shows its suitability for the work in two ways:

FIRST: One filling of Texaco Comb Box Lubricant lasts two or three times as long as the other kinds.

SECOND: In every case we have shown that with Texaco Comb Box Lubricant there is a considerable reduction in fric-

tional temperature of the box. Sometimes this difference exceeds 15 degrees.

While the reduction of frictional heat through the use of Texaco Comb Box Lubricant is important, it is only a sign of the perfect lubrication secured. And this perfect lubrication means that the wear of the cams is reduced; the accuracy of the setting is maintained—and through this, the strength and uniformity of the stock is insured.

TEXACO TOP ROLL LUBRICANT

A smooth uniform lubricant with the right body for the work. It is practically stainless in use—it does not creep onto the rolls and come in contact with the materials.

It does not change its consistency under operating conditions so that a highly desirable uniformity of speed of the top roll

is insured, aiding in the even drawing of the stock.

This lubricant is also used on roll necks, cams, differential motions, and draft gearing on slubbers, intermediates, and jack roving frames.

OTHER TEXACO LUBRICANTS ARE:

TEXACO LOOM OIL

TEXACO TURBINE OILS

TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS

TEXACO MACHINE OILS

TEXACO ENGINE OILS

TEXACO GREASES

THE WALSH & WEIDNER BOILER CO.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

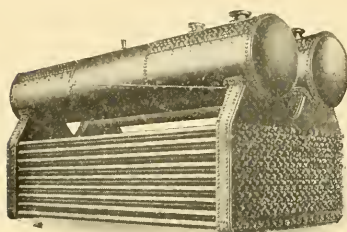
BRANCH OFFICES

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MEMPHIS
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WATER TUBE BOILERS

All our water-tube boilers are designed and built in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Code. All steel construction throughout. Three types—Cross Drum, Horizontal Drum and Inclined Drum. Sizes 100 to 1,000 H.P. Working Pressure 100 pounds to 300 pounds.

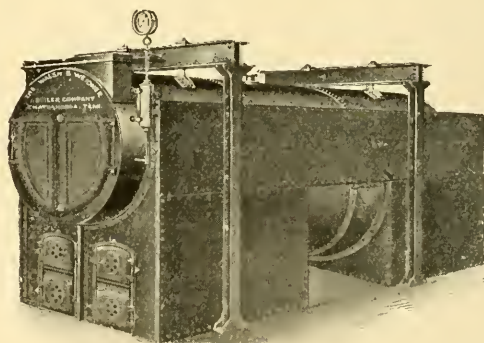


TOWERS AND TANKS STEEL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Our towers and tanks are built of the best materials by expert workmen according to Insurance Specifications and are erected by experienced erection crews.

HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS

Our Improved Drop Combustion Chamber Type Steel Casings require 10 to 25 per cent. less coal than old-style brick settings.



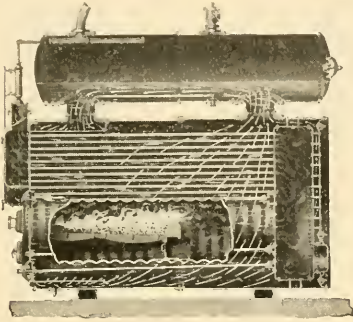
Write us for Catalogue

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING WORKS, INC.

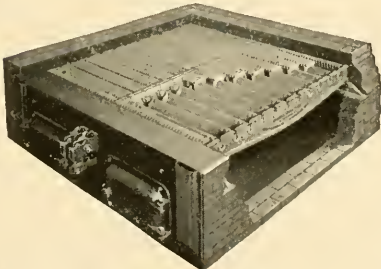
MAIN OFFICE & WORKS
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

BOSTON OFFICE
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.

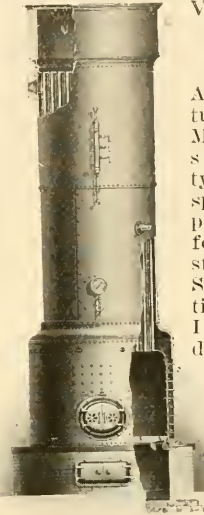
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS STEEL PLATE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



BRADY SCOTCH BOILERS give high efficiency by combining rapid positive circulation and internal firing. No brickwork. Minimum repairs.

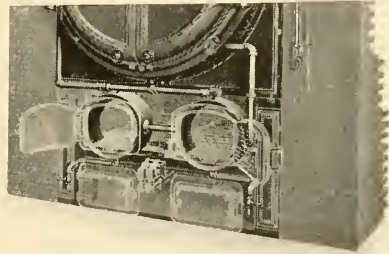


MACDONALD SHAKING GRATES give more efficient combustion, save fuel and increase boiler capacity. Powerful leverage for shaking and breaking up clinker, fool proof locking device, adjustable air openings, unrestricted air passages.



VERTICAL TUBULAR BOILERS

All the best features of both Manning and straight shell types — minimum space per horse power, designed for the higher steam pressures. Superior construction. Improved fire door opening.



SMITH DOOR PROTECTORS

Reduce the largest item of repair expense of boilers by cooling the fire doors and fronts. Protectors are piped to save the heat absorbed and are of steel to last as long as the boiler.

HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS constructed according to the rigid requirements of the Massachusetts Board of Boiler Rules.

THE WICKES BOILER CO.

VERTICAL WATER TUBE BOILERS.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

Sales Offices:

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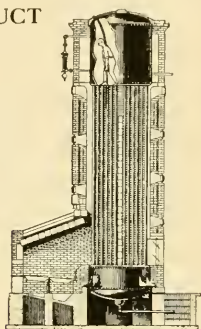
SEATTLE, 736 Henry Bldg.

PITTSBURG, 1218 Empire Bldg.

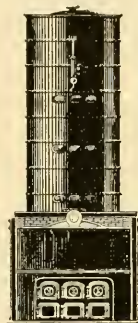
DETROIT, 1116 Penobscot Bldg.

CHICAGO, 76 West Monroe St.

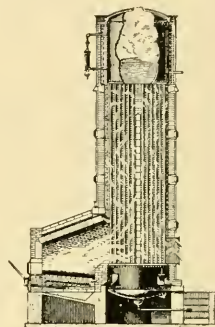
PRODUCT



Man Stands
Erect Cleaning



Steel Case Setting
Increases Efficiency



Great Height
Insures Dry Steam

DESCRIPTION

Designed and built in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

Built of homogeneous metal. No cast metal of any kind used.

All tubes perfectly straight.

Very highest class workmanship known to the art put upon these boilers.

No special parts used. Material can be furnished and boiler repaired by local boiler maker.

Baffle tile is heavy, rabbetted, tongued and grooved and cannot be misplaced.

Easiest boiler to open, wash or turbine and close on the market. Hence, can be operating the maximum number of hours per year.

Accessible mud drum located at the lowest point of the boiler.

Gases have a very long travel; entirely surround and scrub heating surface from entrance to release.

There are no passages in setting not filled with heating surface. No opportunity exists for gases to short-circuit heating surface.

Precipitation of soot and impurities in water are taken advantage of by gravity to the fullest possible extent.

Steel cased settings stop air leaks and so increase efficiency.

Great height of steam outlet from water level, coupled with liberal steam storage capacity, results in absolutely dry steam being delivered to this boiler.

BULLETINS

Ask for Educational, Technical Bulletins, illustrated with Wickes Vertical Water Tube Boilers. These Bulletins are free while they last and are:

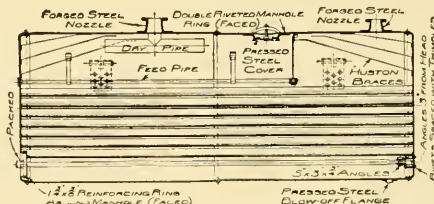
Reducing Costs in the Boiler Room.

The Magnitude and Prevention of Air Infiltration Losses.

Saving Coal in Steam Power Plants.

Aids in the Selection of a Steam Boiler With a Peep at the Wickes Vertical Water Tube Boiler.

HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS.



A. S. M. E. CODE RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS.
Ask for Catalogue Covering Design and Workmanship.

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

District Branch Houses in all Textile Centers

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58 PEARL ST.	16 MURRAY ST.	111 No. 3RD ST.	CITIZENS & SOUTH- ERN BANK BLDG.
TEL. FORT HILL 3250			

GOULDS PUMPS

FOR EVERY SERVICE

For Fire Protection

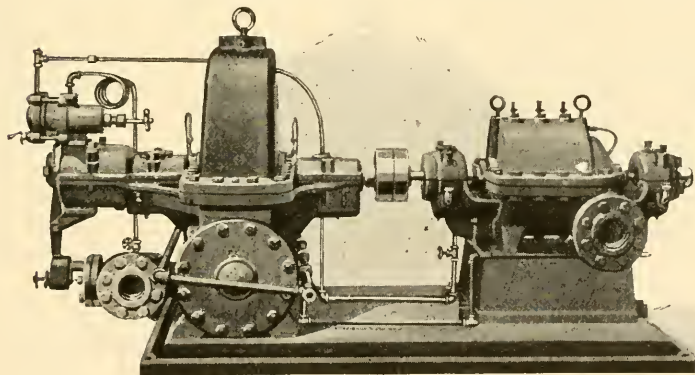
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Return Feed
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Booster Service
Humidifier Service

For Scouring

Dyeing
Bleaching
Sizing
Finishing
Acids, Chemicals
Hydraulic Elevators
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TRIPLEX, CENTRIFUGAL, DEEP WELL AND HAND PUMPS

Bound Bulletin Catalog Showing Complete Line Sent on Request



Goulds Turbo Centrifugal Boiler Feed Pump

The Goulds Turbo boiler feed pump unit possesses many improved features which insure a performance heretofore unknown in boiler feeding. If you have not used one of these Goulds units, you do not yet know what real boiler feeding is. Standard units carried in stock for plants of 1,000 to 10,000 Boiler Horse Power.

Units furnished complete in every respect. Write for Bulletins.

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO.

Founded 1802

OAKMONT, PA.

NEW YORK OFFICE
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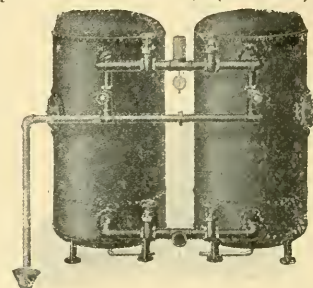
WATER FILTERS OF THE PRESSURE OR GRAVITY TYPE FOR ALL COTTON MILL REQUIREMENTS: CONTINUOUS AND INTERMITTENT WATER SOFTENING AND PURIFYING SYSTEMS.

WATER FILTRATION

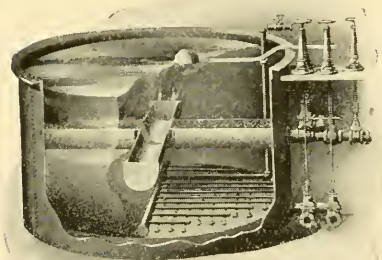
Many water supplies are a constant source of waste and expense to cotton manufacturers on account of the impurities carried in suspension. Turbid water or water containing iron, either in solution or in suspension, is unsuitable for use in those processes where it comes in contact with the product. Turbid water when used for circulating in cooling jackets, condensers, etc., causes a loss in efficiency and an expense for cleaning pipe lines and apparatus.

These—SCAIFE—filters are in use for all purposes. They are unequalled for design, material, workmanship and efficiency. Our pressure filters are particularly adapted for connecting into existing pipe lines. They are suitable for all uses for filtering under pressure and where space is limited they are the most economical to install. These filters are suitable for clarifying water for mill use, cooling purposes, hydraulic systems, swimming pools, offices, or any other requirement for clear water.

PRESSURE FILTERS (Patented)



GRAVITY FILTERS (Patented)

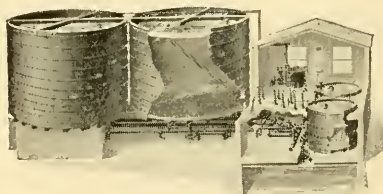


Gravity filters are built in units with capacities varying from 8,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per 24 hours each. Combinations for practically any capacity with required sedimentation can be furnished. Patented brass conical strainers and patented valveless coagulant feed apparatus are special features embodied in these filters. Gravity filter systems are designed for automatic operation to give accurate preparatory treatment, to meet any of the conditions that apply to various water supplies, so that a uniform result is constantly obtainable.

WE-FU-GO and SCAIFE WATER SOFTENING and PURIFYING SYSTEMS

WE-FU-GO SYSTEM (Patented)

The design for each installation and performance guarantees are based upon scientific investigation of water supply and uses, supplemented by analysis and treatment of water in our own laboratory. Filters are included with all softening systems: therefore water both soft and clear is obtainable from any source.



"A type to meet every stoker need"

SANFORD RILEY STOKER CO.
Worcester, Mass.

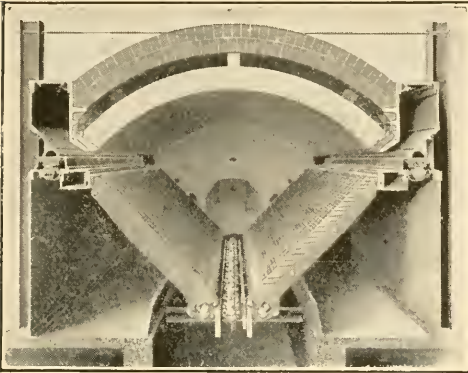
Makers of
RILEY
UNDERFEED
STOKERS



MURPHY IRON WORKS
Detroit, Mich.

Makers of
MURPHY
AUTOMATIC
FURNACES

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH BUFFALO CLEVELAND
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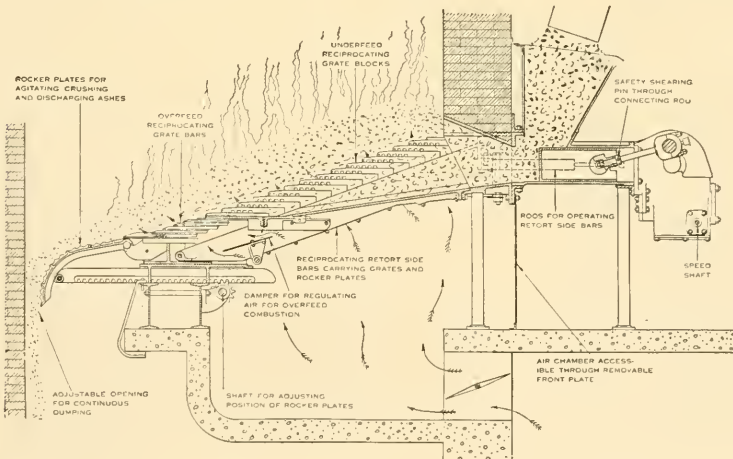
The type of Stoker you need is determined by the size of your boilers, fuel, load conditions and other local factors. Naturally, one type will not meet all these conditions but in the Riley Underfeed Stoker and Murphy Automatic Furnace you have a choice that will meet practically any condition.

For the plant with large boiler units or with smaller units that are to be forced above rating or where reserve capacity is essential, the Riley Underfeed Stoker meets the conditions. The moving grates—found only on the Riley—keep the fuel bed broken up and

insure a mixture of air with coal that results in high capacity and efficiency.

For the plant with smaller boiler units or with medium size boilers carrying a steady load, the Murphy Automatic Furnace has proved its worth in thousands of installations. Operating on natural draft the original outlay is comparatively small. This furnace requires very little attention and the operator need not be so highly skilled.

Our engineers will gladly analyze your power plant problem and recommend the equipment best suited to your needs.



HAMMEL OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT CO.

185 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

PROVIDENCE

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Undreamed of Flexibility Possible with Hammelized Boilers



The turning of two valves in the oil and steam connections of a boiler equipped with the Hammel Oil Burning System is all that is necessary to meet even the most unusual demands for more steam, and meet them instantly.

There is no delay or inconvenience while the stokers labor to take care of the unexpected demands.

The Hammel Oil Burning System efficiently utilizes any grade of oil or gas house tar. There is no coal to pass, no ashes to handle, no smoke.

Thousands of installations operating under every condition prove the efficiency and economy of this system.

Hammel
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS

PETROLEUM HEAT & POWER COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK
511 Fifth Ave.

BOSTON
100 Boylston St.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.
Turks Head Bldg.

Factory
STAMFORD
CONN.

CUT YOUR FUEL OIL BILL!

And Increase Your Boiler Efficiency by Installing Our

AUTOMATIC REGULATOR

It Automatically Controls the Flow of Oil, Air and Steam to Maintain Any Desired Boiler Pressure.

Is Adjustable for Any Range of Load. Capacity up to 3,000 H. P.

Requires No Attention. Is Absolutely Automatic.

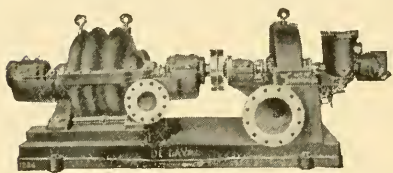
Adapted to All Types of Boilers and to Steam Pressures Above 75 Pounds. (We also specialize in regulators for lower pressures.)

Write us for Further Information. Mail Letter to Office Nearest You.

DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

INSTALL DE LAVAL TURBINE-DRIVEN MACHINES



De Laval turbine-driven centrifugal boiler feed pump; 800 gal. per min., against 520 ft. head.

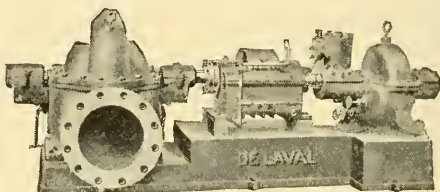
THE DE LAVAL DOUBLE-HELICAL SPEED REDUCING GEAR was originally designed for steam turbine service, and has been perfected and fully tested by extensive use. Over 2,000,000 hp. of De Laval gears are now giving wholly satisfactory service. De Laval Centrifugal Pumps driven by De Laval Geared Turbines, realize overall economies greatly superior to those of triple-expansion pumping units. Standard-speed direct-current generators, driven by De Laval Geared Turbines, are the most efficient and reliable means for supplying direct current. The De Laval Gear is free from noise and vibration in operation, and shows an efficiency above 98%. Speed ratios up to 20 to 1 can be secured in one reduction.

THE DE LAVAL METHOD OF MANUFACTURE—De Laval Steam Turbines, Centrifugal Pumps, Blowers, Compressors and Speed-reducing Gears are built in a shop producing solely high grade turbine and centrifugal machinery. Designs and methods have been developed and perfected by continuous specialization upon this class of work for over 25 years. Only high-grade materials are used, and skilled men, trained in this class of work, are employed throughout. All parts are made to limit gages upon an interchangeable basis, and repair parts can be placed in machines by ordinary attendants without requiring to be fitted. All De Laval apparatus is made with horizontally split casings, and internal working parts are at once accessible upon lifting the casing covers and can be lifted out after removing bearing caps. Piping connections are to the lower parts of the casing and need not be disturbed. All machines are guaranteed as to capacity and efficiency, and are given a thorough test before leaving the shops. This policy of thorough-going testing has led to continuous improvements in apparatus.

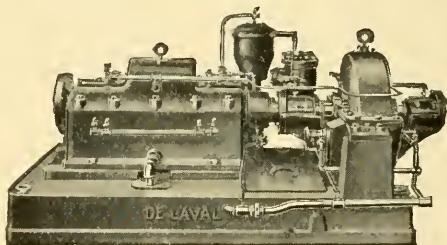
State the requirements of service, so that our Engineering Department can suggest the best solution of your power, pumping and air-compressing problems.

DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINES are of the single-stage, velocity-stage and pressure-stage types, and are built for all steam and exhaust conditions and in all capacities up to 15,000 hp.

DE LAVAL CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS are built for all capacities and pressures, from boiler feeders to geared turbine-driven pumping units of the largest size, and for all methods of driving, including electric motor, and directly connected and geared steam turbines. De Laval steam-turbine-driven centrifugal pumps hold the highest records for efficiency and duty.



De Laval geared turbine-driven centrifugal circulating pump.



De Laval Geared Turbine for direct connection to machinery or for rope or belt drive.



Ask for special publication

No. B-S9.

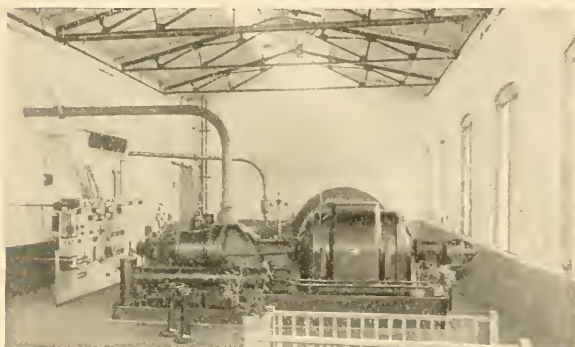
Direct-current generator, driven by De Laval geared steam turbine; 1,200 kw.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

DISTRICT OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

COMPLETE POWER AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEXTILE MILLS



**Power Plant Equipped with Turbines, Engines, Generators
and Switchboard**

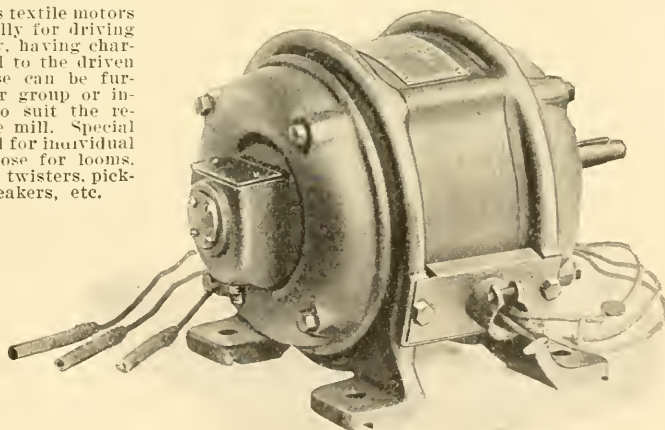
Allis-Chalmers equipment for textile mills includes power equipments of every type as well as auxiliary electrical apparatus, a full line of textile motors for group or individual drive, centrifugal pumps, air compressors, transmission machinery, etc.

In the line of power machinery the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company builds every type of prime mover—steam turbines, steam engines, hydraulic turbines, gas engines, and oil engines—together with a full line of generators for each type—also steam condensers of any size and all types. It is the only

organization in the world furnishing complete power equipments of all types, built in the same shops and under one management.

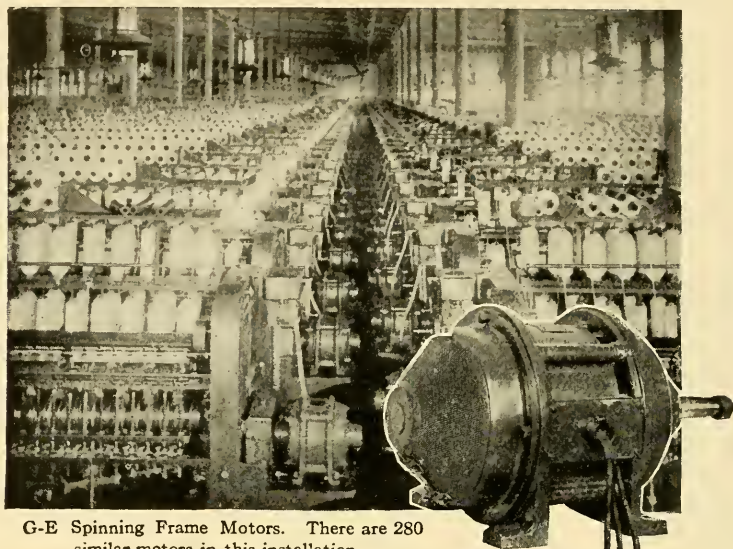
This is supplemented by a very complete line of auxiliary electrical apparatus consisting of exciters, transformers, converters, motor-generators, frequency changers, switchboards, etc.

Allis-Chalmers textile motors are built especially for driving textile machinery, having characteristics suited to the driven machines. These can be furnished for either group or individual drive to suit the requirements of the mill. Special motors furnished for individual drive include those for looms, spinning frames, twistors, pickers, openers, breakers, etc.

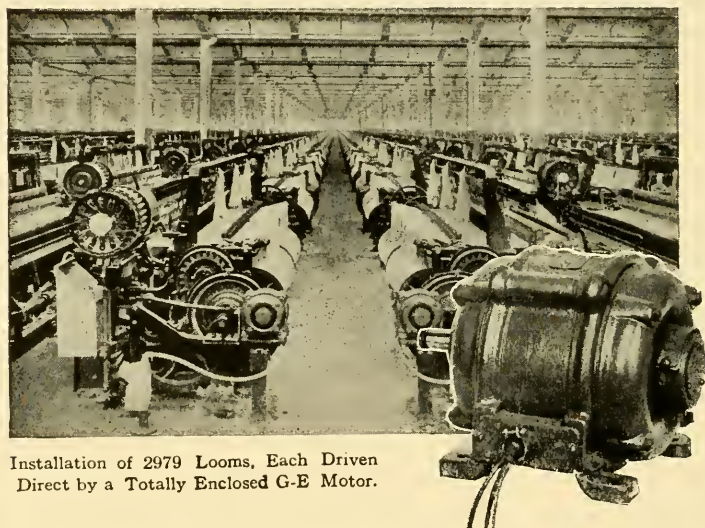


Loom Motor

A complete line of high-grade power transmission machinery is also supplied, including pulleys, shafting, hangers, couplings, clutches suitable for textile drives.



G-E Spinning Frame Motors. There are 280 similar motors in this installation.



Installation of 2979 Looms, Each Driven Direct by a Totally Enclosed G-E Motor.

General  **Electric**
General Office Sales Offices in
Schenectady, N.Y. all large cities
Company

The Day of Motor Drive is at Hand— Each Machine Equipped with Its Own Motor

When electric drive was first installed in textile mills the high cost and relatively low efficiency of the small motors available at that time, naturally tended to perpetuate the "group drive" principle.

Today, however, due to improved motor design and methods of manufacture, the progressive textile manufacturers and engineers realize that they cannot afford to use any system other than that which employs a suitable individual motor for nearly every textile machine.

The result is increased production at a power cost in direct proportion to the work done, and the complete elimination of all torsional disturbances so prevalent with overhead line-shafting. Belting is also eliminated, cleanliness secured, noise subdued, and fire hazard and personal danger lessened, while ventilation and illumination are improved.

More than twenty-five years ago the General Electric Company was a pioneer in the field of electrification of textile mills and has continued to design and manufacture successfully a full line of motors and electric control equipment for operating all types of textile machinery, besides designing and building equipment to furnish the necessary power.

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General Office **Company** Sales Offices in
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WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

SALES OFFICES IN ALL LARGE AMERICAN CITIES



THE MASON COTTON FABRIC CO.

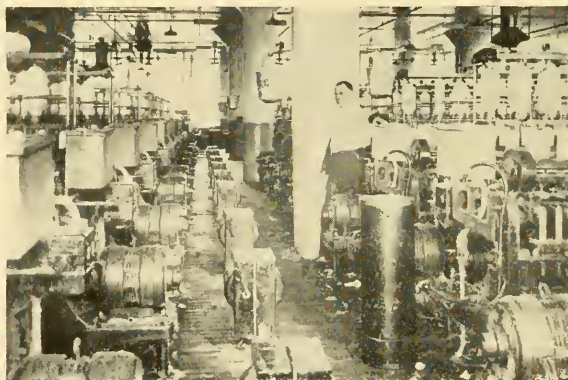
Manufacturers of

ALL FABRICS FOR MASON TIRES

According to the best practice of today, the Mason Cotton Fabric Company has installed Westinghouse Individual Motor Drive on the spinning frames of its new mills at Kent, Ohio.

Thus this company is assured of from 5% to 7% greater production than can be produced with other methods of drive.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| —Increased Production | —Better Lighting |
| —Better Plant Layout | —Cleanliness |
| —Freedom from Overhead Construction | —Congenial Working Surroundings |



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WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF ELEVATING, CONVEYING,
AND POWER TRANSMISSION CHAINS



LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN

Link-Belt Silent Chain is rapidly becoming the standard drive for textile machinery.

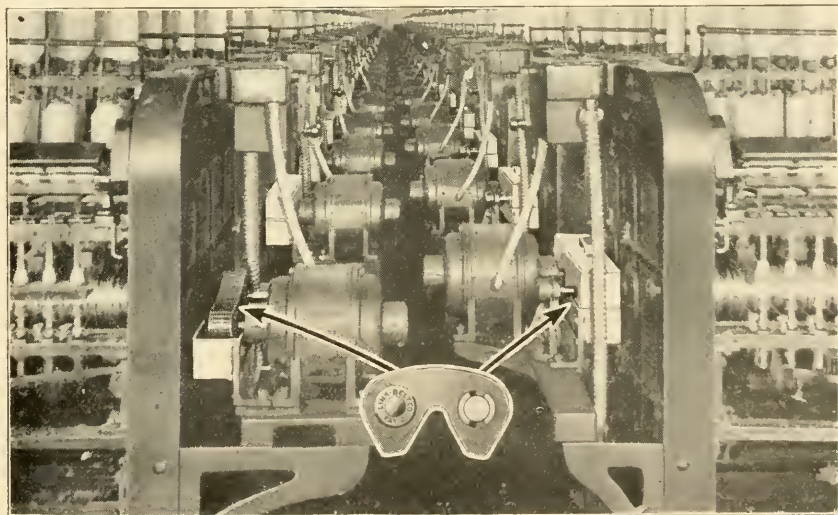
Its superiority over all other forms of transmissions is being demonstrated by our numerous installations.

It is "Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either."

Briefly, its adoption leads to increased production, better product, reduced power bills; saves floor space. It is 98.2% Efficient on actual test.

Let one of our experienced Textile Drive Engineers study power transmission conditions in your mill.

Send for Book No. 425



MORSE CHAIN CO.

BOSTON
141 MILK STREET

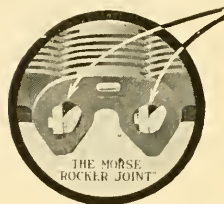
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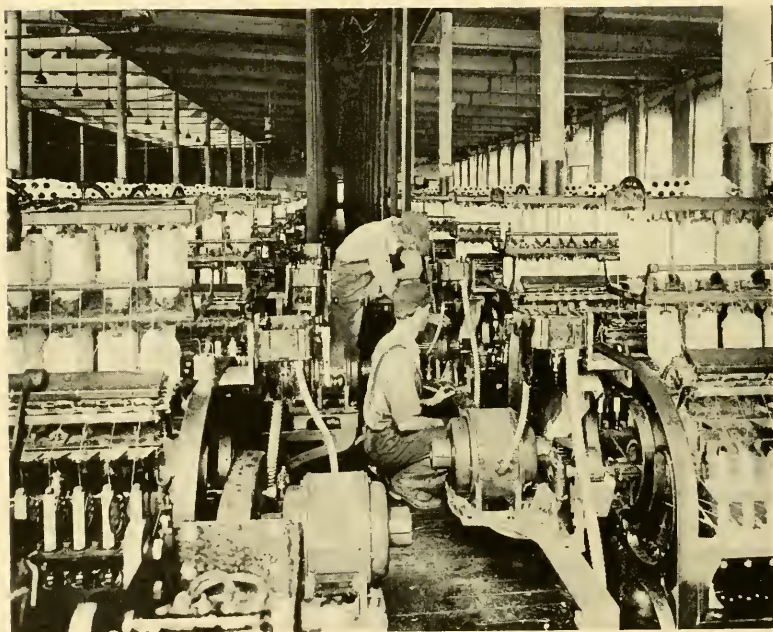


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WITH CENTER GUIDE LINKS
UNIFORM SPEED INCREASING
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Special information and estimates furnished
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MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

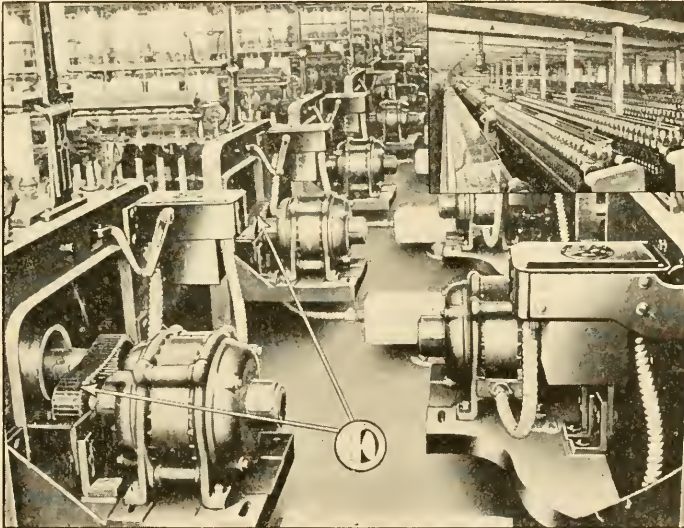
Provide a Flexible Gear Connection between Individual Motors and Cotton Spinning Frames and Twisters.



They Insure a Constant Speed for the Cylinder Shaft, Run Smoothly and Without Vibration.

Let us Prove to you that this means an INCREASED PRODUCTION from the Frames—a STRONGER YARN.

RUN COOL, OIL BATHS NOT REQUIRED



End View of Cotton Twister Frame with 5 H. P. Individual Motor and Morse Silent Chain Drive

Benefit by MORSE SERVICE as others do.

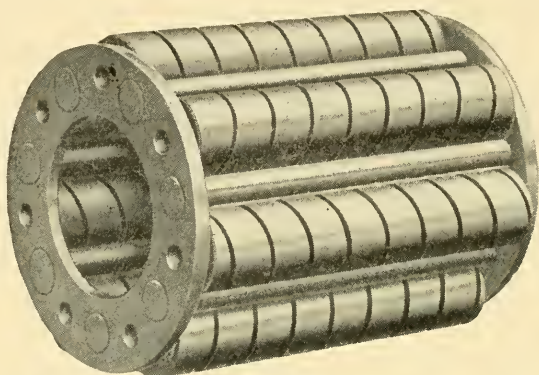
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION

NEW YORK, N.Y.

MOTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
DETROIT

TRACTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
CHICAGO, ILLS.



Split Outer Race Type of Hyatt Roller Bearing

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS and TEXTILE MACHINERY

Mill owners are finding that it is a matter of vital importance to them to know the reasons for the rapidly growing use of anti-friction bearings on textile machinery.

Textile machines equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings give superior, dependable, economical service at a very slight increase in initial cost.

Briefly, Hyatt Roller Bearings will improve your textile machinery because they:

1. Eliminate 50% of the dragging friction of plain bearings by providing a true rolling motion, which makes possible a substantial saving in power.
2. Give positive lubrication and cleanliness of operation at all times and they need be lubricated only once every several months, with a consequent saving in lubrication costs.
3. Eliminate constant shut downs for repairs and replacements because they are durable and dependable and will give years of satisfactory service with unvarying success.

It will pay you to specify Hyatt Roller Bearings for your textile machinery. Write for further information.

JOHN A. STEVENS

ENGINEER

POWER PLANTS

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FREDERICK BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

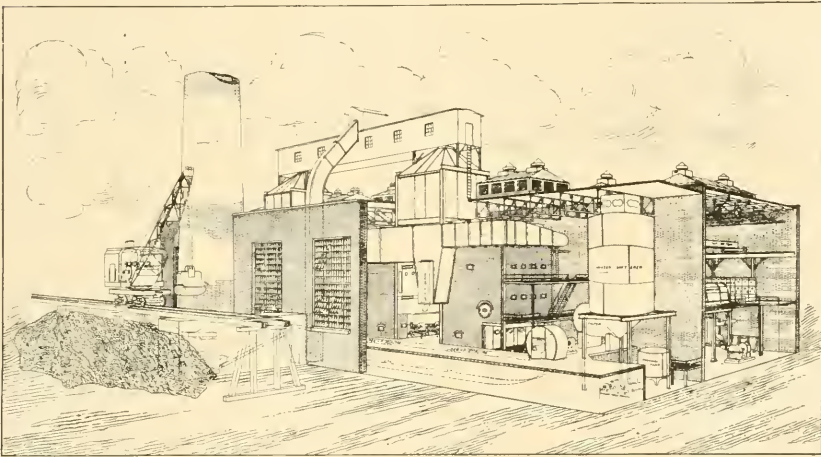
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LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER PROBLEMS

STEAM, ELECTRIC AND HYDRAULIC POWER PLANTS

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PURCHASED POWER CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED



Successful reconstruction calls for more engineering skill than new construction. The above cut shows one of several such power-plant revisions which we are completing. By this arrangement an old boiler and engine house are utilized to accommodate thoroughly modern equipment.

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Let us solve your problems.

SAMUEL M. GREEN CO.

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FARR ALPACA CO. "D" WEAVE SHED
Designed and erected by us during 1920

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A service backed by the experience of twenty-five years. We should like to tell you about it.

CHARLES T. MAIN
ENGINEER

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**Is your plant organized to
meet the latest trend in Cotton
Goods Manufacture?**

PROFIT-MAKING now, more than ever before, is dependent on the amount of careful study put into organization and construction to meet the latest demands of production, distribution, and minimum expenditure of effort.

Through years of experience in textile-plant organization, engineering, and mill-construction, we have gained an intimate knowledge of all problems connected therewith; we are prepared to solve questions of cramped quarters; rearrangement of machinery and equipment; improving working conditions; quality and quantity of product; handling, storage and shipping facilities; and shortage of power.

If you contemplate new buildings or additions, we are prepared to give efficient service in preliminary study and reports, and in design and supervision of construction.

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Our ideal of architect-engineer service is to design buildings for greatest production (or usefulness) ; fewest accidents; best health; of good style; and of best ultimate economy.

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Our designs are worked out more fully than is possible when less ability and experience are put on the problem.

We are a service-rendering organization—we design and supervise construction, but we do not construct.

Because of the exactness of our specifications we get truly competitive estimates from contractors.

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The development of our ideal has brought together an engineering staff of high ability and broad vision, and with a desire to give more service than is expected of us.

Generous service is a habit with our organization.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 60 Federal Street, BOSTON

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Originators of Better Methods for 88 years

ACKNOWLEDGED leadership, in any field of endeavor, is dependent upon more than lengthy and continuous effort. Supplementing such service there must be originality in thought and action, imagination made practical by good judgment and clear thinking, and a constant consideration of the needs and possibilities of the future.

For 88 years Lockwood, Greene & Co. have combined these requisite attributes of leadership in cotton mill and textile engineering.

This organization was the pioneer in building cotton mills directly con-

nected with water-powers. After the development of the Corliss engine this firm was first in the development of the engine-driven mill with rope drive. It designed the first mill driven electrically from a water power, and the first mill driven electrically from a steam plant. It designed the first large cotton mill of reinforced concrete.

When choosing an engineering service for the improvement or development of your plant, it will be well to avail yourself of the experience and resourcefulness of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

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Write for a copy of "Picks to the Minute," describing features of modern textile plants.



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FACTORY BUILDING OF NARROW FABRIC COMPANY
Wyomissing, Pa.

BOTH speed and economy marked the construction of the reinforced concrete factory built for the Narrow Fabric Company of Wyomissing, Pa.

This building is a modern, fully-equipped, four-story and basement factory, 456 ft. x 90 ft. of flat-slab construction, with exposed concrete columns and spandrel beams and brick spandrel walls. It is designed for a super-imposed floor load of 150 lbs. per sq. ft. The equipment installed includes sprinklers, plumbing, two 4000-lb. elevators, and heating, lighting, telephone, fire-alarm and call systems. Floor area is 187,000 sq. ft.

The entire building was completed and turned over to the owners within 5 months from the date of starting the contract.

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.

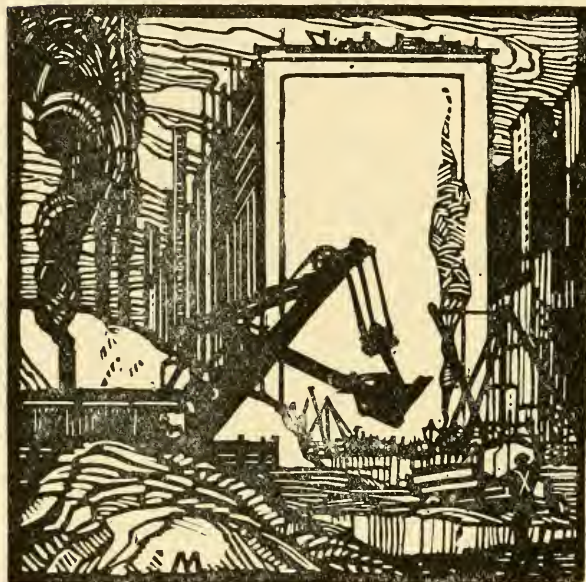
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*Where
Equipment
Dominates*

It is an industrial commonplace that command of adequate mechanical equipment is essential to command of economical production. The same principle that applies in the manufacture of textiles applies in the construction of the mills which house the processes.

ABERTHAW owns outright the larger proportion of the machinery—large and small—which spells speed and economy in building. It maintains a special department to ensure its perfect repair. More than this, it puts real brains into the selection of exactly the right equipment to meet the requirements of each contract. These are among the vital elements that make *Built by Aberthaw* synonymous with minimum cost and maximum reliability.

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.

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*Where the
Human Element
Counts*



The construction of industrial establishments increasingly entails responsibility for the building of dwellings to house their working population. It is a responsibility whose problems are not easily solved.

In many cases, however, the Aberthaw System of standardized dwellings will be found to meet the situation most satisfactorily.

The System has been devised after exhaustive study. It aims to achieve suitability by meeting a thoroughly understood human requirement. It achieves economy by quantity production of a carefully modified range of units every step in whose construction has been planned in advance.

Occupying a favorable position between the ready made and the specially made in housing developments, the Aberthaw System invites investigation.

GENERAL BUILDING COMPANY

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BOSTON, MASS.



Apartment Block built in connection with the housing development for the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass.

In the Pilgrim Northland and in the Cavalier Southland, this corporation is working to meet the present day housing problem.

If *you* have a housing problem or contemplate the erection of a factory, warehouse or other building, we would welcome an opportunity to discuss the matter with you.

Send for our booklet.



Group of houses built for the Pacific Mills at Columbia, S.C.

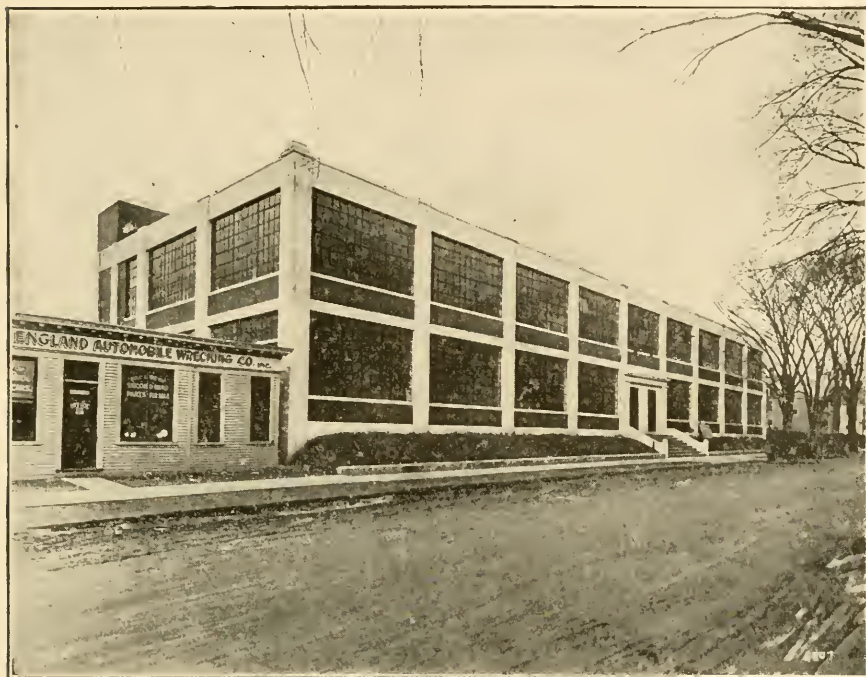
FLYNT BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

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Plant of Nichols Underwear Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn. Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Engineers. Constructed by FLYNT.

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Established in 1839, the FLYNT Building Organization has maintained an unbroken record of Superior Service to its clients.

The FLYNT Building Organization was the pioneer in Standard Mill Construction and with the advent of Reinforced Concrete, experts in that field were added to the staff and the FLYNT Organization has maintained its position as the Premier Industrial Building Organization.

FLYNT Built Textile Mills may be seen throughout the Eastern and Southern States and each is a standing testimonial to the high standard of materials and workmanship maintained by the organization.

Our interesting and valuable booklet about Factory Buildings will be sent upon request.

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WE OFFER you our 40 years' Experience and knowledge, and a skilled organization to help you solve the construction problems that are of vital importance now that business is returning to a condition of keen competition.

Ranger-built is well-built

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Aladdin



Industrial Homes, Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills

"It has been a great thing for us, being able to purchase these houses."

—Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills.

Aladdin quickly and economically solves the housing problems of large industrial plants. Read the letter quoted from the Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills:

THE ALADDIN COMPANY, Bay City, Mich.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your favor of February 7th, and will say in reply that we will be very glad for you to use our name in any character of advertising your houses that you see fit, as we have done a good deal of advertising for you free of charge, and I have personally put a number of mills in touch with your concern, who if they have not, very likely will in the near future take up with you the matter of industrial housing for their operatives.

It has been a great thing for us, being able to purchase these houses, as we were in bad shape for house room for our employees, and it was almost an impossibility to have cottages erected locally at a cost that the mill could afford, besides your houses being very much better adapted for our purpose than any we would have built for ourselves.

Yours very truly,

W. G. HENDERSON,

Vice President and General Manager.
Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills, Detroit, Mich.

Aladdin saves 18% of the cost of lumber—30% of the labor cost—reduces skilled labor required—ships from the nearest timber region.

Wire, write or phone us for Aladdin Industrial Housing Catalog No. 194.

The Aladdin Co.

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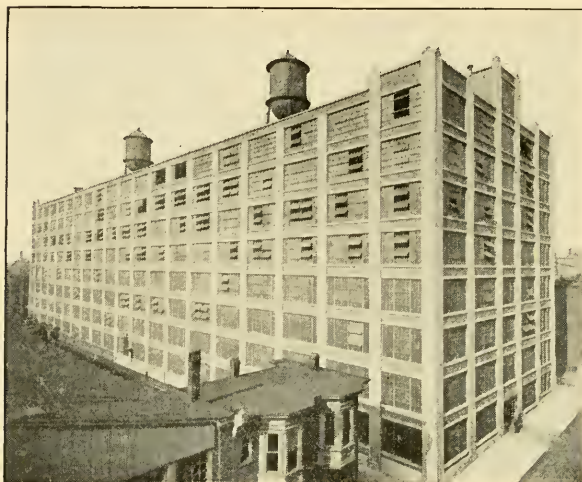
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ROLLED STEEL SASH FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND OFFICES



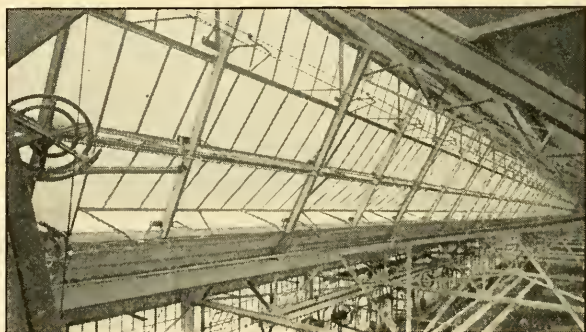
LUPTON PIVOTED FACTORY SASH

A high-grade pivoted-ventilator sash for mills and factories. Ventilators operated separately by peg stays or chains, or in groups by Pond Operating Device for mass-controlled ventilation.

SEE CATALOGUE
10-LSS.

POND CONTINUOUS SASH

Operated by hand or motor in lines up to hundreds of feet long. Used for mass-controlled weather-protected ventilation. Write home office or nearest branch for literature on the uses of Lupton Sash Products.



Lupton

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THE VITROLITE COMPANY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
CHICAGO

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

VITROLITE'S stainless white
super-smooth
surface affords an unequalled surface for inspection, sorting, folding and boxing tables.

Against such a background inspection is faster and more accurate—and handling easier.

In the industrial lunch room Vitrolite tables give the utmost in cleanliness at the lowest maintenance cost. Send for a sample and special literature.

Vitrolite is a pure white substance far harder and stronger than marble. It is easily fitted to any table—or furnished as part of the equipment of standard lunch room tables, counters, and shelves. Used by hundreds of representative mills and factories.



CLEANLINESS

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ACCURACY

If it's Pure White it's **VITROLITE**

C. E. KNOEPPEL & CO., INC.

Industrial Engineers

“KNOEPPEL ORGANIZED SERVICE”

52 VANDERBILT AVENUE,

NEW YORK

IS YOUR BUSINESS DIFFERENT?

Your Business IS Different Because—

It probably has more variable factors than others in the same industry, or—

Your industry may be more complex than others, or—

You may have a very different type of organization and personnel than others, or—

You probably have a greater variety in design, sizes, and styles of products than many, or—

Your sales opportunities may make it more difficult to develop a production schedule than some, or—

You may have more trouble than others in planning an even flow of production, or—

You probably have a greater diversity in kinds, sizes and grades of materials used than others, or—

You may have more difficulty in securing deliveries on your materials than some, or—

You may have more operations, some continuous others interrupted, than many, or—

Your great variety of operations may make it more difficult to secure accurate operation costs, or—

You may have a greater difficulty than many in maintaining a uniform force of workers—

All of which means that—

Every variable your business includes offers an additional argument in favor of coordination and control, and—

Every combination of these variables furnishes a place for an economic loss if not properly coordinated, and—

The more variables and greater number of factors the greater the opportunity for improvement, betterment, coordination and savings, and—

The greater the complexities and differences from all other business the less precedents there are to go by, and—

The less precedents there are the greater the returns which will result from investigation, researches and improvements.

We can show you how Knoepfel Organized Service particularly applies to complex businesses which are different. We have a very brief concise description of this service which we can send you.

We Can Describe Our Plan Briefly

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BRANCH TESTING HOUSES

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NEW BEDFORD
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Analyses"

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Our Industrial Service Department is constantly conducting investigations and rendering reports as to raw cotton, yarns, and fabrics. This service is at the disposal of our clients.

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LIABILITY INSURANCE CO.
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DIVIDEND 20% for 1920 business.

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1919.....	\$1,004,696.00
1920.....	\$2,041,386.00

This remarkable growth is evidence of our policy of absolute fairness to both the policy holder and the employee. It is evidence, also, of intelligent co-operation with the assured in reducing his cost of Insurance, and an economical administration of the affairs of the Company.

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POSITIONS ATTAINED BY DAY GRADUATES, 1899-1920

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Teachers	10
Mill vice-presidents	3
Mill treasurers and agents	17
Mill superintendents	39
Mill assistant superintendents	16
Mill foremen of departments	13
Assistants to agents and superintendents	4
Mill auditors and accountants	2
Mill clerks	1
Manufacturers	6
Managers	14
Textile designers and fabric experts	16
Purchasing agents	3
In commission houses	4
Salesmen	13
Chemists, dyers, and chemical salesmen	65
In U.S. Civilian Service	7
Inspectors	3
Textile manufacturing, unassigned	18
Industrial engineering	12
Mill engineering	15
Civil engineering	1
Chemical engineering	2
Trade journalists	4
In business, textile distributing or incidental thereto	7
Other business	28
Employment not known	35
Married women	4
Deceased	20
TOTAL	383

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For catalogue address Charles H. Eames, S.B., President, Lowell, Mass.

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AN INSTITUTE OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

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BUYERS INDEX

OF

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Page numbers refer to advertisements

ACIDS

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 238
Harrison Works, Wilmington, Del.

AGEING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234
Braemer Air Conditioning Corp'n, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carrier Engineering Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Kaufman Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo.
New York Blower Co., Chicago, Ill.
Normalair Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Ford Co., The J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Solvay Process Co., The, Syracuse, N.Y. p. 243
Wing & Evans, New York, N.Y. p. 243

AMMETERS

Biddle, James G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Weston Electrical Instrument Company, Newark, N.J.

APRONS, CARRIER

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. p. 259

APRONS, COMB

Foulds & Sons, Inc., Hudson, Mass.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.

ARCHITECTS AND MILL ENGINEERS

(See Engineers, Industrial)

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Carey Co., Philip, Cincinnati, O.
Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Charleston, S.C.
Greene, R. L., Paper Co., Providence, R.I. p. 231
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Keasbey Co., Robert A., New York, N.Y.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
Magnesia Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
McLeod & Henry Co., Troy, N.Y.
Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass.

BALLERS

Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187

BANDING MACHINERY, AUTOMATIC

Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190

BANKING

Merchants National Bank of Boston. p. 280

BASKETS

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Hardy, Frank H., Andover, Mass.
Lane & Bro., W. T., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Morris & Co., Inc., Groveville, N.J.
National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

BATTENS

Robert G. Pratt, Worcester, Mass.

BEAM HEADS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

BEAMING AND WARPING MACHINERY

Altemus, J. K., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Lever, Oswald, Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Warp Compressing Mach. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

BEAMS

—Pressed Steel

Mossberg Co., Frank, Attleboro, Mass. p. 204

BEARINGS

—Ball

Allen Spindle Corp., Boston, Mass.
Auburn Ball Bearing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Bantam Ball Bearing Co., Bantam, Conn.
Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa.
Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Gurney Ball Bearing Co., Jamestown, N.Y.
Gwilliam Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Hess-Bright Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn.
Norma Co. of America, New York, N.Y.
S K F Ball Bearing Co., Hartford, Conn.
Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Roller

American Roller Bearing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark, N.J. p. 262

Norma Co. of America, New York, N.Y.
Royerstord Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

BEETLING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

BELT DRESSING

Cling-Surface Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Gandy Belting Co., Baltimore, Md.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Ladew Co., Inc., Glen Cove, N.Y.
Rhoads & Sons, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schieren Co., Chas. A., New York, N.Y.
Schultz Belting Co., St. Louis, Mo.
White & Bagley Co., Worcester, Mass.

BELT FASTENERS

Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Crescent Belt Fastener Co., New York, N.Y.
Flexible Steel Lacing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Greene, Tweed & Co., New York, N.Y.
Main Belting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., New York, N.Y.

BELT TIGHTENERS

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Sellers & Co., Inc., William, Philadelphia, Pa.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Woods' Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

BELTING

—Canvas

Acme Belting Co., Niles, Mich.
Burrell Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chesapeake Belting Co., Baltimore, Md.
Imperial Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson Belting Co., New York, N.Y.
Main Belting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rossendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co., New-ark, N.J.
Sawyer Belting Co., Cleveland, O.
Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., New York, N.Y.

—Conveyor

Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., New York, N.Y.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Cotton

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—Fabric

Acme Belting Co., Niles, Mich.
Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Rossendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co., Newark, N.J.
Stanley Belting Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.

—Leather

Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Farnes, Henry K., Co., Boston, Mass.
Chicago Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gandy Belting Co., Baltimore, Md.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn.
Ladew Co., Inc., Edward R., Glen Cove, N.Y.
Moloney Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Page Belting Co., Concord, N.H.
Rhoads & Sons, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schieren Co., Chas. A., New York, N.Y.
Schultz Belting Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Williams & Sons, I. B., Dover, N.H.

—Rubber

Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Empire Rubber & Tire Co., Trenton, N.J.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
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Hamilton Rubber Mfg. Co., Trenton, N.J.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N.J.
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Revere Rubber Co., Chelsea, Mass.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Silent Chain

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 269-1

BLEACHING KIERS

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Jefferson, E. D., & Son, Boston, Mass.
New England Tank & Tower Co., Everett, Mass.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

BLEACHING MACHINERY

(See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery)

BLEACHING MATERIALS

American Diamalt Co., New York, N.Y.
American Dyewood Co., New York, N.Y.
Andreykovicz & Dunk, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bannon & Co., W. H., Providence, R.I.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Cone, Frederick H., New York, N.Y.
Electric Smelting & Alum Co., Lockport, N.Y.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 242
Ford Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
Malt Diastase Co., New York, N.Y.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236
Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Southern Chemical Laboratory, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N.J.
Worden Chemical Works, New York, N.Y.

BLOWERS

—Fan

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Clarage Fan Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Coppus Engineering & Equip. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Garden City Fan Co., Chicago, Ill.
Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
Hlg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago, Ill.
Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
New York Blower Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sterling Blower Co., Hartford, Conn.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

—Steam Jet

American Steam Conveyor Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.
Coe Co., C. T., Newark, N.J.
Eynon-Evans Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Green Engineering Co., E. Chicago, Ill.
Sauer Power Generating Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDS, CUTTING

Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

BOARDS, DRYING

Pearson, J. T., Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paramount Hos'y Form Dry'g Co., Chicago, Ill.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDS, WINDING

Chaffee Bros. Co., Oxford, Mass. p. 230
Pearson, J. T., Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson Bros., New York, N.Y.

BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SHUTTLES, ETC.

Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
New Bedford Shuttle Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Parker Spool & Bobbin Co., Lewiston, Me.
Shamow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
Tebbetts, E. L., Spool Co., Locke's Mill, Me.
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R.I. p. 216
Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., Burlington, Vt.
Williams, J. H., Co., Chicago, Ill.

BOILERS

—Internal Furnace

Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Kingsford Foundry & Machine Works, Oswego, N.Y.
Mohr & Sons, John, Chicago, Ill.
Phoenix Iron Works, Meadville, Pa.
Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.

—Return Tubular

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Bigelow Co., New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chandler & Taylor Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Coatsville Boiler Works, New York, N.Y.
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D., Newnan, Ga.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga.
Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.
Springfield Boiler & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill.
Stewart Boiler Works, Worcester, Mass.
Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246
Ward Engineering Works, The Charles, Charleston, W.Va.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

—Vertical Tubular

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Bigelow Co., New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D., Newnan, Ga.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Textile Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R.I. p. 223
Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.
Stewart Boiler Works, Worcester, Mass.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

—Water Tube

Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Babcock & Wilcox Co., New York, N.Y.
Badenhausen Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bass Foundry & Mach. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Connolly Boiler Co., D., Cleveland, O.
Edge Moor Iron Co., Edge Moor, Del.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Keeler Co., E., Williamsport, Pa.
Ladd Co., George T., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mohr & Sons, John, Chicago, Ill.
Murray Iron Works Co., Burlington, Ia.
Page Boiler Co., Chicago, Ill.
Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.
Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry, Louisville, Ky.
Ward Engineering Works, The Charles, Charleston, W.Va.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

BOXES, BOX SHOOKS, ETC.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Chaffee Bros. Co., Oxford, Mass. p. 230

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Kennett Square, Pa.
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Pearson, J. T., Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

BRAIDING MACHINERY

Era Narrow Fabric Co., Providence, R.I.
Franklin Machine Co., Inc., Providence, R.I.
New England Butt Co., Providence, R.I.
Reynolds, Jr., Wm., Providence, R.I.
Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202

BREAKERS

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

BRICK

—Fire
American Enameled Brick & Tile Co., New York, N.Y.
Detrick Co., M. H., Chicago, Ill.
Didier-March Co., Perth Amboy, N.J.
Fiske & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maurer & Son, Henry, New York, N.Y.
McLeod & Henry Co., Troy, N.Y.
Washburn & Granger, New York, N.Y.

BRUSHES

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Hardy, Frank H., Andover, Mass.
Mason Brush Works, Worcester, Mass.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

BRUSHING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(See Contractors, Building)

BUNTERS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

BURNERS

—Oil

Anthony Co., Long Island City, N.Y.
Best, Inc., W. N., New York, N.Y.
De La Vergne Machine Co., New York, N.Y.
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Gwynn Gas Burner & Engineering Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hammel Oil Burning Equipment Co., Providence, R.I. p. 252
Kenworthy, Charles F., Waterbury, Conn.
MacLeod Co., Cincinnati, O.
National Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York, N. Y. p. 253
Rockwell Co., W. S., New York, N.Y.
Spray Engineering Co., Boston, Mass.
Tate-Jones & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CALENDERS

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

CALENDERS, for Knit Goods

American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.

CALENDER ROLLS

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227

CALENDER ROLL GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

CALORIMETERS

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Emerson Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CANS, DYE HOUSE

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Hill, James, Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

CANS, ROVING

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Cronkhite Co., The, Boston, Mass.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Kennett Square, Pa.
Hill, James, Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

CARBONIZING MACHINERY

Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

CARD CLOTHING

American Card Clothing Co., Worcester, Mass.
Ashworth Bros., Fall River, Mass. p. 196
Crabb, Wm., & Co., Newark, N.J.
Davis & Furber Mach. Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 194
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192

CARD GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

CARD MACHINERY

—Jacquard

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

CARD STRIPPERS

Abington Textile Machinery Trustees, Abington, Mass.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

CARDING MACHINERY

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

CARS

—Industrial Railway

Atlas Car & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
Chase Foundry & Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
Chattanooga Car & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Eastern Car & Construction Co., Easton, Pa.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West New Brighton, N.Y.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Stuebner Iron Works, G. L., Long Island City, N.Y.
Youngstown Steel Car Co., Youngstown, O.

CEMENT

—Belt

Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Bradford Belting Co., Cincinnati, O.
Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Holyoke Belting Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218
Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn.
Lawrence Belting Co., New York, N.Y.
Moloney Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHAINS

—Power Transmission

Abell-Howe Co., Chicago, Ill.
Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

CHAINS

—Silent (Rocker Joint)

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

CHAIN BELTS AND DRIVES

Abell-Howe Co., Chicago, Ill.
Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

CHAIRS

—Lunch Room

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

CHEMICALS

(See Dyestuffs and Chemicals)

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

United States Testing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 279

CHLORINE, LIQUID

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 242

CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Condit Electrical Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Roller-Smith Co., New York, N.Y.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

CLOTH MEASURING MACHINES

Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.

CLOTH TESTERS

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227

CLUTCHES

—Friction

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Johnson Machine Co., Carlyle, Manchester, Conn.
Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

COAL AND ASH HANDLING MACHINERY

American Steam Conveyor Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.
Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West New Brighton, N.Y.
Industrial Workers, Bay City, Mich.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co., The, Columbus, O.
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Mead-Morrison Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

COILS, PIPE

Cox Engineering & Tube Bending Machine Works, Bayonne, N.J.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Pipe Coiling, Bending & Welding Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.

COLORS

(See Dyestuffs and Chemicals, Paints)

COMBERS

Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
Hetherington & Sons, John, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. p. 193
Hood Co., R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler Co., Boston, Mass. p. 192
Loom Reed & Harness Co., The, Charlotte, N.C.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

COMBUSTION (CO₂) RECORDERS

Combustion Appliances Co., Chicago, Ill.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Uehling Instrument Co., New York, N.Y.

COMPOUNDS

—Boiler

Binghamton Boiler Compound Co., Binghamton, N.Y.
Bird-Archer Co., New York, N.Y.
Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
Engineering Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris Oil Co., A. W., Providence, R.I.
International Boiler Compound Co., Chicago, Ill.
North American Chemical & Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.
Paige & Jones Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Perolin Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.
Shawmut Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

COMPRESSORS

—Air

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Bury Compressor Co., Erie, Pa.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Hamilton, O.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York, N.Y.
Nordberg Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Norwalk Iron Works Co., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Sullivan Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Vilter Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

(See Contractors)

CONDENSERS

—Steam

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
Alberger Pump & Condenser Co., New York, N.Y.
Baragwanath & Son, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Blake Pump & Condenser Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Davidson Co., M. T., New York, N.Y.
Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N.J.
Wheeler Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

CONDENSORS

—Cotton

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

CONERS AND WINDERS

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Keystone Winding & Twisting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
LeBon Bleach & Dye Works, Pawtucket, R.I.
Scientific Textile Co., Morrisville, Pa.
Textile Service Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONES AND TUBES, PAPER

Alpha Cone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Consolidated Paper Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Paper Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pairpoint Corporation, New Bedford, Mass. p. 206
Philadelphia Cone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sinclair Cone Co., Norristown, Pa.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202
U. S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Mass.

CONTRACTORS

—Building

Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Mass. pp. 270-1
Aladdin Company, The, Bay City, Mich. p. 275
Austin Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Casper Ranger Construction Co., Holyoke, Mass. p. 274
Crowell-Lundoff-Little Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Ferguson Co., John W., Paterson, N.J.
Fero Concrete Construction Co., Cincinnati, O.
Flynt Building & Construction Co., Palmer, Mass. p. 273
Ford, Bacon & Davis, New York, N.Y.
General Building Company, Boston, Mass. p. 272

Guarantee Construction Co., New York, N.Y.
Hennehique Construction Co., New York, N.Y.
Ley & Co., Inc., Fred T., Springfield, Mass.
Robinson, Dwight P., New York, N.Y.
Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass. p. 269
Turner Construction Co., New York, N.Y.
White & Co., Inc., J. G., New York, N.Y.

CONTROLLERS

—Electric

Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Electric Controller & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
Fort Wayne Engineering & Mfg. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Industrial Controller Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

CONVEYING MACHINERY

—Cotton

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

CONVEYING MACHINERY

American Conveyor Co., Chicago, Ill.
Alvey Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Barber-Greene Co., Aurora, Ill.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gifford-Wood Co., Hudson, N.Y.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West Brighton, N.Y.
Jones Foundry & Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.
Lamson Co., The, Boston, Mass.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Ellwood City, Pa.
Robins Conveying Belt Co., New York, N.Y.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Wilcox Engineering Co., Saginaw, Mich.

COOLING TOWERS (Natural and Forced Draft)

Cooling Tower Co., New York, N.Y.
Seymour, Jr., J. M., Newark, N.J.
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N.J.
Wheeler Co., C. H., No. Philadelphia, Pa.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

COP TUBES

(See Cones)

COPPER PRINTING ROLLERS

Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

COPPERSMITHS

Badger & Sons Co., E. B., Boston, Mass.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

COTTON MACHINERY

Abington Textile Machinery Trustees, Abington, Mass.
Ashworth Bros., Fall River, Mass. p. 196
Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224

Campbell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 213
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
 Davis & Furber Machine Co., No. Andover, Mass. p. 226
 Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R.I.
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
 Elliott & Hall, Worcester, Mass.
 Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. p. 215
 Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
 Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
 Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
 Greist Manufacturing Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199
 Harrison, Herbert, Boston, Mass. p. 193
 H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
 Hetherington & Son, John, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. p. 193
 Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212
 Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 194
 Houghton, L. T., Worcester, Mass.
 Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Lever Co., Inc., Oswald, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Leyland & Co., Thos., Readville, Mass.
 Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 185
 Mettallie Drawing Roll Co., The, Indian Orchard, Mass.
 National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 201
 Pairpoint Corporation, New Bedford, Mass. p. 206
 Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
 Perkins Company, B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
 Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
 Roy & Son Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass. p. 195
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
 Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
 Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
 Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass. p. 211
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214
 Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
 Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202
 U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R.I. p. 216
 U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 200
 Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. p. 198
 Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188
 Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co., Woonsocket, R.I.

COTTON MERCHANTS

Weld, Stephen M., & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 283

COUNTERS

—Revolution

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Durant Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Loneragan Co., J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Root & Co., C. J., Bristol, Conn.
 Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTERSHAFTS

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
 Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

COUNTING MACHINES

Durant Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 National Scale Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 Root, C. J., & Co., Bristol, Conn.
 Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

COUPLINGS

—Shaft

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 Bond Co., Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
 Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
 Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
 Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Royersford Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

COVERINGS

—Steam Pipe

American District Steam Co., No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
 Carey Co., Philip, Cincinnati, O.
 Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.
 Fibre Cell Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
 Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
 Keasbey Co., Robert A., Ambler, Pa.
 Magnesia Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Air Cell Covering Co., Jersey City, N.J.
 Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass.
 Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wyckoff & Son Co., A., Elmira, N.Y.

CRAYONS

American Crayon Co., Waltham, Mass.
 Binney & Smith Co., New York, N.Y.
 Dixon Crucible Co., Jos., Jersey City, N.J.
 Howe Mill Crayon Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Lowell Crayon Co., Lowell, Mass.

CREELS

Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

CUTTING MACHINES, CLOTH

Cameron Machine Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Eastman Machine Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Grand Rapids Tex. Machy. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ireland Mach. & Fdry. Co., Norwich, N.Y.
Metropolitan Sewing Mach. Co., Nyack, N.Y.

DAMPENERS

American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234

DEXTRINE

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Nicol, J. M. & J. S., North Paterson, N.J.
Stein, Hirsh & Co., New York, N.Y.
Tanner & Co., Charles, Providence, R.I.

DOBBIES

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Halton's Sons, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass. p. 211
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

DOBBY CORDS—BRAIDED HARNESS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

DOFFING CARS

Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.

DOUBLING AND ROLLING MACHINES

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

DOUBLING AND WINDING MACHINES

Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.

DRAWING FRAMES

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

DRIVES

—Silent Chain

Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

DROP WIRES, LOOM

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212

DRYING MACHINERY

(See also Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery)
American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Drying Systems, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
New York Blower Co., Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225

Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

DUST COLLECTORS

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

DYE BASES

du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. p. 237

DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY

American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Bailey, Frank, Camden, N.J.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.
Dinsmore Mfg. Co., The, Salem, Mass. p. 222
Electro Chemical Co., Dayton, O.
Elliott & Hall, Worcester, Mass.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R.I.
Hussong Dyeing Machine Co., Groveville, N.J.
Kenyon & Son, D. R., Raritan, N.J.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Mach. Co., Yardley, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Paramount Hos'y Form Dry'g Co., Chicago, Ill.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Reliance Machine Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy & Son Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass. p. 195
Salem Iron Works, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Suter, Alfred, New York, N.Y.
Tait, G. W., Providence, R.I.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

DYE KETTLES

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

DYE STICKS

Bailey, Frank, Cedar Brook, N.J.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co., Yardley, Pa.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Adelphia Dye & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, N.Y.
American Dyewood Co., Boston, Mass.

Arabol Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
 Bayer Co., Inc., The, New York, N.Y.
 Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, N.Y. p. 240
 Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
 Cassella Color Co., New York, N.Y.
 Chemical Co. of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Cronkrite Co., The Leonard W., Boston, Mass.
 du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. L., Wilmington, Del. p. 237
 Gibson, F. Swift, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Klipstein & Co., A., New York, N.Y.
 Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239
 National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N.J.
 Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N.Y.
 Saxe Chemical Co., New York, N.Y.
 Solvay Process Co., The, Schenectady, N.Y. p. 243
 Sterling Color Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Wing & Evans, New York, N.Y. p. 243
 Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N.J.

ECONOMIZERS, FUEL

Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

EJECTORS

American Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Hancock Inspirator Co., New York, N.Y.
 Hayden & Derby Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Penberthy Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

ELEVATORS

—Passenger and Freight

Albro-Clem Elevator Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 American Elevator & Machine Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Gurney Elevator Co., New York, N.Y.
 McLaughlin Co., Geo. T., Boston, Mass.
 Mason Co., Inc., Volney W., Providence, R.I.
 Moore & Wyman Elevator & Machine Works, Boston, Mass.
 Otis Elevator Co., New York, N.Y.
 Ridgway & Son Co., Craig, Coatesville, Pa.
 Standard Electric & Elev. Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Standard Plunger Elevator Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Wetherill & Co., Inc., Robt., Chester, Pa.
 Wheeler-McDowell Elevator Co., New York, N.Y.

—Portable

Economy Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
 N. Y. Revolving Portable Elevator Co., Jersey City, N.J.

ENGINEERS

—Consulting

(See also Engineers, Industrial)
 Archer and Associates, W. G., New York, N.Y.
 Cary, Albert A., New York, N.Y.
 Emerson Company, New York, N.Y.
 Estes, Incorporated, L. V., Chicago, Ill.
 Fish, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
 French & Hubbard, Boston, Mass.
 Green Co., Samuel M., Springfield, Mass. p. 264
 Hooper-Falkenau Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.
 Jackson, D. C. & Wm. B., Boston, Mass.
 Little, Inc., Arthur D., Boston, Mass.

Main, Charles T., Boston, Mass. p. 265
 Meyer, Jr., Henry C., New York, N.Y.
 Monks & Johnson, Boston, Mass. p. 266
 Moore, Frederick C., Cleveland, O.
 Sanderson & Porter, New York, N.Y.
 Sirrine, J. E., & Company, Greenville, S. C. p. 268
 Suter, Alfred, New York, N.Y.
 Thompson & Lichtner, Boston, Mass.
 Woodwell, J. E., New York, N.Y.

ENGINEERS

—Industrial

Allen & Co., A. M., Cleveland, O.
 Arnold Company, The, New York, N.Y.
 Chase, Frank D., Chicago, Ill.
 Baker, Sutton & Harrison, New York, N.Y.
 Day & Zimmenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dean, Inc., Francis W., Boston, Mass.
 DeWolf & Co., John O., Boston, Mass.
 Dyer, W. E. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Ford, Bacon & Davis, New York, N.Y.
 French & Hubbard, Boston, Mass.
 Gardner & Lindberg, Chicago, Ill.
 Gray, Arthur F., Boston, Mass.
 Green Company, Samuel M., Springfield, Mass. p. 264
 Hooper-Falkenau Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.
 Kimball, Herbert S., Boston, Mass.
 Knoepfel & Co., C. E., New York, N.Y. p. 278
 Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass. p. 267
 Main, Charles T., Boston, Mass. p. 265
 Marvel, Edward I., Fall River, Mass.
 Makepeace, C. R., Providence, R.I.
 Monks & Johnson, Boston, Mass. p. 266
 Peuckert & Wunder, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prather, H. B., Cleveland, O.
 Robinson, Dwight P., New York, N.Y.
 Scofield Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Seabury, Dwight, Pawtucket, R.I.
 Sellers, Philip, New Haven, Conn.
 Sheldon Co., F. P., Providence, R.I.
 Sirrine, J. E., & Company, Greenville, S.C. p. 268
 Stevens, John A., Lowell, Mass. p. 263
 Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass. p. 269
 Suck, Adolph, Hyde Park, Mass.
 Tenney, Chas. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Watson Engineering Co., Cleveland, O.
 White & Co., Inc., J. C., New York, N.Y.
 Woodmansee-Davidson Engrg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES

—Steam

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
 Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa.
 Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Brown Engine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
 Fitchburg Steam Engine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Fulton Iron Works Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Works, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Harris-Corliss Engine & Machine Co., Providence, R.I.
 Hewes & Phillips Iron Works, Newark, N.J.
 Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Hamilton, O.
 Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Ide & Sons, A. L., Springfield, Ill.
 Lane & Bodley Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Murray Iron Works Co., Burlington, Ia.
 Nordberg Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Providence Engineering Corp'n, Providence, R.I.

Reeves-Cubberly Engine Co., Trenton, N.J.
Ridgway Dynamo & Engine Co., Ridgway, Pa.
Rollins Engine Co., Nashua, N.H.
Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Pa.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East
Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Wetherill & Co., Inc., Robt., Chester, Pa.

—Gas

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
p. 255

—Oil

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
p. 255

EXHAUST HEADS

Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, O.
Direct Separator Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
Hoppes Mfg. Co., The, Springfield, O.
Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.
Patterson & Co., Frank L., New York, N.Y.
Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pitts-
burgh, Pa.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

EXPANDERS, CLOTH

Leyland, Thos., & Co., Readville, Mass.

EXPANSION JOINTS

Alberger Pump & Condenser Co., New York,
N.Y.
Badger & Sons, E. B., Boston, Mass.
Tyler Underground Heating System, Pittsburgh,
Pa.

EXTRACTORS, HYDRO-

(See Hydro-Extractors)

EXTRACTS

(See Dyestuffs & Chemicals)

FANS, EXHAUST

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Barney Ventilating Fan Works, Boston, Mass.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Dixie Mfg. Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Garden City Fan Co., Chicago, Ill.
Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
Howard & Morse, New York, N.Y.
Indiana Fan Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
National Blow Pipe & Mfg. Co., Ltd., New
Orleans, La.
Perkins & Son, B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa.
Sterling Blower Co., Hartford, Conn.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

FEEDS, AUTOMATIC

Curtis & Marble Mach. Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia,
Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Schoffield, Wm., Co., Manayunk, Philadelphia,
Pa.
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 221
Tatham, William, Ltd., Rochdale, England
(Wm. Firth, Agent). p. 191
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co., Woonsocket,
R.I. p. 188

FENCES, WIRE AND IRON

Anchor Post Iron Works, New York, N.Y.
Cyclone Fence Co., Waukegan, Ill.
Enterprise Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
Page Steel & Wire Co., Adrian, Mich.
Stewart Iron Works Co., Covington, Ky.
Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp., Worcester, Mass.

FILTERS

—Water

American Water Softener Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beggs & Co., James, New York, N.Y.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia,
Pa.
Hungerford & Terry, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hygeia Filter Co., Detroit, Mich.
International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Loomis-Manning Filter Distributing Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.
New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co.,
New York, N.Y.
Permutit Co., New York, N.Y.
Pittsburgh Filter Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roberts Filter Mfg. Co., Darby, Pa.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
p. 250

FINISHING MACHINERY

(See also Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finish-
ing)

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 224
Dinsmore Mfg. Co., The, Salem, Mass.
p. 222
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Prov-
idence, R.I. p. 223

FIRE DOOR FIXTURES (Automatic)

Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, New York,
N.Y.
Coburn Trolley Track Mfg. Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.
Stowell Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc.,
Elmira, N.Y.
Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, New York,
N.Y.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Montgomery & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

FLYERS

Bodden, Wm., & Son, Ltd., Providence, R.I.
Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woon-
socket, R.I. p. 188

FLYER PRESSERS

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197

FOLDING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Elliot & Hall, Worcester, Mass.

FRAMES, UNIVERSAL

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p.
214

FUEL ECONOMIZERS

(See Economizers, Fuel)

FUSES

D & W Fuse Co., Providence, R.I.
 Detroit Fuse & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7

Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
 Johns-Pratt Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

FUSTIC

Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 239
 National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236

GARNETT GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

GASKETS

(See Packing)

GASSING MACHINES

(See Singeing Machines)

GAUGE GLASSES

Ashton Valve Co., Cambridge, Mass.
 Chesterton Co., A. W., Boston, Mass.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Durable Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Magee Valve Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

GAUGES

—Pressure

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
 Ashcroft Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Ashton Valve Co., Cambridge, Mass.
 Bacharach Industrial Instrument Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.
 Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.
 Lonergan Co., J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pittsburgh Gauge & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Star Brass Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
 Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Uehling Instrument Co., New York, N.Y.
 United States Gauge Co., New York, N.Y.

GEARS

—Silent Chain

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

GENERATING SETS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Ide & Sons, A. L., Springfield, Ill.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
 Terry Steam Turbine Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

GENERATORS

—Electric

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
 C & C Electric & Mfg. Co., Garwood, N.J.
 Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ampere, N.J.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 Emerson Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7

Reliance Electric & Eng. Co., Cleveland, O.
 Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, O.
 Sprague Electric Works, New York, N.Y.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
 Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

GIGS

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
 Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
 Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

GOVERNORS

—Engine and Pump

Fisher Governor Co., Marshalltown, Ia.
 Foster Engineering Co., Newark, N.J.
 Gardner Governor Co., Quincy, Ill.
 Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Ideal Automatic Governor Co., Newark, N.J.
 Northern Equipment Co., Erie, Pa.
 Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
 Richardson-Phenix Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Waters Governor Co., Lawrence, Mass.

GRATES

—Shaking

Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
 International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
 Keeler Co., E. Williamsport, Pa.
 McClave-Brooks Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Marshall Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Martin Grate Co., Chicago, Ill.
 New England Roller Grate Co., Springfield, Mass.
 Shelvin Engineering Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.
 Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

GREASE

Albany Lubricating Co., New York, N.Y.
 Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y.
 Philadelphia Grease Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York, N.Y.
 Swan & Finch, New York, N.Y.
 Texas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 245
 Valvoline Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
 Wolviline Lubricants Co. of N. Y., New York, N.Y.

GREASES

—Textile

Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, N.Y. p. 240
 Jackson & Co., Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRINDING MACHINERY, CARD

Davis & Furber Mach. Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
 Entwistle, T. C., Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
 Hubbard Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Roy & Son Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass. p. 195
 Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184

GUIDERS, CLOTH

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Leyland, Thos., & Co., Readville, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

GUMS

(See Sizing, Starch and Gums)

HANGERS

—Shaft

Bond Co., Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 262
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Royersford Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

HARNESSES

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. p. 215
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Loom Reed & Harness Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Moore, C., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214

HEATERS

—Feed Water

Alberger Heater Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Baragwanath & Son, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Griscom Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
Keeler Co., E., Williamsport, Pa.
National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250
Stewart Heater Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., Hartford, Conn.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

HEATERS AND PURIFIERS

—Feed Water

Elliot Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Griscom Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoppes Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.
National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.
Stewart Heater Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

HEATING SYSTEMS

—Vacuum

Consolidated Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dunham Co., C. A., Chicago, Ill.
Illinois Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Keeler Co., E., Williamsport, Pa.
Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
American District Steam Co., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.
American Radiator Co., Chicago, Ill.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N.Y.
Consolidated Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3
Smith Co., H. B., Westfield, Mass.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

HEDDLES AND FRAMES

Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Gowdey Reed & Harness Mfg. Co., J. A., Providence, R.I.
Loom Reed & Harness Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214
Walker Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, J. H., Co., Chicago, Ill.

HOBGING MACHINES

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

HOBBS

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

HOSE

—Rubber

Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Revere Rubber Co., Chelsea, Mass.

HUMIDIFIERS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234
Braemer Air Conditioning Corp'n, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carrier Air Conditioning Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Carrier Engineering Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Normalair Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3
Tillotson Humidifier Co., Providence, R.I.

HYDRANTS, FIRE

Darling Pump & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Williamsport, Pa.
Eddy Valve Co., Waterford, N.Y.
Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N.Y.
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co., Troy, N.Y.
Norwood Engineering Co., Florence, Mass.
Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

HYDRO-EXTRACTORS

American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Street and Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

INDICATORS

—Engine

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.
Powell Co., The Wm., Cincinnati, O.
Robertson & Sons, James L., New York, N.Y.
Thompson & Co., Richard, New York, N.Y.
Trill Indicator Co., Corry, Pa.

INDIGO

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 238
Cronkrite Co., The Leonard W., Boston, Mass.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York, N.Y.
Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236
Zobel Company, Inc., Ernst, Brooklyn, N.Y.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Mass. pp. 270-1
Aladdin Company, Bay City, Mich. p. 275
Casper Ranger Construction Co., Holyoke, Mass. p. 274
Flynt Building & Construction Co., Palmer, Mass. p. 273
General Building Co., Boston, Mass. p. 272

INJECTORS

American Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hancock Inspirator Co., New York, N.Y.
Jenkins Bros., New York, N.Y.
Nathan Mfg. Co., Flushing, N.Y.
Penberthy Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.

INSTRUMENTS

—Electrical Measuring

Biddle, James G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Jewell Electrical Instrument Co., Chicago, Ill.
Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pyroelectric Instrument Cos., Trenton, N.J.
Robert Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Taylor Instrument Cos., Rochester, N.Y.
Thompson-Levering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Newark, N.J.

INSULATING MATERIALS

—Heat and Cold

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Booth Felt Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Celite Products Co., New York, N.Y.
Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.
Fibre Cell Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
Magnesia Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass.
Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
United States Mineral Wool Co., New York, N.Y.

INSURANCE, LIABILITY

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. p. 281
Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. p. 282

INTERMEDIATES

Chemical Co. of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. p. 237

JACQUARDS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Halton's, Thomas, Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

KETTLES, STEAM JACKET

E. B. Badger & Sons Co., Boston, Mass.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Duriron Castings Co., New York, N.Y.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

KIERS

(See Bleaching Kiers)

KNITTING MACHINES

Scott & Williams, Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 220

KNOTTERS

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

LACERS

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

LAMPS

—Electric

Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N.Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Westinghouse Lamp Co.
Whitelite Electric Company, New York, N.Y.

LEADERS

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

LEATHERS

—Textile

Bond Co., Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218
Schieren Co., Chas. A., New York, N.Y.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. p. 281
Federal Mutual Liability Ins. Co., Boston, Mass. p. 282

LISTINGS

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

LOCKERS

—Metal

Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, O.
Durand Steel Locker Co., Chicago, Ill.
Edwards Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.
Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 270
Manufacturing Equip. & Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
Narragansett Machine Co., Providence, R.I.

LOGWOOD

Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236

LOOM DROP WIRES

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212

LOOM HARNESS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. p. 215
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214

LOOM PICKERS

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

LOOMS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass. p. 211
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

—Circular

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

LOOM STRAPS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

LOOM SUPPLIES

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

LOOM SUPPLIES, for Narrow Fabrics

Pratt, Robert G. Worcester, Mass.

LUBRICANTS

Albany Lubricating Co., New York, N.Y.
Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, N.Y. p. 240
Indian Refining Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Harris, A. W., Co., Providence, R.I.
Kellogg & Co., E. H., New York, N.Y.
Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
McCord Mfg. Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y. p. 244
Philadelphia Grease Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson-Phenix Co., The, Milwaukee, Wis.
Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Baltimore, Md.
Standard Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
Swan & Finch Co., New York, N.Y.
Texas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 245
Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
White & Bagley Co., Worcester, Mass.

LUBRICATORS

—Force-Feed

Detroit Lubricator Co., Detroit, Mich.
Greene, Tweed & Co., New York, N.Y.
Inter-State Machine Products Co., Rochester, N.Y.
McCord Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Madison-Kipp Lubricator Co., Madison, Wis.
Richardson-Phenix Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MARKING MACHINES

American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.

MEASURING AND FOLDING MACHINES

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228

Elliot & Hall, Worcester, Mass.
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

Root & Co., C. J., Bristol, Conn.
Smith, Wm., & Sons, Lawrence, Mass.
Street & Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.

MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Coppus Engineering & Equipment Co., Worcester, Mass.
Engineer Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

MERCERIZING MACHINERY

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co., Yardley, Pa.
Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Processing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

METERS

—Steam

American District Steam Co., No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
Bailey Meter Co., Boston, Mass.
Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, R.I.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
New Jersey Meter Co., Plainfield, N.J.
Republic Flow Meters Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sargent Steam Meter Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Water

Bailey Meter Co., Cleveland, O.
Buffalo Meter Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hersey Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.
National Meter Co., New York, N.Y.
Neptune Meter Co., New York, N.Y.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.
Union Water Meter Co., Worcester, Mass.
Wilcox Engineering Co., Saginaw, Mich.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Yarnall-Waring Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILL BOXES, FIBRE

Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.

MILL PAINTING

Locke Co., Charles H., Boston, Mass.
Marshall, H. Newton Co., Boston, Mass.

MILL SUPPLIES

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

MILL YILLAGE LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.

MILLING CUTTERS

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSIS

United States Testing Co., New York, N. Y. p. 279

MOTORS

—Electric

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255

Burke Electric Co., Erie, Pa.
C & C Electric & Mfg. Co., Garwood, N.J.
Crockier-Wheeler Co., Amperre, N.J.
Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N.J.
Electro-Dynamic Co., Bayonne, N.J.
Emerson Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7

Kimble Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
Peerless Electric Co., Warren, O.
Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, O.
Roth Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Stutavant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Triumph Electric Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

NAPPER ROLL GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

NAPPING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Schwartz, L. H. A., & Co.
Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co., Woonsocket, R.I.

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT

Anthony Co., Long Island City, N.Y.
Best, Inc., W. N., New York, N.Y.
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Gwynn Gas Burner & Engineering Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hammel Oil Burning Equipment Co., Providence, R.I. p. 252
Ideal Automatic Governor Co., Newark, N.J.
Lockett & Co., A. M., New Orleans, La.
National Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York, N.Y. p. 253
Production Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rockwell Co., W. S., New York, N.Y.
Tate-Jones & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL REGULATORS

Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York, N.Y. p. 253

OIL SEPARATING MACHINES (Centrifugal)

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
D'Oliver Centrifugal Pump & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Separator & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Oil & Waste Saving Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

OIL STORAGE SYSTEMS

Bowser & Co., Inc., S. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Richardson-Phenix Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

OILS

—Lubricating

Albany Lubricating Co., New York, N.Y.
Eagle Oil & Supply Co., Boston, Mass.
Harris, A. W., Co., Providence, R.I.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Indian Refining Co., New York, N.Y.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y. p. 244

Petroleum Refining Co., Houston, Tex.
Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York, N.Y.
Swan & Finch Co., New York, N.Y.
Texas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 245
Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
Valvoline Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
White & Bagley Co., Worcester, Mass.

—Textile

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Borne, Scrymser Company, New York, N.Y. p. 240

Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Cone & Co., Frederick H., New York, N.Y.
Cooper & Cooper, New York, N.Y.
Crew, Levick Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Drew & Co., Inc., E. F., Boston, Mass.
Dunker & Perkins, Boston, Mass.
Fancourt & Co., Inc., W. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Garnet Co., The, Allentown, Pa.
Harding, Inc., H. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jackson & Co., Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jordan, Inc., W. H. & F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239

Leyland & Co., Thos., Readville, Mass.
Marden, Orth & Hastings, Boston, Mass.
Miller Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N.J.
N.Y. & N.J. Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y. p. 244

Rub-No-More Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Swan & Finch Co., New York, N.Y.
Ulco Oil Co., Detroit, Mich.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N.J.
Zurn Co., O. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPENERS

Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

OVERSEERS DESKS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

OXIDIZING MACHINERY

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.

PACKAGING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

PACKING

—Asbestos

Asbestos & Rubber Works of America New York, N.Y.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Federal Asbestos Co., Paterson, N.J.
Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Pratt Co., Hartford, Conn.
Keasbey Co., Robert A., New York, N.Y.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
McCord Mfg. Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
New Jersey Asbestos Co., Camden, N.J.

—Sheet

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Cancos Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Endura Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N.Y.
Goetze Gasket & Packing Co., New Brunswick, N.J.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Hamilton Rubber Mfg. Co., Trenton, N.J.
Jenkins Bros., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PACKING LEATHER

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Arco Company, Cleveland, O.
Chaffee Co., Thos. K., Providence, R.I.
Chicago White Lead & Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos., Jersey City, N.J.
Hampton Paint & Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.
Harrison Works, Wilmington, Del.
Lowe Bros. Co., The, Dayton, O.
Patton Paint Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Toch Brothers, New York, N.Y.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R.I.
U. S. Varnish Co., New York, N.Y.
Wadsworth, Howland Co., Boston, Mass.

PAINTING, MILL INTERIORS

Locke Co., Charles H., Boston, Mass.
Marshall, H. Newton Co., Boston, Mass.

PAPER AND TWINE

Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Consolidated Paper Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greene Paper Co., R. L., Providence, R.I. p. 231
Kelley Co., Henry C., New York, N.Y.
Lane, Albert A., New York, N.Y.
Merwin Paper Co., The, Hartford, Conn.
O'Meara Co., Maurice, New York, N.Y.
Richardson Bros., New York, N.Y.

PAPER TUBES

Lowell Paper Tube Corp., Lowell, Mass.
Pairpoint Corp., New Bedford, Mass. p. 206
U. S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Mass.

PICKER COLLARS & LOOPS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

PICKERS, BURR

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221

PICKERS, LEATHER

Foulds & Sons, Inc., Hudson, Mass.
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

PICKERS, RAG

Curtis & Marble Mach. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Dodge, C. S., Lowell, Mass.
Schöfield, Wm., Co., Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Tatham, William, Ltd., Rochdale, England (Wm. Firth, Agent). p. 191

PICKING ROOM MACHINERY

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Birmingham Iron Foundry, Derby, Conn.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Cresson-Morris Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Davis & Furber Mach. Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 262
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1
Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md.
Royersford Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

PREPARATORY MACHINERY

Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

PRESESSES

Alsteel Manufacturing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Dodge, C. S., Lowell, Mass.
Lorimer, John H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phila. Driving Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Reliance Machine Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Mach. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Spence & Rideout, Nashua, N.H.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
U. S. Hoffman Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

PRESESSES (Baling)

Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Garrett & Co., Sylvester S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Klein Co., H. J., Louisville, Ky.
Sullivan Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.

PRESS BOARDS AND PAPERS

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.

Greene Paper Co., R. L., Providence, R.I.
p. 231

Merwin Paper Co., Hartford, Conn.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228

Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield,
Vt. p. 229

PULLEYS

—Iron

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.

Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.

Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cork Insert Co., Boston, Mass.

Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls,
O.

Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.

Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.

Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259

Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore,
Md.

Standard Pulley Co., Cincinnati, O.

Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Wood's Sons Co., T. C., Chambersburg, Pa.

—Wood

Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.

Detroit Pulley Co., Detroit, Mich.

Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.

Eclipse Wood Pulley Co., Inc., Berlin, Pa.

Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago,
Ill.

Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co., Menasha, Wis.

Reading Wood Pulley Co., Reading, Pa.

Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind.

Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PUMPS

—Acids and Chemicals

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Bleaching

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Boiler Feed

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York,
N. Y.

Davidson Co., M. T., New York, N. Y.

Deming Co., Salem, O.

Douglas, W. & B., Middletown, Conn.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

Hall Steam Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

International Steam Pump Co., New York,
N. Y.

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.

Reilly Mfg. Co., J. J., Louisville, Ky.

Seranton Steam Pump Co., Scranton, Pa.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New
York, N. Y.

—Centrifugal

Advance Pump & Compressor Co., Battle
Creek, Mich.

Alberger Pump & Condenser Co., New York, N. Y.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
p. 255

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

Bagley & Sewall Co., Watertown, N. Y.

Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York,
N. Y.

Dayton Turbine Pump Co., Cleveland, O.

De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.
p. 254

D'Olier Centrifugal Pump & Machine Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Goulds Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. p. 249

Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co., Orange, Mass.
Kingsford Foundry & Machine Works, Oswego,
N. Y.

Lawrence Pump & Engine Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Morris Co., I. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pelton Water Wheel Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.

Runsey Pump Co., Ltd., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

United Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Wilson-Snyder Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New
York, N. Y.

—Dyeing

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Filter Service

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Finishing

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Fire

Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York,
N. Y.

De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.
p. 254

Deming Co., Salem, O.

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
p. 189

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Platt Machine Works, Dayton, O.

—Fuel Oil

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Humidifier

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Power

Advance Pump & Compressor Co., Battle Creek,
Mich.

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York,
N. Y.

Dayton Pump & Mfg. Co., Dayton, O.

Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works, Indianapolis,
Ind.

Deming Co., Salem, O.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gardner Governor Co., Quincy, Ill.

—Sizing

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

—Water Supply

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls,
N. Y. p. 249

Luitwieler Pumping Engine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich.

Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.

Scranton Steam Pump Co., Scranton, Pa.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New
York, N. Y.

PYROMETERS

—Electric

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Combustion Appliances Co., Chicago, Ill.
Eimer & Amend, New York, N.Y.
Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.
Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Taylor Instrument Co's., Rochester, N.Y.
Thwing Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East
Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

QUILLERS

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Payne, G. W., & Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p.
202
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184

REEDS, LOOM

American Supply Co., Providence, R.I.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence,
Mass. p. 215
Knowles Loom Reed Works, New Bedford, Mass.
Schmidt & Co., H. E., New Bedford, Mass.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
p. 214
Whitaker Reed Co., The, Worcester, Mass.

REELS

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp.
185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Paw-
tucket, R.I. p. 199
Mossberg Co., Frank, Attleboro, Mass. p.
204
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184

REGULATORS

—Damper

American District Steam Co., North Tonawanda,
N.Y.
D'Este Co., Julian, Boston, Mass.
Locke Regulator Co., Salem, Mass.
Standard Regulator Co., Newark, N.J.
Watts Regulator Co., Lawrence, Mass.

—Feed Water

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Bos-
ton, Mass.
Boston Steam Specialty Co., Boston, Mass.
Foster Engineering Co., Newark, N.J.
Jarvis Engineering Co., Boston, Mass.
Northern Equipment Co., Erie, Pa.
Sorge, Jr. & Co., A., Chicago, Ill.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.

—Oil

Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York,
N.Y. p. 253

—Pressure

American District Steam Co., No. Tonawanda,
N.Y.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Davis Regulator Co., G. M., Chicago, Ill.
Foster Engineering Co., Newark, N.J.
Ideal Automatic Governor Co., Newark, N.J.
Leslie Co., Lyndhurst, N.J.
Mason Regulator Co., Boston, Mass.
Mueller Mfg. Co., H., Decatur, Ill.
National Regulator Co., New York, N.Y.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Watts Regulator Co., Lawrence, Mass.

RINGS, SPINNING

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp.
185, 209
Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189
Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
p. 199
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitins-
ville, Mass. p. 198

RING TRAVELERS

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
p. 199
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 201
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 200

RINGS, TWISTER

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitins-
ville, Mass. p. 198

ROLLING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co., Orange, Mass.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield,
Vt. p. 229

ROLLS, CALENDER

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 224
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.
p. 227
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Provi-
dence, R.I. p. 223

ROLLS, FLUTED

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189
Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Metallie Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard,
Mass.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woon-
socket, R.I. p. 188

ROLLS, TOP

Campbell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p.
213

ROOFING MATERIALS

Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barrett Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Certain-teed Products Corp., New York, N.Y.
Penn Metal Co., Boston, Mass.

ROPE

—Transmission

American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N.Y.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West New Brighton, N.Y.

Lambeth Rope Corp'n, New Bedford, Mass.
 Macomber & Whyte Rope Co., Kenosha, Wis.
 Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass.
 St. Louis Cordage Mills, St. Louis, Mo.
 Waterbury Co., New York, N.Y.

ROVING MACHINERY

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
 Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SASH OPERATING DEVICES

Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Drouve Co., G., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Hitchings & Co., Elizabeth, N.J.
 Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 276

SCALES

—Automatic

American Kron Scale Co., New York, N.Y.
 Conveying Weigher Co., New York, N.Y.
 Howe Scale Co. of N. Y., New York, N.Y.
 National Scale Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N.J.
 Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.
 Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, O.

—Conveyer

Electric Weighing Co., New York, N.Y.
 Link-Belt, Chicago, Ill. p. 259

—Dormant

American Kron Scale Co., New York, N.Y.
 Buffalo Scale Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
 Fairbanks Co., New York, N.Y.
 Jones of Binghamton, Inc., Binghamton, N.Y.
 Standard Scale & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, O.

—Platform

American Kron Scale Co., New York, N.Y.
 Buffalo Scale Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
 Chatillon & Sons, John, New York, N.Y.
 Fairbanks Co., New York, N.Y.
 Howe Scale Co. of N. Y., New York, N.Y.
 Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, O.

SCHOOLS

—Textile

Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass. p. 288
 Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass. p. 284
 New Bedford State Textile School, New Bedford, Mass. p. 285
 Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 286
 Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I. p. 287

SCREENS

(See Wire, Woven)

SEPARATORS

—Oil

Austin Separator Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Baragwanath & Son, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
 Boston Steam Specialty Co., Boston, Mass.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Direct Separator Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Griscom-Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.

Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Standard Steam Specialty Co., New York, N.Y.
 Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

—Steam

Anderson Co., V. D. W., Cleveland, O.
 Austin Separator Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 D'Este Co., Julian, Boston, Mass.
 Direct Separator Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Griscom-Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
 Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hoppes Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.
 National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.
 Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

SEWING MACHINES

Dinsmore Mfg. Co., The, Salem, Mass. p. 222

SHAFTING

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
 Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
 Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 262
 Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

SHEAVES

—Rope

American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
 Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
 Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O.

SHELVING

—Metal

Berger Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
 Bernstein Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Edwards Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 276
 Manufacturing Equip. & Supply Co., Framingham, Mass.

SHUTTLES

(See also Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles, etc.)

Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212
 Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
 U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R.I. p. 216

SHUTTLES, for Narrow Fabrics

Robert C. Pratt, Worcester, Mass.

SINGEING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
 Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203

Hessa, Theodore F., New York, N.Y.
Kump Mfg. Co., C. M., Baltimore, Md.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

SIZING, STARCH AND GUMS

American Diamalt Co., New York, N.Y.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N.Y.
Leyland, Thos., Co., Readville, Mass.
Malt-Diastase Co., New York, N.Y.
Morningstar, Chas., & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Sizing Specialties Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York, N.Y.
Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N.J.
Worden Chemical Works, New York, N.Y.

SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

SLUBBERS

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SOAPS

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Cronkhite Co., The Leonard W., Boston, Mass.
Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Draper, J. O., Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Dunker & Perkins, Boston, Mass.
Electric Smelt. & Alum. Co., Lockport, N.Y.
Fancourt & Co., W. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harding, Inc., H. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenney Mfg. Co., F., Boston, Mass.
Rome Soap Co., Rome, N.Y.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Standard Soap Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
Warren Soap Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

SODA

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Ford Co., The J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.

SOFTENERS

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Harding & Fancourt, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Holbrook Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jackson & Co., Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leyland & Co., Thos., Readville, Mass.
Marston, John P., Boston, Mass.
McMeekan Mfg. Co., David, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Quaker City Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Southern Chemical Laboratory, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tanner Co., Chas. S., Providence, R.I.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N.J.
Zurn Co., O. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPEEDERS

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SPINDLES

Allen Spindle Corp., Boston, Mass.
Bodden, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., Providence, R.I.
Buckley's Sons, Benjamin, Paterson, N.J.
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N.C. p. 197
Textile Supply Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

SPINNING FRAMES

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SPINNING RINGS

(See Rings, Spinning)

SPINNING RING HOLDERS

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199

SPINNING TRAVELERS

(See Travelers, Ring)

SPOOLERS

Allen, A. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Lindsay, Hyde & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Payne, George W., & Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Spindler, E. O., New York, N.Y.
Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

SPOOLS

(See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles, etc.)

—Pressed Steel

Mossberg Co., Frank, Attleboro, Mass. p. 204

SPREADING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, New York, N.Y.
General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R.I.
Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Mass., Worcester, Mass.

SPROCKETS

—Silent Chain

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

SPROCKET WHEELS for Valve Operation

Babbitt Steam Specialty Co., New Bedford, Mass.

STACKS

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.

Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.

Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.

International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247

Rust Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.

Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246

Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

STARCHES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238

STOKERS

American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Combustion Engineering Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

Coxe Traveling Grate Co., Hazleton, Pa.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich.

Greene Engineering Co., East Chicago, Ill.

Illinois Stoker Co., Alton, Ill.

Keystone Stoker Co., Greenfield, Mass.

Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Lehigh Stoker Co., Fullerton, Pa.

Murphy Iron Works, Detroit, Mich. p. 251

Riley Stoker Co., Ltd., Sanford, Worcester, Mass. p. 251

Underfed Stoker Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

STRAPS, LUG

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

STRAPS—ROUND HARNESS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

STRIPPERS, CARD

Abington Textile Mach. Trustees, Abington, Mass.

Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191

SUPERHEATERS, STEAM

Babcock & Wilcox Co., New York, N.Y.

Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Power Specialty Co., New York, N.Y.

SWEEPERS, BROOMLESS FLOOR

Wm. Firth, Boston, Mass. p. 191

TABLES

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

—Cafeteria

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

—Lunch

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

TANKS

—Steel

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.

Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.

Coatesville Boiler Works, New York, N.Y.

Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.

Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass.

Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.

International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247

Koven & Brother, L. Co., Jersey City, N.J.

Mohr & Sons, John, Chicago, Ill.

Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.

Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250

Shevlin Engineering Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

Struthers-Wells Co., Warren, Pa.

Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.

Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246

Washburn & Granger, New York, N.Y.

Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

TANKS, TUBS AND VATS

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.

Bigelow Company, The, New Haven, Conn.

Biggs Boiler Works, East Akron, O.

Caldwell Co., W. E., Louisville, Ky.

Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, New York, N.Y.

Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.

Hall & Sons, Amos H., Philadelphia, Pa.

International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247

New England Tank & Tower Co., Everett, Mass.

Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250

Stearns, A. T., Lumber Co., Neponset, Mass.

Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246

TAPE

—Spinning

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

TAPE MACHINERY

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

TAPES, BRAIDS, CORDS AND NARROW FABRICS

American Textile Binding Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gates, T. B. M., New York, N.Y.

Germantown Braid Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Goff & Sons, D., Pawtucket, R.I.

Hooper Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Industrial Tape Mills Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Krout & Fite Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Macungie Silk Co., Macungie, Pa.

Small Bros., Fall River, Mass.

Steinthal & Co., M., New York, N.Y.

Street & Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Wright Mfg. Co., Lawrence, Mass.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Automatic Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

Couch, Inc., S. H., Boston, Mass.

Screw Machine Products Corp., Providence, R.I.

Western Electric Co., New York, N.Y.

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLERS

American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N.Y.

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3

TENTERING MACHINES

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224

TESTING APPARATUS, FABRIC

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209

Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227

Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.

Scott, Henry L. & Co., Providence, R. I.

Shuttle Machine Co., New York, N.Y.

Torsion Balance Co., New York, N.Y.

TESTING SERVICE

United States Testing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 279

TEXTILE STRAPS

Barnes Co., Henry K., Boston, Mass.

Grafton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

TEXTILE TESTING

United States Testing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 279

THERMOMETERS

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.

Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Combustion Appliances Co., Chicago, Ill.

Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.

Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.

Precision Thermometer & Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Standard Thermometer Co., Boston, Mass.

Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Taylor Instrument Co's., Rochester, N.Y.

THREAD, METAL

Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks, Conn. p. 219

TIME RECORDERS

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.

Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cincinnati Time Recorder Co., Cincinnati, O.

Howard Clock Co., The E., Boston, Mass.

International Time Recording Co., Endicott, N.Y.

Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Simplex Time Recorder Co., Gardner, Mass.

Stromberg Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

TINSEL, COTTON

Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks, Conn. p. 219

TOP BEAM HEADS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

TOP ROLLS

Campbell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 213

TOPS, VITROLITE TABLE

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

TRADEMARKING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228

Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

TRAPS

—Steam

Albany Steam Trap Co., Albany, N.Y.

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.

Anderson Co., V. D. N., Cleveland, O.

Automatic Steam Trap & Specialty Co., Cleveland, O.

Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.

D'Este Co., Julian, Boston, Mass.

Lytton Mfg. Corp'n, Franklin, Va.

Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Nashua Machine Co., Nashua, N.H.

Nason Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.

Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.

Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.

Sarco Company, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.

Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

TRAVELER CLEANERS

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. p. 198

TRAVELERS, RING

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199

National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 201

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 200

TRAVELERS, TWISTER

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 200

TRUCKS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

Barrett-Cravens Co., Chicago, Ill.

Clark Co., Geo. P., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Cowan Truck Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.

Elwell-Parker Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

Fairbanks Co., Boston, Mass.

Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, O.

Lewis-Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

National Scale Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Stuebing Truck Co., Cincinnati, O.

TUBE CLEANERS, BOILER

Chesterton Co., A. W., Boston, Mass.

Lagonda Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.

Monarch Steam Blower Co., Troy, N.Y.

Pierce Co., Wm. B., Buffalo, N.Y.

Roto Co., Hartford, Conn.

Spencer Turbine Cleaner Co., Hartford, Conn.

TUBE WINDERS

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203

TUBES FOR WINDING

Lowell Paper Tube Corp., Lowell, Mass.

Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202

U. S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Mass.

TUBING MACHINES

—Rubber

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

TURBINES

—Hydraulic

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255

Holyoke Machine Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.

Hydraulic Turbine Corp'n, Camden, N.J.

Leffel & Co., James, Springfield, O.
 Pelton Water Wheel Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.
 Smith Co., S. Morgan, York, Pa.
 Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O.

—Steam

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Kerr Turbine Co., Wellsville, N.Y.
 Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sturtevant, Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
 Terry Steam Turbine Co., The, Hartford, Conn.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
 Whiton Machine Co., D. E., New London, Conn.

TURBO-BLOWERS

Coppus Engineering & Equipment Co., Worcester, Mass.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York, N.Y.
 Kerr Turbine Co., Wellsville, N.Y.
 Power Turbo-Blower Co., New York, N.Y.
 Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
 Wing Mfg. Co., L. J., New York.
 Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

TURBO-PUMPS

Coppus Engineering & Equipment Co., Worcester, Mass.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 Goulds Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249
 Kerr Turbine Co., Wellsville, N.Y.
 Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.
 Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.
 Terry Steam Turbine Co., The, Hartford, Conn.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
 Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N.J.

TWINE

(See also Paper and Twine)

Greene Paper Co., R. L., Providence, R.I. p. 231
 Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202

TWISTING MACHINERY

Allen Spindle Corp., Boston, Mass.
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
 Haskell-Dawes Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

TWISTING TRAVELERS

(See Travelers, Ring)

TYING MACHINES, WARP

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

UNDERWEAR PRESSES

American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.

UNIONS

Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dart Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
 Jefferson Union Co., Lexington, Mass.
 Walworth Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.

VALVE OPERATING MECHANISM

Babbitt Steam Specialty Co., New Bedford, Mass.

VALVES

Chapman Valve Mfg. Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
 Coffin Valve Co., Neponset, Mass.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Crosby Steam Gate & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.
 Darling Pump & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Williamsport, Pa.
 Dole Valve Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Eddy Valve Co., Waterford, N.Y.
 Homestead Valve Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Jenkins Bros., New York, N.Y.
 Kelly & Jones Co., Greensburg, Pa.
 Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N.Y.
 Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co., Troy, N.Y.
 Lunkenheimer Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
 McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Marsh Valve Co., Erie, Pa.
 Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.
 Nelson Valve Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, O.
 Pittsburgh Valve & Fittings Co., Barberton, O.
 Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Powell Co., William, Cincinnati, O.
 Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.
 Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.
 Walworth Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.
 Wheeler Mfg. Co., C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

VARNISHES

(See Paints)

VENTILATING APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
 Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N.Y.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.
 Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

VOLTMETERS

Biddle, James G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

WARP COMPRESSORS

Warp Compressing Mch. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

WARP ROLLS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

WARP STOP MOTIONS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210

- Draper Corporation**, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
- WARPERS**
 (See Beaming and Warping Machinery)
- WARPS, COTTON**
Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks, Conn. p. 219
- WASH ROOM EQUIPMENT**
Manufacturing Equip. & Engrg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
Mott Iron Works, J. L., Trenton, N.J.
Speakman Supply and Pipe Co., Wilmington, Del.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- WASHERS (Cloth)**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Hunter Machine Co., James, North Adams, Mass.
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Street & Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
- WASTE CANS, FIBRE**
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
- WASTE CARDING MACHINES**
Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
- WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY**
American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
- WATER PURIFYING PLANTS**
Detroit Steam Appliance Co., Detroit, Mich.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hungerford & Terry, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.
Loomis-Manning Filter Distributing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co., New York, N.Y.
Permutit Co., New York, N.Y.
Pittsburgh Filter Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250
- WATER SOFTENERS**
American Water Softener Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
Detroit Steam Appliance Co., Detroit, Mich.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Industrial Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.
Michigan Engineering Co., Detroit, Mich.
Permutit Co., New York, N.Y.
Refinite Co., Des Moines, Ia.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250
Solvay Process Co., The, Syracuse, N.Y. p. 243
- WATER WHEELS**
 (See Turbines, Hydraulic)
- WELDING, ACETYLENE**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N.C. p. 197
- WELDING, ELECTRIC**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N.C. p. 197
- WHEELS, SPROCKET, FOR VALVES**
Babbitt Steam Specialty Co., New Bedford, Mass.
- WINDERS**
Allen, A. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Altemus, J. K., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
General Processing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grosser Knitting Machine Co., New York, N.Y.
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Lever Co., Inc., Oswald, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lindsay, Hyde & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Payne Co., Geo. W., Pawtucket, R.I.
Pratt, Robert G., Worcester, Mass.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Spindler, E. O., New York, N.Y.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202
Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.
- WINDERS AND DOUBLERS, CLOTH**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.
- WINDOWS**
 —Metal
Badger & Sons, E. B., Boston, Mass.
Drouve Co., G., Bridgeport, Conn.
Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.
Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 276
- WIRE, WOVEN**
Morss & Whyte Co., The, Cambridge, Mass.
Page Steel & Wire Co., Adrian, Mich.
Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp., Worcester, Mass.
- WIRES AND CABLES, ELECTRICAL**
American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.
American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Cable Co., The, New York, N.Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., New York, N.Y.
Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass.
Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
- WORK BENCHES**
Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205
- YARD NUMBERING MACHINERY**
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
- WRINGERS**
American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
- YARNS, COTTON**
Catlin & Co., New York, N.Y.
Eastern Yarn Co., Boston, Mass.

Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Hawes & Bro., O. S., Fall River, Mass.
Hofmann & Ellrodt, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Holmes Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Hooper Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnston Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lings & Co., G. S., New York, N.Y.
Littauer & Co., Inc., Ludwig, New York, N.Y.
Manley & Johnson, New York, N.Y.
Miller & Co., H. K., Boston, Mass.
Mitchell Co., James E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks,
Conn. p. 219

Monument Mills, Housatonic, Mass.
Orswell Mills, Fitchburg, Mass.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co., New York, N.Y.
Plowman & Co., C. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Quisset Mill, New Bedford, Mass.
Robison & Son, Inc., G., New York, N.Y.
Salkeld & Bro., Inc., A. D., New York, N.Y.
Simons, H. F., New York, N.Y.
Street & Co., John F., Providence, R.I.
Turner Co., J. Spencer, New York, N.Y.
Webb Co., Chas. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Whitmore Co., R. D., New York, N.Y.

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